"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally cloudy to-day and to-morrow; light variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,402. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1913.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York / Elsewhere Jersey City and Newark, / TWO CENTS.

WILSON TRIUMPHS WITH MESSAGE

Tumultuous Applause Greets His Programme of Domestic Legislation.

WOULD CLARIFY TRUST LAW

But Will Have Separate Message Later on the Sherman Bill.

CALLS HUERTA USURPER

Says His Rule Is Despotic—Applause for Alaskan Railway Recommendation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—President Wilson's address this afternoon in the hall of the House of Representatives, formally convening the regular session of the Sixty-third Congress, was received in a way that made the occasion a great personal triumph for him.

The applause with which the standing Congressmen and spectators in the crowded galleries greeted his entrance was unusually prolonged, and seemed a spontaneous outburst of approval for his Administration so far. When he concluded his brief address, in which he outlined an even dozen policies for the near future, the applause was little short of tumultuous. The President's gratified smile as he bowed his farewells showed plainly that he felt that his suggestions for future legislation were already started toward realization.

The Democratic leaders to-night are congratulating themselves on what they consider the masterly political sagacity of the President's speech. They are joyfully saying, what the Progressives and Progressive Republicans are saying with less delight, that the President has shattered the Progressive platforms at one stroke by the simple process of incorporating their planks in his own structure.

The President took, and carried one step further than their author, Col. Roosevelt's planks for Presidential primaries, for Alaskan development, for rural credits, for workmen's compensation, and for greater safeguarding life in mines and on the high seas. He even used Col. Roosevelt's expression, "social justice," and was applauded for so doing.

Scene an Impressive One.

Mr. Wilson's efforts to avoid the spectacular in reviving the old custom of the personal address to Congress did not succeed in robbing the scene of a strikingly picturesque quality. As usual the President came to the Capitol accompanied only by Private Secretary Tumulty and Secret Service men, and after a formal announcement by an uniformed attendant in the House he entered accompanied only by three Senators and three Representatives who were appointed to meet him.

The interior of the chamber, however, presented a spectacle that was made perhaps only the more impressive by the total lack of all ornament. Vice President Marshall and Speaker Clark sat together at the upper end of a tier of platforms provided for the presiding officer and clerical force of the House. On the platform just before them stood the President, tall, straight, and coated in black. In a half circle around him were reporters, stenographers, clerks, and Secret Service men, seated as might be. Then came the sea of faces of the Senators and Representatives, rising to the rail around the rear of the hall, and behind the rail a still denser mass of faces of Congressmen unable to find seats.

The color of the scene was supplied entirely by the galleries. That was rich enough. The diplomatic gallery was filled for one of the few times in its history. Secretary of State Bryan sat among the diplomats, leaning over the rail that separted him from the executive gallery and chatted with Mrs. Wilson and the Misses Wilson, who sat there with a party of friends. Wives and daughters of Senators and Representatives and their guests occupied most of the 560 seats of the gallery. Admission was only by ticket, but many of the ticket holders were left standing in line outside.

Mr. Bryan's expression as the speech proceeded was an interesting study. When the President came to his declaration for a Presidential primary law, which Mr. Bryan has long advocated, the Secretary of State's smile changed to a pleased laugh, and leaning forward, with his hands outstretched over the Congressmen below, he led the burst of applause that greeted the President's statement.

Without committing himself to any trust policy other than the preservation and clarifying of the Sherman act, the President said he would treat that subject apart and at length in a separate address.

Indorse Policy Toward Huerta.

There was undoubtedly real disappointment that the President outlined no policy toward Mexico more definite than one of "watchful waiting." But it was plain that the overwhelming Democratic majority in the House and the partisan control of the Senate was determined to indorse every word in his excoriation of "military despotism" and "usurpation of Victoriano Huerta." A burst of handclapping from the galleries and the floor answered his declaration that "there can be no certain prospect of peace in America until Gen. Huerta has surrendered his usurped authority in Mexico."

It was noticeable, however, that the applause for his pronouncements on domestic problems was far more general and enthusiastic than the handclaps that approved his short reference to Mexico. That handclapping came mostly from the Democratic side. A few applauded across the aisle, and Minority Leader Mann frowned fiercely at them, but to his relief he found that most of them were Democrats forced into his

Continued on Page 2.

QUAKES TERRIFY MESSINA.

Thousands Rush to Streets and Many Pass Night in the Open.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MESSINA, Italy, Dec. 2.—The most violent earthquake since the terrific upheaval in December, 1908, occurred here to-day. The shocks are described as being like a series of bumps.

The earthquake was felt with equal intensity on the Calabrian mainland, particularly at Reggio. The residents flocked into the streets by thousands, and many are passing the entire night in the open.

The feeling of terror is peculiarly acute among the population at this season of the year, for although five years have passed since that appalling Christmas catastrophe the memories of it are still vivid among the survivors.

CANARIES FREED IN SUBWAY

Sailor Loses Six Pets, and Birds Cause Scramble in Train.

William O'Brien, a master-at-arms on board the United States steamship Arkansas, is at home with his wife and child at 100 East 119th Street on a furlough. A shipmate of his recently returned from cruising in Southern waters and telephoned O'Brien that he had brought him six extra fine canaries. O'Brien went to the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday and got the birds. He boarded a northbound Bronx Park Subway express train at the Borough Hall station with them—and then things began to happen.

First the birds became musical. They sang in chorus and they sang solos. The passengers were delighted. O'Brien, seated with the canaries in a small cage on his lap, was the centre of attraction. It was the afternoon rush hour, however, and the train was soon crowded. At the Brooklyn Bridge station an elderly woman entered the car in which O'Brien and his birds were riding, and the sailor yielded her his seat. He stood in the aisle with the cage resting on the floor at his feet, the birds still singing as if subway serenades were a pleasure to them.

Shortly after leaving the Grand Central station the train gave a sudden and unusually violent jerk. Strap-hangers lurched in every direction—and some one's foot went through the thin wires of the bird cage. Immediately the six canaries were flying free. They fluttered over the heads of the passengers, chirping their delight. Men made aimless swoops with their hats, but the birds were too quick of wing to be caught. Then they darted through the train from car to car, causing a general scramble and flurry of excitement, but before Seventy-second Street was reached one by one the birds had found open windows and escaped into the tube.

POLICE DOGS FOR SOCIETY.

Mrs. Vanderbilt and Messrs. Whitney and Waterbury to Have Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who is a horse lover as well as a dog fancier, is going to have a German shepherd dog for her personal bodyguard. The fact became known to-day when it was announced that Henry I. Baer, who is a well-known trainer of German wolf and shepherd dogs, had received a commission from Mrs. Vanderbilt to train one of these famous police dogs for her. The dog is receiving his lessons in police duty at the Gedney Farm Kennels, adjoining the New Gedney Farm Hotel at White Plains. Mr. Baer is also training other German dogs for Lawrence Waterbury of Westchester and Harry Payne Whitney. Mrs. Vanderbilt's dog is about six months old. The mother was one of the famous police dogs of Paris.

"This great animal will be ready in the Spring," said Baer, "to take his place on a seat beside Mrs. Vanderbilt in her auto, and no one will dare attack her. The animal will also accompany her on her walks through the park and around her estate at Newport, and will be far better than a policeman. These dogs look something like a wolf, and come from the antique origin of the wild dog. They will not accept any meat from strangers and can't be bribed. They are of a naturally gentle disposition and are great pets, but are taught to be extremely vicious to suspicious persons."

INDICT STATE OFFICIALS.

Mississippi Lieutenant Governor and Senator Accused of Seeking Bribe.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Mich., Dec. 2.—Sheriff Hyland of Warren County arrived here to-night with bench warrants for the arrest of State Senator G. A. Hobbs of Lincoln County and Lieut. Gov. Theodore G. Bilbo, on indictments found by the Warren County Grand Jury on the charge that Hobbs and Bilbo solicited a bribe from a citizen of Belzoni to work for legislation to create a new county out of portions of Holmes, Yazoo, and Washington Counties by the Legislature of 1912. The Lieutenant Governor is in Poplarville, whither a Deputy Sheriff has been sent to place him under arrest. Mr. Hobbs was in this city to-day, but to-night the Warren County Sheriff had not located him.

Gov. Earl Brewer to-night refused to comment upon the indictments. The Grand Jury of this (Hinds) county, which has just adjourned, investigated the same affair. A Grand Jury was dismissed in Warren County yesterday and a new jury sworn in, the indictments against Bilbo and Hobbs being among the first it returned.

BRADY ESTATE $100,000,000?

Transfer Tax Appraiser Holds Hearing on It Behind Closed Doors.

A hearing in the matter of the appraisal of the estate of Anthony N. Brady was held yesterday behind closed doors in the office of the State Controller at 165 Broadway by Transfer Tax Appraiser Charles M. Friend of Albany County. Eugene Lamb Richards, Jr., appeared as counsel for the State Controller and S. A. Beardsley, who is associated with Morgan J. O'Brien, represented the executors of the Brady estate. The hearing was adjourned until Dec. 9.

Although neither the Appraiser nor the counsel on either side would make a statement as to the probable value of the estate, it is believed the assets will exceed $100,000,000.

BAGMAN M'LEAN CENTRE OF INQUIRY

Whitman Will Give Special Grand Jury Mass of John Doe Evidence.

NEW HOLD-UP WITNESS

Beskin Will Tell of Dutchess County Conditions—Whitman May Drop John Doe Inquiry.

When the Special Supreme Court Grand Jury, which is to inquire into campaign and State contract graft, meets to-morrow all of the evidence which has been offered at District Attorney Whitman's John Doe inquiry will be placed before it. Many envelopes containing contractors' campaign checks, letters, and receipts will be handed to the foreman, and by to-morrow evening it is expected that the net will be drawn tight around several men of prominence in Democratic State politics.

Mr. Whitman in past investigations has made a practice of piling up indictments before placing a single man on trial. It is expected that he will follow the same course in the present investigation. In the police graft investigation fifteen men were indicted. Most of them as witnesses were used to convict the four Police Inspectors. Thus far Everett P. Fowler and James K. McGuire are the only politicians against whom indictments have been found. Fowler is accused of extortion and McGuire of soliciting campaign contributions from a corporation. This list must grow considerably, it is understood, before Mr. Whitman will bring any indicted man to trial.

Conspiracy indictments, bribery indictments, additional extortion indictments, and even larceny indictments, it is understood, are likely to be found.

The first case which the Grand Jury is expected to consider is that of Thomas Hassett, who formerly was employed in the office of State Engineer John A. Bensel. Hassett, according to the testimony taken on Monday, demanded and got $1,500 from Madison R. Aldrich, a Poughkeepsie contractor, as a consideration for the payment of $17,000 due Aldrich from the State Highway Department for the construction of some State roads. Aldrich testified that he received payment of the $17,000 a few days after he paid the $1,500 to Hassett.

To support the charge against Hassett in the Grand Jury room the District Attorney will show that John E. Consalus of Albany did take Aldrich to the office of Charles R. Foley, Deputy Commissioner of Highways. He can show also that Aldrich got $1,500 in large bills from a bank in Poughkeepsie. He can show that Aldrich came to New York on March 31, 1912; that he called Hassett on the telephone, and that subsequently he went to Hassett's New York apartment. There were two witnesses present to witness the alleged bribery, according to Aldrich's testimony, and Mr. Whitman hopes to produce one of these witnesses.

The Grand Jurors will not have to peruse the John Doe record very far before they will come upon testimony regarding campaign contributions sent to Arthur A. McLean, Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee. McLean, in the original Hennessy charges, was called one of the "Tammany" "bagmen" who accepted campaign funds from both Democratic and Republican contractors on State work.

McLean has been brought into the testimony many times. The last time was on Monday, when Matthew Van Alstyne, Democratic candidate for Mayor of Albany at the last election, testified that he had sent a draft for $1,000 to McLean as a campaign contribution. The District Attorney, it is known, is not much concerned with the fact that McLean, as alleged, did not record with the Secretary of State all of the contributions which he received from contractors. He is concerned, however, with the testimony that McLean accepted campaign contributions from corporations.

Van Alstyne's contribution was one of those which came from a corporation. Van Alstyne is a contractor, a member of the T. F. Shaughnessy Company, successor to the General Construction Company of Albany. When Van Alstyne received a number of letters from William H. Kelley, Democratic boss of Syracuse, asking him to call on Everett P. Fowler in Syracuse, he sent T. F. Shaughnessy of his company to see Fowler. It was after this visit that the $1,000 draft was sent to McLean.

Van Alstyne, according to the testimony, drew a check for $1,000 on the General Construction Company. His bank gave him a New York draft in exchange, and this draft went to McLean. Van Alstyne acknowledged that this $1,000 was his company's contribution. He was not aware, he said, that it was illegal for a corporation to give or for McLean to accept a contribution from a corporation. He signed a waiver of immunity before he told about the campaign contribution.

To Get the Original Check.

Assistant District Attorney Clark, it was learned yesterday, will leave for Albany to-day to get the original check and draft which figured in the transaction. Mr. Whitman already has Van Alstyne's Post Office receipt for the registered letter which carried the $1,000 to Treasurer McLean. Mr. Clark, it was learned, will return in time to present all the documentary evidence in the case before the Grand Jury.

By turning a hundred pages back in the John Doe record the Grand Jurors will find more testimony against McLean. On Nov. 24 Harold B. Owens, a contractor, of Utica, referred to both Fowler and McLean.

Owens, under examination by Assistant District Attorney Clark, testified that he had $250,000 in road contracts in the name of the Dale Engineering Company of Utica, a corporation. Owens testified that he met Fowler through ex-State Senator T. Harvey Ferris of Utica. Ferris told him, he said, that Fowler was the "accredited collector of the Democratic State Committee." Fowler asked him for $1,000, he said, in Kelley's office in Syracuse. Owens objected to that amount, but agreed to give $400.

Mr. Clark brought out that Owens had drawn a check payable to Arthur A. McLean for $400 in the name of the Dale Engineering Company, a corporation. Owens had the canceled check in his pocket at the time, and he produced it. The check bears the indorsement of Arthur A. McLean. Like Van Alstyne's contribution, this check was sent to McLean at 1 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York City. Owens's check passed through the Fourth National Bank, the depository of the Democratic State Committee. When Owens saw the importance of his testimony, he said:

"I'm not sure that they knew that we were a corporation at that time."

Many contributions were sent to the Democratic State Committee in 1910, 1911, and 1912. Some of the checks were made out to McLean, some to Norman E. Mack, and others to George M. Palmer. The Grand Jury, it is understood, will have for its inspection all checks, receipts, and letters bearing

Continued on Page 5.

POLAND WATER—PURITY BOTTLED in Cleanliness. Unequalled for Table and Health.—Adv.

ANTEDILUVIAN WHISKEY
Purity and maturity—that sums up Antediluvian. Luyties Bros., N. Y.—Adv.

Christmas Number Must Be Ordered Early.

There will be no left-over copies of The Times's Christmas Edition, issued next Sunday. Order it early, or you will not get the two remarkable special illustrated sections—a color reproduction of Sargent's "Prophets," from a Copley Print copyright by Curtis & Cameron of Boston, and an eight-page section with twenty-nine extraordinary photographs of typical American girls, reproduced by a new printing process, rotogravure, which The Times will soon use for all its pictorial supplements.

THE TIMES CHRISTMAS NUMBER NEXT SUNDAY.

NEW HAVEN SPLIT-UP NEAR WITHOUT SUIT

Plan in Sight for Divorce of Steamship, Trolley, and Railroad Holdings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Negotiations between Attorney General McReynolds and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company to-night reached a stage where predictions were confidently made in official circles that actual litigation would be avoided and that the New Haven would effect a complete reorganization, divorce its steamship, trolley, and railroad holdings, and bring itself entirely within the Government's interpretation of the Sherman Anti-Trust act.

No agreement has been entered into between the Department of Justice and the railroad, and the reorganization talk originated with the New Haven. Unless unexpected difficulties arise, however, within the next few weeks, the department will appear before some United States District Court and ask for an "agreed decree," to which the New Haven would express consent.

The practice in such cases has been for the court to ratify such an agreement. If the custom were followed the years of litigation which would be necessary to carry a case against the railroad through the District Court and the Supreme Court would be avoided. Under an order by the court the New Haven would proceed to carry out its agreement, and if it complied in the time fixed further civil proceedings under the Sherman law would not be undertaken.

Important Conference Held.

The whole New Haven problem was gone over in great detail to-day at a conference held by the Attorney General, Howard Elliott, Chairman of the Board of the New Haven; E. D. Robins, its general counsel; Edgar J. Rich, general counsel for the Boston & Maine; L. S. Storrs, Vice President of the trolley lines, and John W. Crim, counsel for the New Haven. After an hour with the Attorney General the railroad representatives talked for two hours more with T. W. Gregory and Jesse C. Adkins, assistants who investigated the case for the Department of Justice. The case has been put largely in the hands of Mr. Gregory and Mr. Adkins, and if they are satisfied with New Haven offers, it is probable that the Attorney General will uphold their decision. The conference will be continued to-morrow and may last several days.

An agreement to meet the demands of Attorney General McReynolds would provide:

For a separation of the New Haven and the Boston & Maine Railroads.

For a separation of the New Haven and the trolley lines in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and other States.

For a relinquishment by the New Haven of its control of steamship lines, some of which are held by the department to compete for the New York-Boston traffic.

For the nullification of the New Haven's agreement with the Boston & Albany Railroad.

The acceptance of such a plan would not prevent the department from resorting to criminal prosecution under the Sherman law the New Haven officials and Directors who held office when the New Haven combined these transportation systems. The question of indictments has been talked over at the department, but no final decision has been reached. The Directors and officials who have assumed office recently would not be prosecuted.

Confidence in New Regime.

One fact that has made it difficult to determine the course to be pursued has been the belief of department officials that many of the acts which might be found indictable were engineered by financiers and not directly by officials, although they were passed upon by them.

Attorney General McReynolds has taken the position that the new management of the New Haven evidently is trying to do everything possible to bring the system within the law. He has been told by Mr. Elliott that the acts which the department holds unlawful were committed years ago and that the new Board of Directors has a majority of new men who were not concerned with such acts. Mr. Elliott has not criticised former Directors, but has tried to show that the new officers will remedy conditions.

One argument which has had weight with department officials is that time should be given to the New Haven to dispose of its outside transportation holdings. The officials have been told that the New Haven needs money, and they realize that to compel the road to dispose of several big transportation systems at double quick order would put it in a delicate situation. Any reasonable amount of time asked for by the New Haven probably would be granted if Chairman Elliott and his assistants convinced department officials of the soundness of their plans.

Falling Off in Revenues.

The net revenue of the New Haven for the three months ended Sept. 30, Mr. Elliott showed to Mr. McReynolds had fallen off $2,412,000 as compared with the same period last year. At the same time the reduction by the Government of express rates had cut revenues of the system by $406,000, the Parcel Post system had made other reductions in revenue, and the demand by the New York Public Service Commission for a reduction of commutation rates on the New Haven was having its effect on the finances of the road.

To compel the New Haven to sell its properties at this time, he pointed out, would work a hardship. Many of the trolley roads, he said, had been bought at high prices. They could not be sold for the same prices now, and a forced sale would make them go at ruinously low figures.

Some of the trolley lines, Mr. Elliott urged, were good feeders to the system, but the greater part of them were run at a loss in connection with the steam lines. The New Haven, he thought, would be better off to part with them. He declared that the new Directors were willing to a man to obey the spirit and the letter of the law, and if reasonable time were given what had been asked could be gradually effected without interruption to the traffic of the system and with approximate security to investors.

ZELAYA REFUSES TO LEAVE TOMBS

Extradition Compromise Effected by Lawyer Not Pleasing to Ex-Dictator.

Although it was officially announced in Washington yesterday that the extradition proceedings against Gen. José Santos Zelaya, former President of Nicaragua, had been stopped, Gen. Zelaya refused last night to leave his cell in the Tombs and accept a dismissal of the action against him at the hands of United States Commissioner John Shields.

The failure of Gen. Zelaya to accept the opportunity offered to him to gain his release was said by close friends to be due to the fact that a string was tied to the State Department release, and that it did not come as a full vindication of his right to remain in this country.

In the announcement at Washington that Gen. Zelaya was free to leave the Tombs it was stated that Luis F. Corea, his attorney, had arranged with attorneys for the Nicaraguan legation for a compromise by which Gen. Zelaya would agree to remain under surveillance until Dec. 10, when it would be possible for him to get a steamship for Spain. The General was required to promise, according to the announcement, that he would leave the United States and would not, while here, attempt to do anything to embarrass the present Nicaraguan Government.

Gen. Zelaya's refusal to accept these terms was said among his close friends to involve a break with Mr. Corea. Friends of Gen. Zelaya visited the Federal Court Building yesterday to obtain a list of cases in which Corea has appeared. They found the record of a case still pending, in which the United Fruit Compay is the plaintiff and the Atlantic Fruit Company is the defendant. The United Fruit Company in this case alleges that the Atlantic Fruit Company brought to this port a shipload of bananas from Colombia which it had no right to dispose of since all of the growers in Colombia were under contract to sell their fruit to the United Fruit Company.

The lawyer of record for the United Fruit Company was found to be Louis F. Marshall, of counsel for ex-Gov. Sulzer in the impeachment proceedings, and associated with him as an expert upon the validity of contracts under the Colombian law is Mr. Corea. A long affidavit filed in the case by Mr. Corea set forth that the United Fruit Company was entitled to the bananas and that the Atlantic company had wrongfully obtained them.

An effort was made to carry to Gen. Zelaya in the Tombs copies of the court papers, but none of those interested in the matter would speak of the results of their visit.

"Gen. Zelaya trusts the American people and the judiciary machinery to do him full justice. He wishes to come out with full liberties and a full vindication or not at all" was the way one of his visitors put the case after the Tombs doors were closed for the night.

The only statement given out officially concerning the cause for the delay was a brief announcement by Attorney Clarence G. Galston, of counsel for Zelaya, to the effect that there would be no arraignment of the General for dismissal until to-day.

In the expectation that Gen. Zelaya would be brought before him, Commissioner Shields delegated a Deputy Marshal to go to the Tombs to bring the ex-dictator to the Federal Building and he himself remained at his desk later than usual waiting for the prisoner.

Mr. Galston appeared to explain that unexpected delays had occurred.

"The proceedings here have been suspended," he said, "pending a conference in the State Department at Washington."

Mr. Galston declined to add to this statement when questioned by reporters.

"Will Gen. Zelaya stay in the Tombs to-night?" he was asked.

"Unless he breaks out," Mr. Galston answered with a smile.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—It is expected at the State Department that a dispatch will be received to-morrow from the Nicaraguan Government ratifying the agreement that has been reached for the release of Gen. José Santos Zelaya and the withdrawal of the extradition proceedings for his return to Nicaragua under the charge of murder. It is believed that the ratification will be without any conditions.

Ex-Gov. Folk, Solicitor of the State Department, said to-night that in all probability the incident would be closed to-morrow unless the Nicaraguan Government phrased its dispatch in a manner to involve some condition, in which case there would be a request from this Government for an unequivocal acceptance of the agreement that had been reached.

SEES 'DEATH SIGN' IN COURT

Prosecutor Accuses Italian Prisoner of Threatening Complainant.

The three Italians arrested several days ago after they planted a bogus bomb in a vacant lot and accused of attempting to blackmail Michael Spalone, a barber and coal dealer, were arraigned for a hearing before Magistrate Nash in the Flatbush Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. Shortly after it started Assistant District Attorney Kellogg charged Guiseppe Lomangino, one of the prisoners, with making the death sign to the complainant.

"There," exclaimed the prosecutor, "Lomangino is making the death sign."

Magistrate Nash rebuked the prisoner and he was warned to remain quiet. Spalone, the complainant, was nervous and white with fear. He was taken to the clerk's room. In spite of the assertion of the attorney for the prisoners that the planting of the bomb was intended as a joke, Magistrate Nash did not see it that way. The two other prisoners were John Colvitto and Camillo Sabino. They were each held in $5,000 bail for the Grand Jury.

Lily Drinking Cups are ideal for office use. They are made by the Public Service Cup Co., B'klyn.—Adv.

Not a Physical Matter.

To be Altogether Rubber is to be courageous and good-humored. Troubles fly off.

Pouch holds pipe and tobacco. Al Schultz's.—Adv.

SEVEN GENERALS DESERT HUERTA; READY TO SURRENDER TO THE REBELS; ENVOYS IN JUAREZ TO MEET GEN. VILLA

ARMY ON BORDER PREPARES TO STAY

Washington Issues Orders for Soldiers to Go Into Permanent Quarters.

BRYAN NOTIFIES POWERS

Text of Wilson's Pronouncement on Huerta Promptly Sent to Our Diplomats Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—In President Wilson's message to-day he made certain what was generally known before, namely, that he is contemplating no aggressive course toward the Federal Government of Mexico.

Orders were issued to-day for the Second Division of the army encamped at Texas City and Galveston to prepare to go into permanent quarters on the frontier. At the same time there are no indications that the fifteen warships on the two coasts of Mexico will be withdrawn.

One point in the President's message raises a question suggested in dispatches telling of rebel outrages at Juarez. The dispatches refer to the confiscation of the property of many foreign shopkeepers and of the coin in the vaults of the Banco Minero. In regard to the shops owned by foreigners, the American Consul, Edwards, at the request of the foreigners, took charge of the keys, but afterward, presumably on instructions from Washington, returned them, saying that he could not protect their property.

If this means that the United States is relaxing, in certain directions, its care of the residents in Mexico who are citizens of countries other than the United States, it is difficult to see how foreign countries can be expected to await with patience what the President describes as the slow crumbling of Gen. Huerta's power. Yet in his message to-day he said that conditions now exist in Mexico which make it doubtful whether "the most elementary and fundamental rights either of her own people or the citizens of other countries can long be successfully safeguarded."

Secretary Bryan has sent to the American legations and embassies abroad copies of that part of the message relating to the Mexican policy of the Administration, in pursuance of the plan adopted months ago of keeping the great European Governments advised in that respect.

The more detailed reports from Rear Admiral Fletcher in regard to conditions in the oil fields of Tampico and Tuxpam are reassuring. During the hostilities between the Federals and the Constitutionalists the wages in the oil fields have been kept up to the accustomed level, and for certain lines of work have been actually advanced. This is a factor for peace and good order. The oil companies are shipping oil now just as they always have, it appears, and every day seven or eight tank ships are loaded and cleared. The Pearson Syndicate is building a large number of new tank ships of the largest capacity and expects to have twenty of them completed within a year and a half and ready to work.

FLEES WITH $2,500,000.

Gen. Terrazas Carries Treasure from Chihuahua and Rebels Pursue.

JUAREZ, Mexico, Dec. 2.—Fleeing over the desert and pursued by rebels, several hundred persons, among them some of the richest families in Northern Mexico, who deserted Chihuahua City in fear of a rebel attack, to-night were reported to be nearing the United States border.

Among the refugees is Louis Terrazas, head of the wealthy Terrazas family, who is said to have with him 5,000,000 pesos, ($2,500,000,) which he withdrew from the Chihuahua banks. Other wealthy families, including some of the Creels, are known to have left the city. The caravan, in which are women and children, was described as being more than a mile long. At the head, with an escort of Federal troops, is Gen. Salvador Mercado, Huerta's deposed Governor of Chihuahua State.

Details of the evacuation of the city and the exodus of the people were brought to Juarez in official dispatches from Federico Moye, who was appointed Civil Governor ad interim. Moye's dispatch was addressed to Gen. Francisco Villa, and it called upon the rebel leader to take possession of the city.

Chihuahua Cut Off for Three Weeks.

The story of the downfall of the Huerta power in the city is told thus by Gov. Moye:

For almost three weeks Chihuahua, with its 35,000 citizens, had been cut off from communication; the food supplies were steadily decreasing, and many deaths resulted from illness caused by semi-starvation. Rumors of the proposed attack upon the city, exaggerated by reports that the rebels had been supplied with ammunition from the United States, and that the city was to be bombarded, increased the anxiety.

A citizens' committee was finally appointed to call upon Gen. Mercado and ask him to surrender to the rebels, as resistance would be hopeless. After a delay, and in the absence of any communication with Mexico City, Gen. Mercado decided to flee. Those who wished to go received notice to gather their possessions. Reports had been received that the Terrazas family, which is reported to own almost half of the land and cattle in the State, would suffer severely at the hands of the rebels. Gen. Terrazas, the aged head of the family, therefore withdrew his money from the banks and placd it in the caravan, in the hope of getting it out of the country.

Early on Sunday, after the surrounding country had been reconnoitred, the exodus began, Gen. Mercado first turning over the portfolio of State to Señor Moye, who was directed to notify Villa that the Federal troops had formally surrendered. Gov. Moye issued a proclamation declaring the capital rebel territory.

The route to Ojinaga, which the refugees were reported to have taken, is about 185 miles long. Gen. Villa said he had sent a detachment in persuit of the Federal troops and also to secure the Terrazas property, but it was not believed that the rebels would be able to overtake the caravan. Villa's men were ordered not to fire on the noncombatants.

Gen. Pascual Orozco, who fought with Madero in 1911, but later turned against him and supported Huerta, took 1,000 Federals into the mountains west of Chihuahua. With him is Gen. José Ynez Salazar. It is understood by Villa that these Federals will attempt later to engage the rebels.

Gen. Villa, who now assumes military command of all the North, and whose authority is second only to that of Gen. Carranza, recognized as the revolutionary Provisional President, entered the revolution five months ago with only a borrowed revolver. He is a former bandit, and for twenty years under Diaz was sought as an outlaw.

Villa to Send More Troops South.

Elated by the capture of Chihuahua without bloodshed, Villa prepared for the dispatch of more troops south. He said 10,000 were to be concentrated at Chihuahua as the main force by which the rebels hope completely to crush the Huerta régime. The troops movement is to be expedited as the reconstruction of the railroads permits.

Four thousand men under Gen. Alvarado have been ordered from Sonora; almost an equal number is already approaching Chihuahua, and Villa is ready to proceed from Juarez toward the surrendered city.

At Chihuahua the provisional capital will be established from which Carranza and Villa will direct further activity. With Chihuahua and Torreon as strongholds, the campaign by Villa will be directed against Zacatecas, the rich mining centre in the heart of the republic.

Villa says he will have troop trains operating to Torreon, 525 miles south of the border, within two weeks.

Mexican Refugees Bring Millions.

LAREDO, Texas, Dec. 2.—More than a thousand Mexican families, many of them wealthy, have arrived here from Monterey and Saltillo as refugees during the past week, bringing millions of dollars in securities for deposit in United States banks until the Mexican situation is clarified. A man to-day deposited in a local bank $3,000,000 in securities and another $2,500,000.

Fear of an early attack on Monterey and Saltillo and a proposed mobilization of Federals in the former place have caused the exodus. It is said that the foreigners, including Americans, generally own the property they occupy, and fly an American flag above their dwellings, so that they do not fear molestation in the event of hostilities.

LIND'S CHEERFUL REPORT.

He Says Rebel Attitude in Oil Regions Is Reassuring.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 2.—John Lind, President Wilson's representative, arrived on the Nebraska this afternoon, looking worn out. He immediately sought the quiet of his quarters at the Consulate, saying to inquirers that conditions in the oil districts were fairly satisfactory. The attitude of the rebel commander, Gen. Aguillar, he added, appeared to be a reasonable one, and not calculated to excite serious apprehension with respect to property.

Gen. Joaquin Maass sailed at 6 o'clock this evening on the Mexican Navigation Company's boat Puebla for Tuxpam. He has with him and on the gunboat Zaragoza nearly 1,000 men. He left more here to follow when transportation could be furnished.

TO START MINING IN MEXICO.

American Smelters Ordered Shut Down as Result of Monterey Holdup

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 2.—All smelting properties owned by the American Smelting and Refining Company (the Guggenheim interests) in Mexico are to be closed down by order of the main office. The demand upon the Monterey smelter for money with which to pay the Huerta troops is responsible for this decision.

The Monterey smelter, which employs more than 2,000 men, was ordered closed after the forced loan had been made, and the Chihuahua, Aguascallentes, Mahuala, and Velardania smelters are also to be closed pending the establishment of permanent peace in the Republic. The mines which ship the ores to these smelters will also be forced to close. In fact, the decision of the company to suspend operations will mean the closing of the entire mining industry in Mexico and all of the dependent trades. The men thrown out of work will number more than 7,000, and the closing will directly affect more than twice this number.

VILLA'S AID IN TEXAS JAIL.

Arrested on General's Complaint for Alleged Theft of $14,000.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 2.—Juan Medina, chief of staff to Gen. Francisco Villa, is in the El Paso County Jail, charged with bringing stolen property to the value of more than $50 into the State. He was arrested last night when he came to El Paso by J. C. Stansel, chief of the city detectives.

Stansel said he made the arrest on information from Villa himself, who asserted that Medina had not accounted for $14,000 in cash. Medina denied that he had any of Villa's money, and said he had resigned as Villa's Chief of Staff and was quitting the rebel service when he came to El Paso.

A pony glass of Dr. Siegert's ANGOSTURA BITTERS the morning after a dinner party.—Adv.

Federal Leaders Are in Full Flight Toward the U. S. Boundary.

VILLA PROMISES MERCY

Will Occupy Chihuahua, Giving Protection to All the Citizens There.

REPORT HUERTA BANKRUPT

Collapse of the Dictator's Rule Due to His Failure to Pay His Troops.

GUAYMAS IS EVACUATED

Federal Troops Are Leaving the Pacific Port After a Long Resistance.

NO FUEL OIL FOR ROADS

Producers Yield to Rebel Threats—General Tieup of All Lines Is Probable.

HARD BLOW TO FEDERALS

Their Military Operations Will Be Greatly Hampered and Commerce Paralyzed.

JUAREZ, Mexico, Dec. 2.—Seven Generals of the Mexican Regular Army are ready to surrender and the backbone of the Huerta dictatorship in the north has been broken. A peace commission arrived in Juarez to-night bearing terms of the surrender.

The Peace Commission was headed by Odilon Hernandez and came from Chihuahua, bearing a proclamation signed by Gen. Salvador Mercado, Huerta's Military Governor and commander of the Federal forces in all the north.

The proclamation stated that the Huerta Government was bankrupt, and was unable to pay its soldiers.

The simultaneous evacuation of other Federal strongholds in the North is believed by the rebels to be the result of a concerted decision to abandon the whole of Northern Mexico.

The peace proposals were sent by Gen. Mercado to Gen. Francisco Villa, the rebel leader, through Federico Moye, Civil Governor of Chihuahua State, appointed ad interim. Along with it came an appeal, signed by all the foreign Consuls in Chihuahua, calling upon Villa to give police protection to the citizens of Chihuahua City.

Gen. Mercado's proclamation said:

"Under the circumstances which have existed in Chihuahua it has been deemd necessary for the Federal troops to evacuate. I leave in charge Federico Moye, a person who is not identified with politics, and who is therefore qualified to give full protection to foreigners. It is impossible to remain here longer, as there is no money with which to pay the troops."

Generals Fleeing to the Border.

The Generals, who have signified through Gen. Mercado their willingness to surrender, but nevertheless are fleeing to the United States border, are:

Gen. SALVADOR MERCADO,
Gen. PASCUAL OROZCO,
Gen. JOSE YNEZ SALAZAR,
Gen. MARCELLO CARAVEO,
Gen. JOSE MANZILLA,
Gen. BLAZ ORPINAL,
Gen. LANDA.

The peace commission proposed to Gen. Villa that al lnon-combatants who sought safety by fleeing to the border be permitted to go without being fired upon, and all the Federals, including 200 soldiers left on police duty in Chihuahua City, be pardoned. It also asked clemency for Federal officials, but it is thought the Federal Generals will seek safety by crossing the border into the United States, possibly near Ojinaga.

The peace commission stated that before leaving Chihuahua the Federals destroyed all the postage and Govern-

ment revenue stamps; that there existed practically no money in the city, and that 2,000 citizens had left with the troops, most of them being those who were rich and who feared harsh treatment by the rebels.

Villa Promises Protection to Chihuahua.

The commission started back for Chihuahua to-night with Gen. Villa's assurances that people of all classes in the city, and including the Federal police, would be protected, and that he would dispatch troops to garrison the place as soon as possible.

Notwithstanding the action of the Federals, Gen. Villa himself was preparing for departure southward. He said Chihuahua would be only a stopping place on his southward march, as he was determined to continue to Mexico City.

Carlos Heberlein of Los Angeles, a mining engineer, accompanied the Peace Commissioners, who traveled in an automobile by way of Ojinaga.

Strength of the Northern Forces.

The Federal troops in the north, according to Gen. Villa's estimate, made public a few days ago, numbered 14,500. The Constitutionalists, he said, had in the same territory about 24,300. The distribution of these forces was as follows:

FEDERALS.

At Guaymas, Sonora, 3,000, commanded by Pedro Ojeda.
At Chihuahua City, 5,000, commanded by Gen. Salvador Mercado.
At Saltillo and Monclova, Coahuila, 3,000.
At Monterey, Nuevo Leon, 2,300.
Scattered, 1,500.

CONSTITUTIONALISTS.

In Sonora, about 5,000, under command of Gen. Carranza, head of the Constitutionalists.
At Juarez and en route to Chihuahua City, 5,800, commanded by Villa.
South of Chihuahua City, 5,500, commanded by Gen. Manuel Chao.
Scattered and at other cities, 8,000.

FEDERALS LEAVING GUAYMAS.

Troops Are Evacuating Pacific Port After Long Resistance.

HERMOSILLO, Sonora, Dec. 2.—The evacuation of Guaymas undertaken today by the Federals, was well under way to-night, according to advices received here. The Constitutionalists, who have wanted Guaymas a long time, made no effort to check the embarkation of Federal troops on gunboats which will take them to Mazatlan or Manzanillo.

Rebel officers before Guaymas reported the Federal artillery dismounted for shipping.

REFUSE FUEL OIL TO HUERTA.

Producers Strike Hard Blow to Federal Cause—Will Cripple Army.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 2.—Preferring to incur the displeasure of the Huerta Government to a very practical manifestation of the rebels' wrath, the producing oil companies of the republic to-day canceled their contracts for supplying the National Railways with fuel oil.

This is regarded as one of the most serious blows yet dealt to the Government, because it is likely to bring about an early suspension of all railway traffic, which would interefere greatly with military operations and would strike vitally at the commerce of the country. Most of the oil used by the railways is produced in the coast region of Tampico and the country to the southward. This territory is overrun with rebels, directed for the most part by Gen. Candido Aguilar.

In spite of Gen. Aguilar's assurances to Rear Admiral Fletcher that the oil properties would not be molested, representatives of the companies have been notified that further sale of oil to the Government railroads would be regarded as too great a manifestation of friendship to the enemy of the Constitutionalists. The action of the oil companies in acceding to what practically amounted to a demand is considered not at all displeasing to the Mexican Railway, which is the property of a British corporation, as the cutting of the line from Tampico to San Luis Potosi had diverted nearly all shipments to Mexico City from Vera Cruz to the Mexican Railway, and recently the management of this road was warned that its line would be cut if it persisted in moving oil.

Practically all the locomotives have been using oil for some years, and the scarcity of coal will make a return to that fuel difficult. If the Mexican Railway also is barred from the use of oil, and it is assumed that it will be, even the ordinary passenger traffic between the capital and the coast may become irregular.

Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, commanding the British cruisers in Mexican waters, called on President Huerta this afternoon. He was accompanied by the British Minister, Sir Lionel Carden, and on his return to the legation expressed himself as highly pleased at his reception.

The British Admiral also called on the American Chargé d'Affaires, Nelson O'Shaughnessy. He expects to leave the Mexican capital to-morrow night, proceeding to Vera Cruz.

SMUGGLING CHARGES FAIL.

Federal Court Dismisses Indictments for Gun-Running Into Mexico

PHOENIX, Ariz., Dec. 2.—All indictments pending in the United States District Court here against firms and individuals of El Paso, Texas, and Tucson and Douglas, Ariz., on charges of smuggling, arms to the Mexican revolutionists were dismissed to-day by Judge William Sawtelle, who sustained demurrers.

There remain, however, several indictments charging conspiracy to smuggle war munitions across the international boundary.

The conspiracy indictments still pending are against the Shelton-Payne Arms Company, Krakauer, Zork & Moye, the Phelps-Dodge Mercantile Company, A. F. Hernandez, J. M. Morec, Gustav Pedras, L. D. McCartney, and the Douglas Hardware Company.

Omega Oil

FOR

Swellings & Inflammation

Soak a piece of flannel with Omega Oil, lay it over the part that hurts and cover with a piece of oiled silk. This simple treatment usually stops [illegible] the swelling and [illegible] Trial bottle [illegible]

BRITON CRITICISES OUR POLICY

Tells The London Times It Is Producing Anarchy in Mexico.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 3.—In a special article from a financial correspondent The Times discusses the question of Mexico and British investors.

"The great need of the moment," says the writer, "is trustworthy information as to what has happened and an accurate forecast of what is likely to happen. London bankers and others in intimate touch with Mexican affairs confess their inability to foretell the immediate future; and even the worst would be better than the present paralyzing ignorance. Probably Mexico, if left alone, would work out her own salvation and peace would be restored more quickly than by any kind of external dictation."

On the question of what will be Great Britain's interest when the new mold is filled from the melting-pot the article says:

"The Mexican oil fields are the centre of many covetous and conflicting hopes. The American press, with characteristic candor has sounded a sort of commercial tocsin the plain interpretation of which is that the proximity of the United States to Mexico entitles her to priority of concession and control.

"The same strenuous outgrowth of the Monroe Doctrine has been heard in reference to the oil fields of Colombia. Not without visible signs of irritation has the City witnessed what it regards as the tame submission of the Pearson group to this virtual claim of monopoly. What influences, Ministerial or otherwise, may have been brought to bear on the Colombian concessionaires to induce them to withdraw in obedience to the New York press are not and probably never will be known. The fact itself is sufficiently disagreeable, and in relation to Mexico sufficiently ominous. It looks very much as if the United States policy is the prelude of some new arrangement under which the mineral exploitation of Mexico may be a preserve of American rather than British capital. In certain sections of the City the feeling is that English interests may probably be endangered, and that it is time for a candid protest against carrying a conciliatory policy to the extreme length of self-extinction.

"It is necessary to draw serious attention to the desperate situation developing in consequence of the attitude of the United States, whose apparent intention is to freeze out the Huerta Government. The United States seem to regard the trouble in the North as purely of a revolutionary character, with its chieftain fighting for their cause. This argument might be admitted in certain instances, but as a whole the disturbances are inspired purely by the desire for brigandage and are anti-social in tendency. Barbarous atrocities have been committed, there have been mutilations, tortures, murders, rapine, arson, and violation of women and girls, and killing of children. Wholesale destruction of railway, mining, and other properties is a daily occurrence in all the disturbed districts, and it is increasing to an alarming extent.

"The policy of the United States assists the bandits and hampers the constituted Government. If the strong hafid of Huerta were removed the results would be appalling. Americans must realize that his elimination would lead to chaos and inflict untold misery upon innocent millions. No words are too strong to emphasize the disastrous effects which will follow if the present tactics of the United States continue to be pursued.

"In what I have said I am but givng utterance to the opinion of all foreign residents of this city."

Another correspondent, in the course of a letter dated Monterey, Oct. 31, after detailing the difficulties met with by the Huerta Government in quelling the insurrection, says:

"Yet in the speedy triumph of the Government lies the only hope of any prolonged peace. I have received much kindness from the Constitutionalist leaders and for many of them I feel sympathy as well as respect, but I cannot see how their victory would give the country rest from disorder. They have no clear idea as to what they would do if they came into power. They haven't even decided whom they would run for President. Revolution would succeed revolution, each one bleeding the land whiter.

"If the present régime falls Mexico can scarcely hope to settle her own troubles. They will have to be dealt with by some other hand."

FEARS FILIPINO FREEDOM.

Independence Would Mean Bondage, Says W. Cameron Forbes.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—"Shall we make a second Mexico of the Philippine Islands?" With this question, W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor General of the Philippine Islands, closed an address before the City Club to-night, in which he had defended the policy of the United States toward its dependency in the East, and warned against a premature withdrawal of control.

"President Wilson has started upon a new policy in the islands," said Mr. Forbes. "He has given the Filipinos a majority of the commission, and appointed them to a few other places which were previously held by Americans. I believe the motive underlying these changes is a praiseworthy desire to let the Filipinos prove their merit and show what they can do, and I do not feel that the experiment should be unduly criticised, but that we should take the position of 'hands off' and wait, with suspended judgment, to let the policy have a chance to work itself out and show what the result will be.

"Looking at the situation broadly, there is one fundamental thing to which the United States has pledged itself, viz., to establish and maintain a stable government in the Philippine Islands. The words 'stable Government' appear in the platforms of both parties, and the United States has never made any representation to the people in the Philippine Islands indicating any extension of further political freedom that was not predicated upon the continuance of stable government in these islands.

"We have put our shoulders to the wheel and laid our hands to the plough. We must not scuttle. We cannot sell into bondage the millions of struggling Filipinos, cloaking our action with the hypocritical claim that we are giving them independence. The real significance of the American work in the Philippine Islands has been giving freedom to millions of people really held in serfdom. The premature withdrawal from the islands and the premature relinquishment of control will set back the hands of the clock, undo the work we have done, and, as sure as the sun rises and sets, return these people to the bondage from which we have but recently delivered them."

PRESIDENT READS HIS MESSAGE

Serves Notice That No Dictatorships Ever Will Be Recognized.

WILL AWAIT HUERTA'S FALL

Favors National Primaries for the Selection of Candidates for the Presidency.

TO CLARIFY SHERMAN LAW

Wants Corporations to Do Business Unafraid—For Federal Railways in Alaska.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Following is the text of the message read by President Wilson to Congress to-day:

Gentlemen of the Congress:

In pursuance of my constitutional duty to "give to the Congress information of the state of the Union," I take the liberty of addressing you on several matters which ought, as it seems to me, particularly to engage the attention of your honorable bodies, as of all who study the welfare and progress of the nation.

I shall ask your indulgence if I venture to depart in some degree from the usual custom of setting before you in formal review the many matters which have engaged the attention and called for the action of the several departments of the Government or which look to them for early treatment in the future, because the list is long, very long, and would suffer in the abbreviation to which I should have to subject it.

I shall submit to you the reports of the heads of the several departments, in which these subjects are set forth in careful detail, and beg that they may receive the thoughtful attention of your committees and of all members of the Congress who may have the leisure to study them. Their obvious importance, as constituting the very substance of the business of the Government, makes comment and emphasis on my part unnecessary.

Peace Among the Nations.

The country, I am thankful to say, is at peace with all the world, and many happy manifestations multiply about us of a growing cordiality and sense of community of interest among the nations, foreshadowing an age of settled peace and good will. More and more readily each decade do the nations manifest their willingness to bind themselves by solemn treaty to the processes of peace, the processes of frankness and fair concession. So far the United States has stood at the front of such negotiations. She will, I earnestly hope and confidently believe, give fresh proof of her sincere adherence to the cause of international friendship by ratifying the several treaties of arbitration awaiting renewal by the Senate.

In addition to these, it has been the privilege of the Department of State to gain the assent, in principle, of no less than thirty-one nations, representing four-fifths of the population of the world, to the negotiation of treaties by which it shall be agreed that whenever differences of interest or of policy arise which can not be resolved by the ordinary processes of diplomacy they shall be publicly analyzed, discussed, and reported upon by a tribunal chosen by the parties before either nation determines its course of action.

There is only one possible standard by which to determine controversies between the United States and other nations, and that is compounded of these two elements: Our own honor and our obligations to the peace of the world. A test so compounded ought easily to be made to govern both the establishment of new treaty obligations and the interpretation of those already assumed.

The One Cloud on Our Horizon.

There is but one cloud upon our horizon. That has shown itself to the south of us, and hangs over Mexico. There can be no certain prospect of peace in America until Gen. Huerta has surrendered his usurped authority in Mexico; until it is understood on all hands, indeed, that such pretended Governments will not be countenanced or dealt with by the Government of the United States.

We are the friends of constitutional government in America; we are more than its friends, we are its champions; because in no other way can our neighbors, to whom we would wish in every way to make proof of our friendship, work out their own development in peace and liberty. Mexico has no Government. The attempt to maintain one at the City of Mexico has broken down, and a mere military despotism has been set up which has hardly more than the semblance of national authority.

It originated in the usurpation of Victoriano Huerta, who, after a brief attempt to play the part of constitutional President, has at last cast aside even the pretence of legal right and declared himself dictator. As a consequence a condition of affairs now exists in Mexico which has made it doubtful whether even the most elementary and fundamental rights either of her own people or of the citizens of other countries resident within her territory can long be successfully safeguarded and which threatens, if long continued, to imperil the interests of peace, order, and tolerable life in the lands immediately to the south of us.

Even if the usurper had succeeded in his purpose, in despite of the Constitution of the republic and the rights of its people, he would have set up nothing but a precarious and hateful power, which could have lasted but a little while, and whose eventual downfall would have left the country in a more deplorable condition than ever. But he has not succeeded. He has forfeited the respect and the moral support even of those who were at one time willing to see him succeed. Little by little he has been completed isolated. By a little every day his power and prestige are crumbling, and the collapse is not far away. We shall not, I believe, be obliged to alter our policy of watchful waiting. And then, when the end comes, we shall hope to see constitutional order restored in distressed Mexico by the concert and energy of such of her leaders as prefer the liberty of their people to their own ambitions.

Banking and Currency Reform.

I turn to matters of domestic concern. You already have under consideration a bill for the the reform of our system of banking and currency, for which the country waits with impatience, as for something fundamental to its whole business life and necessary to set credit free from arbitrary and artificial restraints. I need not say how earnestly I hope for its early enactment under law. I take leave to beg that the whole energy and attention of the Senate be concentrated upon it till the matter is successfully disposed of. And yet I feel that the request is not needed—that the members of that great House need no urging in this service to the country.

I present to you, in addition, the urgent necessity that special provision be made also for facilitating the credits needed by the farmers of the country. The pending currency bill does the farmers a great service. It puts them upon an equal footing with other business men and masters of enterprise, as it should; and upon its passage they will find themselves quit of many of the difficulties which now hamper them in the field of credit. The farmers, of course, ask and should be given no special privilege, such as extending to them the credit of the Government itself. What they need and should obtain is legislation which will make their own abundant and substantial credit resources available as a foundation for joint, concerted local action in their own behalf in getting the capital they must use. It is to this we should now address ourselves.

It has, singularly enough, come to pass that we have allowed the industry of our farms to lag behind the other activities of the country and its development. I need not stop to tell you how fundamental to the life of the nation is the production of its food. Our thoughts may ordinarily be concentrated upon the cities and the hives of industry, upon the cries of the crowded market place, and the clangor of the factory; but it is from the quiet interspaces of the open valleys and the free hillsides that we draw the sources of life and of prosperity, from the farm and the ranch, from the forest and the mine. Without these every street would be silent, every office deserted, every factory fallen into disrepair.

And yet the farmer does not stand upon the same footing with the forester and the miner in the matter of credit. He is the servant of the seasons. Nature determines how long he must wait for his crops, and will not be hurried in her process. He may give his note, but the season of its maturity depends upon the season when his crop matures. lies at the gates of the market where his products are sold. And the security he gives is of a character not known in the broker's office or as familiarly as it might be on the counter of the banker.

Favors Rural Credits.

The Agricultural Department of the Government is seeking to assist as never before to make farming an efficient business, of wide co-operative effort, in quick touch with the markets for foodstuffs. The farmers and the Government will henceforth work together as real partners in this field, where we now begin to see our way very clearly and where many intelligent plans are already being put into execution. The Treasury of the United States has, by a timely and well-considered distribution of its deposits, facilitated the moving of the crops in the present season and prevented the scarcity of available funds too often experienced at such times.

But we must not allow ourselves to depend upon extraordinary expedients. We must add the means by which the farmer may make his credit constantly and easily available and command when he will the capital by which to support and expand his business. We lag behind many other great countries of the modern world in attempting to do this. Systems of credit have been studied and developed on the other side of the water while we left our farmers to shift for themselves in the ordinary money market. You have but to look about you in any rural district to see the result, the handicap and embarrassment which have been put upon those who produce our food.

Conscious of this backwardness and neglect on our part, the Congress recently authorized the creation of a special commission to study the various systems of rural credit which have been put into operation in Europe, and this commission is already prepared to report. Its report ought to make it easier for us to determine what methods will be best suited to our own farmers. I hope and believe that the committees of the Senate and House will address themselves to this matter with the most fruitful results, and I believe that the studies and recently formed plans of the Department of Agriculture may be made to serve them very greatly in their work of framing appropriate and adequate legislation. It would be indiscreet and presumptuous in any one to dogmatize upon so great and many sided a question, but I feel confident that common counsel will produce the results we must all desire.

War on Private Monopoly.

Turn from the farm to the world of business which centres in the city and in the factory, and I think that all thoughtful observers will agree that the immediate service we owe the business communities of the country is to prevent private monopoly more effectually than it has yet been prevented. I think it will be easily agreed that we should let the Sherman anti-trust law stand, unaltered, as it is, with its debatable ground about it, but that we should as much as possible reduce the area of that debatable ground by further and more explicit legislation; and should also supplement that great act by legislation which will not only clarify it but also facilitate its administration and make it fairer to all concerned.

No doubt we shall all wish, and the country will expect, this to be the central subject of our deliberations during the present session; but it is a subject so many sided and so deserving of careful and discriminating discussion that I shall take the liberty of addressing you upon it in a special message at a later date than this. It is of capital importance that the business men of this country should be relieved of all uncertainties of law with regard to their enterprises and investments and a clear path indicated which they can travel without anxiety. It is as important that they should be relieved of embarrassment and set free to prosper as that private monopoly should be destroyed. The ways of action should be thrown wide open.

Presidential Primary Plan.

I turn to a subject which I hope can be handled promptly and without serious controversy of any kind. I mean the method of selecting nominees for the Presidency of the United States. I feel confident that I do not misinterpret the wishes or the expectations of the country when I urge the prompt enactment of legislation which will provide for primary elections throughout the country at which the voters of the several parties may choose their nominees for the Presidency without the intervention of nominating conventions.

I venture the suggestion that this legislation should provide for the retention of party conventions, but only for the purpose of declaring and accepting the verdict of the primaries and formulating the platforms of the parties; and I suggest that these conventions should consist not of delegates chosen for this single purpose, but of the nominees for Congress, the nominees for vacant seats in the Senate of the United States, the Senators whose terms have not yet closed, the national committees, and the candidates for the Presidency themselves, in order that platforms may be framed by those responsible to the people for carrying them into effect.

Our Overseas Territories.

These are all matters of vital domestic concern, and besides them, outside the charmed circle of our own national life in which our affections command us, as [illegible] consciences, there stand [illegible] tions toward our territories oversea. Here we are Trustees. Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, are ours, indeed, but not ours to do what we please with. Such territories, once regarded as mere possessions, are no longer to be selfishly exploited; they are part of the domain of public conscience and of serviceable and enlightened statesmanship. We must administer them for the people who live in them and with the same sense of responsibility to them as toward our own people in our domestic affairs.

No doubt we shall successfully enough bind Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands to ourselves by ties of justice and interest and affection, but the performance of our duty toward the Philippines is a more difficult and debatable matter. We can satisfy the obligations of generous justice toward the people of Porto Rico by giving them the ample and familiar rights and privileges accorded our own citizens in our own territories and our obligations toward the people of Hawaii by perfecting the provisions for self-government already granted them, but in the Philippines we must go further. We must hold steadily in view their ultimate independence, and we must move toward the time of that independence as steadily as the way can be cleared and the foundations thoughtfully and permanently laid.

Progress of the Philippines.

Acting under the authority conferred upon the President by Congress, I have already accorded the people of the islands a majority in both houses of their legislative body by appointing five instead of four native citizens to the membership of the commission. I believe that in this way we shall make proof of their capacity in counsel and their sense of responsibility in the exercise of political power, and that the success of this step will be sure to clear our view for the steps which are to follow.

Step by step we should extend and perfect the system of self-government in the islands, making test of them and modifying them as experience discloses their successes and their failures; that we should more and more put under the control of the native citizens of the archipelago the essential instruments of their life, their local instrumentalities of Government, their schools, all the common interests of their communities, and so by counsel and experience set up a Government which all the world will see to be suitable to a people whose affairs are under their own control.

At last, I hope and believe, we are beginning to gain the confidence of the Filipino peoples. By their counsel and experience, rather than by our own, we shall learn how best to serve them and how soon it will be possible and wise to withdraw our supervision. Let us once find the path and set out with firm and confident tread upon it and we shall not wander from it or linger upon it.

Our Duty to Alaska.

A duty faces us with regard to Alaska which seems to me very pressing and very imperative; perhaps I should say a double duty, for it concerns both the political and the material development of the Territory. The people of Alaska should be given the full Territorial form of government, and Alaska, as a storehouse, should be unlocked. One key to it is a system of railways. These the Government should itself build and administer, and the ports and terminals it should itself control in the interest of all who wish to use them for the service and development of the country and its people.

But the construction of railways is only the first step; is only thrusting in the key to the storehouse and throwing back the lock and opening the door. How the tempting resources of the country are to be exploited is another matter, to which I shall take the liberty of from time to time calling your attention, for it is a policy which must be worked out by well-considered stages, not upon theory, but upon lines of practical expediency. It is part of our general problem of conservation.

We have a freer hand in working out the problem in Alaska than in the States of the Union; and yet the principle and object are the same, wherever we touch it. We must use the resources of the country, not lock them up. There need be no conflict or jealousy as between State and Federal authorities, for there can be no essential difference of purpose between them. The resources in question must be used, but not destroyed or wasted; used, but not monopolized upon any narrow idea of individual rights as against the abiding interests of communities.

That a policy can be worked out by conference and concession which will release these resources and yet not jeopard or dissipate them, I for one have no doubt; and it can be done on lines of regulation which need be no less acceptable to the people and governments of the States concerned than to the people and Government of the nation at large, whose heritage these resources are. We must bend our counsels to this end. A common purpose ought to make agreement easy.

Other Matters to be Dealt With.

Three or four matters of special importance and significance I beg that you will permit me to mention in closing.

Our Bureau of Mines ought to be equipped and empowered to render even more effectual service than it renders now in improving the conditions of mine labor and making the mines more economically productive as well as more safe. This is an all-important part of the work of conservation; and the conservation of human life and energy lies even nearer to our interest than the preservation from waste of our material resources.

We owe it, in mere justice to the railway employes of the country, to provide for them a fair and effective employers' liability act; and a law that we can stand by in this matter will be no less to the advantage of those who administer the railroads of the country than to the advantage of those whom they employ. The experience of a large number of the States abundantly proves that.

We ought to devote ourselves to meeting pressing demands of plain justice like this as earnestly as to the accomplishment of political and economic reforms. Social justice comes first. Law is the machinery for its realization and is vital only as it expresses and embodies it.

An international congress for the discussion of all questions that affect safety at sea is now sitting in London at the suggestion of our own Government. So soon as the conclusions of that congress can be learned and considered we ought to address ourselves, among other things, to the prompt alleviation of the very unsafe, unjust, and burdensome conditions which now surround the employment of sailors, and render it extremely difficult to obtain the services of spirited and competent men such as every ship needs if it is to be safely handled and brought to port.

May I not express the very real pleasure I have experienced in co-operating with this Congress and sharing with it the labors of common service to which it has devoted itself so unreservedly during the past seven months of uncomplaining concentration upon the business of legislation? Surely it is a proper and pertinent part of my report on "the state of the Union" to express my admiration for the diligence, the good temper, and the full comprehension of public duty which has already been manifested by both the Houses; and I hope that it may not be deemed an impertinent intrusion of myself into the picture if I say with how much and how constant satisfaction I have availed myself of the privilege of putting my time and energy at their disposal alike in counsel and in action.

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PRIMARY PLAN WINS PRAISE FOR WILSON

Owen, Clark, and Underwood Approve It—Kern Is Non-Committal.

MESSAGE TO AID CAMPAIGN

Democrats Feel It Will Augment the Party's Strength—Republicans Laud Address.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Comment on the President's message this afternoon was an almost unbroken chorus of praise both from Democrats and Republicans. Senator Gallinger, minority leader in the Senate, said it was superior to any previous utterance by the President, and Representative Mann, House minority leader, said that any reader of the speech would recognize the authorship of a statesman.

While it may seem strange to say so, there was really less restraint of praise among Republicans than among Democrats. The Republicans approved the speech as an academic effort. The Democrats beyond question approved it, too, and rejoiced in the position of political strength in which they felt it would place them for the campaign next Summer. But they evidently were embarrassed by the President's suggestion for a convention of delegates not elected for the express purpose of drafting a platform. The President's plan obtains in some form in several States, it is said, and is related to the "party conferences" in England, but some leaders fear that the people might resent it.

Senator Kern of Indiana, Senate Democratic leader and Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, said his committee would take no steps toward reporting legislation of the kind indicated by the President until the bill was referred to it. He said he had always been in favor of the primary system, but he was not prepared to commit himself to the President's proposals. He suggested that the people might object to the personnel proposed by the President for the platform conventions and insist upon their right to elect delegates for that specific purpose.

Here are other comments made:

Senator Owen of Oklahoma, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency:

"The President's suggestion for primary nominations is what I and my league have long been fighting for. I will introduce a bill myself if no one else does."

Speaker Clark:

"I like the message. It was a splendid State paper. Some of the recommendations of the President I have advocated for twenty years."

Representative Oscar W. Underwood, floor leader of the House Democrats:

"I think that the President's message was the address of a broad statesman, covering the scope of the necessary legislative action for this session of Congress. It was in accord with the principles and policies of our party as declared at Baltimore, and I have no doubt that it will meet with favorable action by the House of Representatives as soon as the committees charged with the legislation can properly and carefully digest the subject matters of the message."

Representative James R. Mann, leader of the House Republicans:

"I like the idea of the President coming before Congress and reading a short message, pithy and to the point. In one main, I like the message. I think that everybody who heard it read will regard it as the utterance of a statesman regardless of whether he agrees with the details or not."

Foot Favors Short Ballot.

Senator Root of New York, Republican:

"As to the President's suggestion for a preferential Presidential primary I want time to turn it over in my mind. Heretofore I have opposed the preferential primary. To me it seems that the primary represents rather an escape from conditions now existing to which we are opposed than any finality of solution. I can't help thinking that some settlement will finally be found quite other than anything now proposed, though the President's suggestion may be as good as any to begin working on.

"The trouble with the whole matter is that there can be no solution which does not depend on the people taking care of their own business. In other words, no solution will work which the people do not work. The difficulty has been to get the voters to perform the few duties required of them, while many of the proposed remedies suggest increasing those duties by indefinite multiplication of ballotings. For myself, I am very much interested in the short ballot. The President was undoubtedly right in what he said of the necessity for unlocking the treasures of Alaska."

Senator Myers of Montana, Democratic Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands:

"Of course I am for the President's suggestion favoring the Presidential primary. I had never thought of the kind of convention for framing the platform he suggests, but I see no objection to it."

Senator Stone of Missouri, Democratic Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs:

"I have no objections to the President's plan."

Senator Lewis of Illinois, Democratic whip:

"The primary suggestion of the President is an inevitable development of Democratic policies. The Baltimore Convention showed itself the least deliberative body in the world for the transaction of business. But I object to the President's plan for chosing the delegates to the platform convention. They should be chosen by the people for the purpose."

Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, Senate Republican leader:

"The President's message is superior to anything we have received from him. I am against the primary system, but if we are to have a primary, the plan he suggests is the best. Already in New Hampshire we have a convention such as he describes, though there is, in addition, a delegate chosen by the people from each political division of the State."

Like Cummins Bill.

Senator Cummins of Iowa, a prominent Progressive Republican:

"I already have a preferential bill which I have been urging the Committee on Privileges and Elections to report. But the Democratic majority insists that it is unconstitutional. Of course, I am glad to have it indorsed by the President, and as the President is the constitution of the Democratic Party, the idea will now certainly prevail. However, I want the delegates to the platform convention to be elected by the people."

Senator Townsend of Michigan, a regular Republican of the Committee on Interstate Commerce:

"The primary plan has always had my support. The President's suggestion for a platform convention is entirely new to me, but I see no objection to it."

Senator Norris of Nebraska, a Progressive Republican:

"I approve everything the President proposed."

Representative Robert Lee Henry of Texas, Democrat, Chairman of the House Rules Committee:

"It was a strong and very great message, every word of which has my most cordial approval."

Representative Cordell Hull of Tennessee, Democrat:

"It was a magnificent statement to Congress that the President delivered. The President shows a wonderful grasp of the concrete sentiment of the country. His discussion of the Presidential preference will meet with universal approval. He touched a popular chord. His method of dealing with the Mexican situation will prove pleasing to the country."

Representative Edward W. Townsend of New Jersey, Democrat:

"The President's message proved the propriety of the President's personal appearance before Congress, because it was a magnificent message in itself, and the splendid, finished reading of it emphasized its important points. I was especially interested in what he said about agricultural credits, because I have been making a serious study of that question myself."

Representative Martin D. Foster of Illinois:

"It was one of the greatest messages I have ever heard, clear, concise, comprehensive, and one that ought to continue the confidence of the people in his efforts to always be frank with them and in his honesty of purpose to secure legislation in their interest. What he had to say about rural credits was very strong, and the recommendation for national primaries for nomination of President and Vice President struck a very responsive chord. For one, I am very glad that he took up the question of greater safety for mine workers, which is an important function of the Government."

WILL PUSH LEGISLATION.

Congress Leaders Ready to Forward President's Programme.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The President's address to Congress to-day found the party leaders of both Houses ready to co-operate in the extraordinarily long legislative programme he laid before them. Already, however, it is evident that while some committees will take up the work laid upon them at once, the great annual appropriation bills will delay for many weeks serious consideration of most of the constructive legislation Congress is called upon to enact. It is thought that these bills will prove so cumbersome that the President's promised second address on trust control will be delayed for some months.

Chairman Underwood of the Ways and Means Committee said to-night he would do everything within his power to aid in accomplishing the President's programme. He added, however, that during the next two months the immediate work before the House, to which he would try to urge the members to give concentrated attention, would be the passage of the appropriation bills while the Senate was debating the Currency bill. He realizes that if time is wasted and the appropriation bills are held back until next Summer it will be difficult then to handle the Administration programme dealing with trusts.

Chairman Clayton of the Judiciary Committee, which will bring forward the anti-trust legislation, has called a meeting of that committee for to-morrow, when it will informally discuss plans for introducing such legislation early next year. Under instructions from the Democratic caucus this committee will consider and report a bill dealing with the question of interlocking directorates.

The President's recommendations for rural credits will also have early consideration. The House Banking and Currency Committee last Summer appointed a sub-committee to consider this question, and as soon as President Wilson submits to Congress the report of the commission sent to Europe to study this question, the committee will introduce a bill, and seek its enactment at this session.

The Post Office Committee met all day and considered the postal estimates. The Appropriations Committee has already completed the District of Columbia appropriation bill and will report it to the House within a week. It will be the first appropriation bill debated in the House this session and by the time it is out of the way Mr. Underwood expects to see other appropriation bills reported.

The Committee on Agriculture will take up the Agricultural Appropriation bill at once and the farreaching recommendations made by Secretary Houston. Chairman Lever of this committee is anxious to have this bill disposed of speedily, so that his committee may go ahead with the consideration of cotton futures legislation along the lines of the so-called Smith-Lever compromise amendment, which Southern leaders tried without success to attach to the Underwood tariff law as a rider.

The Naval Committee is waiting for the reports of the chiefs of bureaus, and within a week will begin to hold hearings on the Naval Appropriation bill. This committee also has in view an important piece of legislation for remodeling the naval personnel laws.

To-morrow the House will begin consideration of bills reported already on the calendar, among them the bill to establish a separate legation for Paraguay, the Naval Militia act, and the Volunteer Army bill.

The President's recommendation for a Government-owned railroad in Alaska is already well in hand, so far as preliminary handling is concerned. The bill providing for the building of such a road by the Government has been reported to both the Senate and the House and will be called up in the House to-morrow. It was indorsed by Secretary Lane of the Interior, and authorizes the Government to build a line to connect the southern coast of Alaska with the interior to open up the Territory's resources.

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WILSON TRIUMPHS WITH MESSAGE

Continued from Page 1.

vicinity by the unusual crowding of the hall.

The greatest political significance of the President's address lay in his flat-footed indorsement of legislation for providing preferential primaries for the election of the President and Vice President.

Going further than any suggestion hitherto made along this line he alarmed even his warm supporters by suggesting that the party conventions be retained for the purpose of forming party platforms, but that the make-up of the conventions be entirely changed. His suggestion was that delegates to the conventions, instead of being elected for the purpose, should include nominees to Congress, nominees for President and Vice President, and hold-over Senators belonging to the party in power.

While the primary idea has many advocates in both houses of Congress and practically every Democrat interviewed on the subject to-day indorsed that phase of the President's suggestion, his proposal for the make-up of the conventions was received coldly. Prominent Democratic Senators like Majority Leader Kern and Majority Whip Lewis feared that the people might resent such a proposal as diminishing their voice in the framing of the party platform. And this attitude was voiced by a number of Republicans like Senator Cummins of Iowa.

The President urged the ratification of pending arbitration treaties by the Senate, and referred with pride to the assent of thirty-one nations, including four-fifths of the population of the world, to the plan outlined by Secretary of State Bryan for a breathing spell for calm investigation before any international difference was permitted to result in war. He urged the Senate to concentrate all its efforts on the hasty enactment of the Currency bill. He attracted, perhaps, the most enthusiastic applause when he suggested prompt legislation providing a system of rural credits.

Self-Government For Islands.

Full territorial self-government, he said, should be given to Hawaii and Porto Rico, thus carrying the demands of "generous justice," but the Philippines needed greater care, as the United States was pledged to train them for ultimate independence. Every act affecting the islands should be planned to this end so that as soon as the Filipinos had shown their ability in counsel and self-government they might be allowed to set up a strong Government of their own.

In regard to Alaska, the President advocated further self-government, the building of a railroad by the Government, with terminals that would remain forever under the Government's control. The great resources of the territory, he said, should be unlocked, and he implied that what he said regarding the conservation of Alaska applied liberally to his policy in the States. Western Congressmen loudly applauded this part of his speech.

The Bureau of Mines, he urged, should be organized to increase the economy of production and protect human lives. A workmen's compensation act should be passed and the Seamen's bill, already passed by the Senate, should become a law.

THE GIRL OF TO DAY.

Twenty-nine photographs of typical American girls, chosen from hundreds by seven noted artists, will fill an eight-page rotogravure section in The Christmas Edition of The New York Times NEXT SUNDAY, Dec. 7. The only way to get a copy is to order early.—Adv.

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SUFFRAGISTS RAP WILSON FOR SILENCE

Dr. Anna Shaw Says the President Missed His Greatest Opportunity.

COULD FREE HALF THE RACE

Failure to Mention Woman Suffrage In Message Lost America Chance to Lead the World.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—At to-night's session of the National Women's Suffrage Convention Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the President, interrupted the proceedings to voice the regret of the association at the President's failure to mention woman suffrage in his message to Congress to-day.

She said that Mr. Wilson had fallen short of the greatest opportunity he ever had or would ever have, in failing to say a word in behalf of woman's cause, a sentiment which was loudly applauded.

Dr. Shaw said she had hoped that the President would arise to the occasion, but, while he had recognized the necessity for the extension of the ballot to the Filipinos and urged territorial rights for Alaska, he had failed to mention woman suffrage.

"President Wilson," she continued, "referred in his message to the fact that the time had come for an extension of greater social justice, and we women eagerly listened to this. We had hoped that social justice would include some measure of political justice to the women of the country. I feel fully that measure of disappointment which under the circumstances is natural, for the time had come for the President to say a word in our behalf.

"No other President has ever had such an opportunity. President Wilson had the opportunity of speaking a word which might ultimately lead to the enfranchisement of a large part of the human family. Even Lincoln, who by a word freed a race, had not this opportunity to release from bonds one-half of the human family.

"I feel that I must make this statement as broad as it is for the reason that we at Budapest last year realized that womenkind throughout the world looked to the United States to blaze the way for the extension of universal suffrage in every quarter of this great globe. President Wilson has missed the one thing that might have made it possible for him never to have been forgotten. I am saying this on behalf of myself and my fellow officers."

When Dr. Shaw concluded, the convention, amid enthusiastic cheering, adopted by acclamation this resolution introduced by Dr. J. William Funk of Baltimore:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that President Wilson failed to rise to the sublimest heights of democracy when he failed in his message to Congress to-day to recommend the freedom of half the citizens of the civilized world.

Few of the delegates wanted to be quoted on this message, but Mrs. Medill McCormick made this statement:

"It is difficult to understand what President Wilson's reasons may be for omitting from his annual message any mention of woman suffrage, but all may be agreed that it is equivalent to an adverse decision on the subject.

"Of course it is understood that the President will shelter his opinion behind a consideration of the rights of the States; but it is interesting to consider the reasons for his action.

"It is possible that these reasons may arise from personal moral conviction or from political expediency. If personal moral conviction is the motive, are we not justified in looking for an intellectual background for this moral conviction, and cannot the Woodrow Wilson of Princeton College and the 'new freedom' see any logic in the equal suffrage arguments, or any logic in results of fact in the enfranchised States?"

SPLIT ON MONEY QUESTION.

Plan to Raise Sinews of War by Tax Is Tabled After a Long Wrangle.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—This was a lively day at the National Suffrage Association's Convention. The storm that was predicted broke this morning when Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt presented the report of the Constitutional Revision Committee, of which she was Chairman.

It attacked chiefly the plans set forth in the new constitution providing the National Association with the sinews of war. A scheme was devised for a sort of income tax on the basis of the budgets of the various State organizations, and many of the States resented the idea of diverting to the national organization an indefinite part of their funds.

After providing that an amount equal to not less than 5 per cent. of the annual budget of each affiliated organization be paid annually into the treasury of the National Association, the new constitution continued:

Whenever the amount of the national budget, accepted by the convention, shall be greater than the sum of all the moneys owing and payable by all members, each affiliated member shall pay its share of the deficiency, which share the Treasurer shall determine by apportioning said deficiency among the affiliated members, in proportion to their respective total expenditures during the past fiscal year.

That was the rock on which it seemed the convention might split. It precipitated an immediate discussion so heated that on the motion of Miss Hay of New York it was decided to defer discussion until the afternoon session.

Everybody Anxious to be Heard.

There was rarely a time when there were not four or five delegates on their feet waiting for recognition, and those who had it were interrupted with continual choruses of "Yes" or "No" or bursts of applause. There apparently was not a delegate in the house who did not wish to be heard.

New York State as a whole approved the plan and was willing to pay its share. Some of the weaker States were violently unwilling. Maryland was divided. Two out of the State's three organizations, headed by Mrs. Ellicott and Mrs. Funk, felt that they owed support to the National Association. Mrs. Gordon Hooker, the Chairman, backed solidly by eighteen delegates, insisted that there was no use in making promises that simply could not be kept.

For hours they wrangled and argued. Administration leaders tried to pour oil on the troubled waters, but somebody always had a match ready for the oil. Members of the national board pleaded in vain that year after year the convention had told them to do certain things, and then had given them no money to do them with, leaving them to beg or borrow or go into their own pockets.

Miss Hay of New York finally moved that 4:30 o'clock be set as the hour for closing the debate, and that was agreed to. At 4:30, however, Mrs. Catt was speaking by request, and the debate was carried over a few moments longer.

Mrs. Hooker of Maryland then began tabling motions, but so many substitutes had been offered that the convention was at a loss to know what was being tabled. Eventually the "enabling clauses" of the proposed new constitution—the clauses that provided the wherewithal—were tabled, and Mrs. Catt suggested that with these out the rest of the constitution "fell of its own weight." She then suggested that the

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entire discussion of the constitution be indefinitely postponed, which precipitated yet another discussion without result. Finally the draft was referred back to the committee with instructions that a compromise Constitution to meet the views of all factions be prepared.

Dr. Shaw gave notice that the suffragists were to have a hearing to-morrow at the Capitol before the Congressional Rules Committee. The anti-suffragists also will be heard.

Treatment of Arrested Women.

Mrs. Joseph Tilton Bowen of Chicago followed with a denunciation of the present methods of treating women under arrest and urged the need of women police, women jurors, and reform of the courts and penal institutions to help women and children.

"From the time of the arrest of a woman," said Mrs. Bowen, "to the final disposition of her case she is handicapped by being in the charge of and surrounded by men, who naturally cannot be expected to be as sympathetic and understanding as one of her own sex. In the police station she is at a disadvantage, for such places of detention in most of our large cities are not fit for human habitation.

"When she appears for her preliminary hearing she is tousled and untidy as the result of being without proper toilet accommodations, and is therefore apt to create an unfavorable impression. In all police stations separate rooms or cells should be provided with plenty of light and air and sleeping and toilet accommodations for the women."

At the evening session Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen presided. Business was put to one side, and addresses were delivered by Judge Julian Mack on "The Juvenile Court," one by Chief Justice Harry Olsen on "The Court of Domestic Relations and the Court of Morals," and one on "The Women's Night Court and the Work of the Probation Officer," by Miss Maud Miner.

'WATCH GERMANY'—HOBSON

Congressman Recalls Naval History of the Venezuelan Incident.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Germany was designated in the House this afternoon by Representative Richmond Pearson Hobson, of Merrimac-sinking fame, as the nation whose naval expansion this country must watch. Mr. Hobson incidentally gave a new version of the Venezuelan incident of 1904.

The Hensley resolution fixing a "naval holiday" was called up in the House this afternoon immediately after President Wilson had read his annual message, which spoke of the growing willingness of the nations to "bind themselves by solemn treaty to the processes of peace."

Representative Borland of Missouri took the President's remarks as a text, and Mr. Hobson made prompt rejoinder. His speech was the opening gun of the advocates of more battleships.

"It was in 1904," asserted Mr. Hobson, "that Germany landed on the soil of Venezuela and hoisted her flag. It was then known that that act violated the Monroe Doctrine and indicated a condition in Germany, with growing commerce and the development of colonies in South America, which has not diminished since that time.

"It was very fortunate at that time that we had a good fleet, as a result of the Spanish war and the popularity of the navy at that time. We were then the second naval power of the world. Our fleet in the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean Sea, and the Atlantic Ocean at that time was 40 to 45 per cent stronger than that of Germany. There was nothing for Germany to do, when we requested her to retire, but to retire, and she retired gracefully.

"But," continued Mr. Hobson, "before we gave our request to Germany to retire we were human enough to assemble our whole fleet at Guantanamo, put it on a war footing, and dispatch Admiral Dewey from the Navy Department to take command; and when he was there with the whole fleet we very courteously requested Germany to retire, and she retired gracefully."

Mr. Hobson said that the American Navy had dropped from second place to a position below Germany, where this country was on an equal footing with the nations of France, Japan, Russia, and Italy for third place in the dreadnoughts in process of building, built or authorized.

VIEWS OF THE PRESS ON THE MESSAGE

World Calls It 'A New American Doctrine'—'Most Inspiring,' Says Herald.

ATTACKS ON THE TRUSTS

Press Sees Promises of Effectual War on Monopoly — Tribune Tilts at Direct Primaries.

The following are excerpts from editorial articles on the President's message in to-day's New York newspapers:

A New American Doctrine.

From The World.

Exactly ninety years to a day after James Monroe in a message to Congress defined the Monroe Doctrine, Woodrow Wilson in an address to Congress defined the Wilson doctrine.

The former was designed to protect the Latin-American republics from European colonization. The latter is designed to save these republics from recurrent anarchy. The rule of conduct laid down by the President for the future guidance of all Latin-American countries within the sphere of the Monroe Doctrine is embodied in these words:

There can be no certain prospect of peace in America until Gen. Huerta has surrendered his usurped authority in Mexico; until it is understood on all hands, indeed, that such pretended Governments will not be countenanced or dealt with by the Government of the United States. We are the friends of constitutional Government in America. We are more than its friends; we are its champions; because in no other way can our neighbors, to whom we wish in every way to make proof of our friendship, work out their own development in peace and liberty.

As the Monroe Doctrine was aimed at the Holy Alliance, so the Wilson doctrine is aimed at the professional revolutionists, the corrupting concessionaires, and the corrupt dictators of all Latin America. If language means anything, it means that so far as this Administration is concerned the United States will not recognize the constitutional authority of Latin American Governments established by usurpation without the free consent of the unintimidated inhabitants thereof.

It is a bold doctrine and a radical doctrine. Whether it ever gains the force and universal acceptance of the Monroe Doctrine must depend upon the attitude of subsequent Administrations. Nevertheless, the President has pointed the way to ultimate stability in Latin-American affairs, and his doctrine is a natural corollary of the Monroe Doctrine.

Its Note of Confidence.

From The Herald.

The President's annual address to Congress is most inspiring. It heartens, it animates, it stimulates—it soothes. Mr. Wilson inspires a belief that begets confidence; it spells confidence with a capital C.

The most impressive thing about the address is the note that pervades it and yet is not put in words. As we read it, it carries to the country the information that the task of "making over the nation," so far as the pocketbook of the investor is concerned, is well-nigh through its first stage. The tariff has been revised and there has been no panic. The goose and the roast beef still hang high, but an honest effort has been made to cut off surplus protection and enable the consumer to buy more cheaply from foreign competitors if the foreign competitors will so sell. Then the prosperous have been made to bear their share of the expenses of the Government by the imposition of an income tax. In addition to this, the currency system is about to be changed, and few doubt the eventual passage of a wisely constructed measure with the minimum of delay.

Wilson and Direct Primaries.

From The Tribune.

Upon the subject of a national law doing away with party National Conventions and providing for the direct nomination of candidates for the Presidency, we do not think that the country will be with Mr. Wilson. Many States are not yet prepared for direct primaries. It would be a radical experiment to go at once to the nomination of national candidates without the aid of National Conventions. The tendency is no doubt strong toward primaries in which a vote is taken upon candidates for Presidential nominations, and delegates are bound by the preference expressed by the voters. But this is far short of what Mr. Wilson proposes. There is no need of a national law to call Presidential primaries into being. There probably will be need of a national law to regulate them.

President Wilson's reference to the Philippines holds out no encouragement for those who believe in immediate independence for the islands. It is plain that Mr. Wilson takes a more serious view of this country's responsibilities in the islands than Mr. Bryan and his following take. If Mr. Wilson makes his tests carefully he will speedily find that self-government is out of the question in the Philippines, and thus this country may be saved from the irreparable blunder of setting them free.

The gist of the President's message concerning Mexico is a repetition of what we have heard before. Huerta is a usurper, who has not vindicated his usurpation by giving the country an efficient government; but "his power and prestige are crumbling," and we have only to wait and all will come right; or, at least, Mr. Wilson hopes it will come right. Well, waiting, so long as it is compatible with honor and vital interests, is certainly preferable to rash intervention, an dthere is some ground for the President's hopes, in which the Nation heartily joins for the future.

In Praise of the President.

From The Sun.

We could dwell long and lovingly upon the felicities of this remarkable document as a work of art. Our general admiration is enhanced by one conspicuous omission which might seem to some less partial eyes a grave defect. Even President Roosevelt in his worst efforts at destructive prospectus used to throw in a few counterbalancing phrases designed to encourage despairing industry, to stimulate depressed public confidence, to comfort paralyzed business with the verbal semblance of good cheer. There is nothing of the sort in President Wilson's address. May we not assume, therefore, that he is convinced that under his Administration the business of the country is already enjoying an unprecedented prosperity, and that business men everywhere, in big business and little, are gratefully and hopefully looking forward to his further experiments for their benefit?

Promises Trust Attacks.

From The Press.

Because it is new, because it turns from what he has been doing to what he is about to do, because it lifts if not a threatening at least a warning hand, the most important thing in President Wilson's message to Congress is that brief part which begins: "I think that all thoughtful observers will agree that the immediate service we owe * * * is to prevent private monopoly more effectually than it has yet been prevented."

If that is not in truth a bomb yet exploded, it is sure to be regarded in some quarters as a bomb placed under big business for touching off in the near future; for he explains "I shall take the liberty of addressing you upon it in a special message at a later date than this."

If this means anything to those who reflect upon it between his promise and fulfillment, it must mean that President Wilson does not see much difference between a group of a dozen Standard Oil men, say, acting together as one consolidated company and the same group acting together as a dozen companies in concert. It must mean that dissolution of mutual names and titles—not of mutual purposes and interests—has not satisfied him and his Congress, though it may have satisfied a considerable part of the public. And this brings up some big possibilities, as one can readily see at a glance backward.

OPINIONS IN LONDON.

President's Policy of Watchful Waiting Excites Some Misgiving.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 3.—President Wilson's message is the subject of editorial comment in most of this morning's papers, and, as one remarks, "the President was under no illusion if he counted on an attentive audience on both sides of the Atlantic." In the main, however, the articles resolve themselves into summaries of the message couched in a sympathetic vein.

With special regard to the Mexican situation, most of the papers are satisfied to "take the act" of Mr. Wilson's declarations of policy without hazarding an opinion as to its ultimate results.

This reticence is in a sense remarkable, for it is not long since the British press generally treated the President's policy as idealistic and unpractical. This view still finds expression in some quarters.

The Times prints an editorial specially dealing with the message under the caption, "Mexico in Chaos." "There is no need, said President Wilson, to alter his policy of watchful waiting. It is just that policy to which opinion in Mexico City ascribes the recent aggravation of the situation and the rapid spread of anarchy accompanied by every sort of horror. If, says the dispatch from our correspondent in Mexico City, the present tactics continue there are no words too strong to paint the disastrous results which will ensue.

"We are convinced that these dangers are realized as fully in Washington as in Mexico City and we shall be surprised if, when Huerta is gotten rid of and the moment for reconstruction has arrived, President Wilson is not found to have thought out and to be ready to apply a plan for restoring order and decent government in the neighboring republic. Presidents, like other heads of States, are not given to betraying their policy in public utterances."

In some quarters The Times is suspected of writing sarcastically.

Considering the same point, The Morning Post, after quoting President Wilson's phrase relative to the restoration of constitutional order in Mexico by the concerted energy of such leaders as prefer the liberty of the people to their own ambitions, asks:

"But what guarantee is there that the chiefs of the revolutionary party will exhibit such a disinterested spirit in their hour of triumph?"

The Post predicts that once Huerta is down, the bond of union between his enemies will be dissolved and they will become rivals for place and power.

"Now that the virus of revolution has again entered the body politic in Mexico it will not be easily expelled. What will President Wilson do if the country continues the prey of adventurous Generals and politicians? Sooner or later he will be bound to intervene to check these revolutionary movements in the Central American republics, if not in the rest of Latin America. Whether he intends to do so or not, he is committing his country to something very like a protectorate over its Southern neighbors. If he insists that these States must observe certain principles and they refuse to observe them he sooner or later will have no alternative but the power of the sword."

MAY LOOK AT ROYAL TRAIN.

Order to Prussian Railway Men as to Attitude When It Passes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—An order just issued by the Ministry of Railways regarding the attitude of porters, pointsmen, &c., when a royal train is passing reads:

"The position of gatekeepers at crossings and their assistants on the passing of a royal train is to be face to the train. They are to adopt the military attitude of attention, with eyes front, holding a covered signal flag by day in the right arm. If during the passing of a royal train assistant pointsmen or watchmen without service caps are employed, these are also to take up an attitude of attention.

"At night a lantern is to be held in the right hand and by day a cap. Railwaymen employed at stations are to do likewise."

The Berliner Tageblatt observes, after deeply contemplating this ordinance: "We are sure the safety of royal trains will gain greatly by it."

EGG QUESTION IN CONGRESS

Women to Present Boycott Pledges —Chicago Test That Failed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Plans to present the egg boycott to Congress are being made by leaders in the movement here.

Mrs. Ellis Logan, President of the Federation of Women's Clubs, who began the movement here, has asked Housewives' Leagues in New York, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Paul, Detroit, and other cities where a boycott has been launched to forward their boycott pledges to Washington that they may be presented to committees of Congress as an evidence of the attitude of the homemakers of the country.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—While eggs were offered for sale direct to consumers at 31 cents a dozen by one wholesaler to-day, who complained that there were no takers, and in many places cold storage eggs were sold at 32 cents a dozen, preparations were going on actively for the beginning of the trial of the Government's prosecution of the Chicago Butter and Egg Board as a combination in restraint of trade. The trial will be held before United States Judge Landis, and is expected to begin the latter part of this week.

A secondary investigation of cold storage conditions in the egg industry is also under way, it became known to-day. Government agents from the Department of Justice in Chicago have been making a rigid investigation of egg conditions in Chicago and vicinity. Their work, it was declared, has nothing to do with the Government anti-trust suit against the Butter and Egg Board, but is part of the new national move of the Government seeking evidence of an egg combine.

District Attorney Wilkerson is quoted as saying the only way to find out if a criminal offense has been committed in the egg corner is to summon everybody concerned in handling eggs before the Grand Jury. It is probable he will start the probe next Monday.

The Northern Egg Company was the wholesale concern which vainly placed eggs on sale at retail at 31 cents a dozen. Said Paul Mandeville, President of the concern:

"In order to see what demand there is for a low-cost service eliminating two middlemen, but requiring time and trouble on the part of the consumer, this experiment was begun. So far it has proved our contention that the consumer is willing to pay for the middleman's services rather than perform these services himself."

The farmers of Illinois, it developed to-day, are planning to establish cold storage plants in connection with their creameries, so that if they can establish direct communication with organizations of consumers and be sure of a steady market, they can dole out the product at 25 cents a dozen and have a good margin of profit.

Navy Militia Bill Before House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The Padgett Naval bill, which establishes practically the same relation between the navy and the organized naval militia as exists between the regular army and the National Guard under the Dick law, was reported to the House to-day and placed on the calendar, where it may be reached for consideration to-morrow. The bill carries an appropriation of $200,000 a year.

Standard Oil

During the recent stagnation in the general securities market, Standard Oil stocks continued active. Efficient organization, amount of earnings and surplus, dividends, and prospects, were all factors in this upward movement.

Our 1913 "Standard Oil Companies" contains a wealth of information.

F. S. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
44 Exchange Place.
MEMBERS
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

PINDELL AGAIN NOMINATED.

Sweek's Name, However, Is Withheld—Whitlock Minister to Belgium

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—President Wilson to-day again sent to the Senate the nomination of H. M. Pindell of Peoria, Ill., to be Ambassador to Russia. Mr. Pindell was nominated last session but failed of confirmation, owing to objections arising from the publication of correspondence, much of which has been denounced as a forgery. The President did not renominate Alexander Sweek of Oregon to be Minister to Siam. The charges against Mr. Sweek were of a graver nature.

Another nomination was that of Brand Whitlock, ex-Mayor of Toledo, Ohio, to be Minister to Belgium. Mr. Whitlock will succeed Theodore Marburg of Baltimore, a close friend of ex-President Taft, who has been in Belgium less than a year. George Fred Williams of Boston was named as Minister to Greece and Montenegro, Winfred T. Denison of New York was renominated as a member of the Philippine Commission.

GETS TURKISH CONCESSION.

Contract with British Firm of Great Political Importance.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 2.—The Porte has made a contract with a British firm for the reconstruction of the docks of the arsenal on the Golden Horn and the establishment of a naval base at Ismid.

The concession is of great political importance, Turkey practically placing herself in the hands of Great Britain with regard to her naval development.

Speaking of Saks Overcoats and Suits at $20 to $28

You are respectfully requested to get this!

¶ We have no monopoly of fabrics, no mortgage on color, no controlling interest in design—

¶ But from the discrimination shown in the fabrics of these $20 to $28 garments, it might be readily assumed that we possess all of the above advantages.

¶ We have no prior claim on cutters and we do not employ all the good cutters in the world—

¶ But to compare the immaculate cut of these $20 to $28 garments with the cut of others, is to wonder where the other good cutters are!

¶ We do not employ all the tailoring talent available, for there is more of it than we can use—

¶ But to see how exquisitely put together these $20 to $28 garments are, is to suspect that we have separated the cream of genius from the milk of talent.

¶ And finally, we are not the only tailoring shop in town, even though we like to think so—

¶ But we are the only shop in town when it comes to the knack of putting into a garment, at any price, that inspirational something called Style!

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street.

SHANLEY'S BROADWAY, 43d TO 44th STREET

SUPERIOR SIX COURSE LUNCHEON 75c—(Music)

CABARET EXTRAORDINAIRE | TWENTY ACTS every evening SEVEN to ONE

Attention also called to

Our Popular Lunch and Dinner Resort of the Shopping Zone, Broadway, 29th-30th Street

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

"Young Men's Shop"
16 West 38th St.—Store Floor
Entirely separate from Fifth Avenue Store

Will Close Out Thursday
DECEMBER FOURTH

97 Young Men's Suits
SIZES 32 TO 42 CHEST.
Modeled on new English lines, of gray cassimere, blue cheviot, Scotch tweed or cheviot; coat soft front, rolling lapel and natural shoulder, patch or flap pockets.
15.00
Heretofore $18.50 to $29.50

175 Hand Tailored Suits
FOR YOUNG MEN, 32 TO 42 CHEST.
Of imported fabrics, in English blue, brown or green colorings, Cambridge gray, vicuna, tartan or club checks, also Scotch tweed, navy serge or cheviot, three or four button sack models, flap or patch pockets, equal to high grade merchant tailoring.
20.00
Heretofore $30.00 to $40.00

32 London Winter Overcoats
FOR YOUNG MEN, 32 TO 42 CHEST.
Made by Studd & Millington of London, W.
Of navy blue chinchilla, also gray, brown or olive Shetland cloth. Latest London models. Warmth without weight.
15.00
Heretofore $35.00

59 London Winter Overcoats
FOR YOUNG MEN, 32 TO 42 CHEST.
Studd & Millington and Aquascutum Models
Highest grade London overcoats, of navy, brown or Oxford chinchilla; also English novelty overcoatings.
25.00
Heretofore $45.00

"Young Men's Shop" 16 West 38th St.

The Aeolian Company's

Sale of New Pianos

is a remarkable gift-buying opportunity. Magnificent Weber, Wheelock and Stuyvesant pianos in discontinued styles

at from $195 upwards

Terms as low as $10 down and $6 monthly

These instruments are beautiful, new pianos. In their respective grades, they are the finest examples of modern piano-making art. They are of that limited class of pianos sold at rigidly maintained prices—on a strictly *quality* appeal.

You can buy them this week at reduced prices because of just one reason — they are discontinued styles — styles not appearing in our 1914 catalogs just issued. But not old styles. They represent the difference between 1913 and 1914 ideas in case designing. And musically they excel any other instruments that approach them in moderateness of price.

A Few WEBER Grands
Priced from $395

have been added to the list of unparalleled bargains offered in this sale. Some of these Grands have been used by artists, but have been thoroughly overhauled in our shops and are guaranteed in first-class condition. The majority, however, are absolutely new, unused instruments in discontinued styles.

We estimate that there are only enough of these pianos in both the Upright and Grand styles to last through Thursday's selling. So an early call is advisable. A small down payment will secure any piano for immediate or Christmas delivery.

The Victor Salon at Aeolian Hall is the most completely appointed Victor store in New York

Aeolian Hall will be open evenings until the holidays

The Aeolian Company
Aeolian Hall, 29-33 W. 42d St. Bet. 5th & 6th Aves.

BY TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE TO THE TIMES

TOWNS CONTEND FOR BURNS MSS.

Rosebery Will Have a Hard Task in Deciding to Which Institution They Should Go.

MAN WHO SOLD THEM DEAD

Mr. Hornstein's Illness Believed to Have Been Aggravated by Worry Over the Affair.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

GLASGOW, Wednesday, Dec. 3.—The Earl of Rosebery will require to possess the judgment of Solomon if he is to satisfy all parties by his decision as to where the Burns Glenriddell manuscripts, bought by John Gribbel of Philadelphia, and to be given by him to a Scottish institution recommended by Lord Rosebery, shall go. The Glasgow Herald says editorially to-day:

"Quite a number of institutes can advance plausible claims to possession. First comes Dumfries, where a public-spirited effort is being made to establish in the house where Burns died a collection worthy of the poet's association with the town.

"The cottage at Alloway also suggests itself as a fitting repository, but that flourishing institution already possesses an excellent collection of Burnsiana.

"Kilmarnock, as the home of the Burns Federation, can likewise afford to let the Glenriddell manuscript go to some less fortunate institution.

"There remain Edinburgh and Glasgow. The metropolis has a substantial gathering of relics in the Municipal Museum. The city is Lord Rosebery's near neighbor, and he might look tenderly upon a request made on its behalf, but he is also a Burgess of Glasgow, which is not too richly endowed with personal memorials of the poet, and yet could present a claim deserving consideration for a share of those being returned from America."

The Glasgow Herald proceeds to present local arguments, and concludes: "Lord Rosebery may be asked to consider all these claims—and others."

Lord Rosebery, who is at Dalmeny House, Edinburgh, is not at present prepared to express an opinion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 3.—It is a curious coincidence that J. Hornstein, the London dealer who bought the Glenriddell manuscripts from Sotheby's and shipped them to America, died last Thursday at about the time that the sale to Mr. Gribbel was apparently concluded.

It was known that Mr. Hornstein had been laboring under a heavy strain ever since he bought the manuscripts. He was much affected by the hue and cry over the transaction, and felt his position in the matter keenly. He felt that he had discharged his full duty to his adopted country when he offered the manuscripts to the nation at a figure which included merely a fair profit and his expenses. It is believed that the strain of awaiting the outcome of the affair and the pressure of public opinion to which he had been exposed proved too great, and may have hastened his end.

Mr. Hornstein told a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent several weeks before his death that he had bought the manuscripts in perfectly good faith, that he viewed the matter as a purely business transaction and did not care who got the manuscripts so long as he got his profit.

It transpires that the recent visit made to Mr. Hornstein by the Lord Provost of Glasgow was on behalf of an influential Scottish committee which was prepared to pay almost any price to obtain possession of the manuscripts. The committee at the same time communicated with the Liverpool Athenaeum and with Burns's granddaughter, who was taking legal steps to complete her title as the poet's executor to enable her to sue the Athenaeum. A conference between representatives of the parties had been arranged for Dec. 9. Mr. Gribbel's action ends the necessity of continuing these plans.

Editorial articles in the Scotch papers express satisfaction at the return of the manuscripts and gratitude toward Mr. Gribbel. After saying that his decision is extremely creditable both to Mr. Gribbel's generosity and to his sense of the fitness of things, The Glasgow News adds:

"At the same time, it is not clear that Scotsmen can look on their part in the transaction with great pride. We, for many years, allowed what is now discovered to be a sacred national treasure to lie in the hands of a Liverpool club, which apparently would just as soon have had a new billiard table. When the club at last succeeded in selling the manuscripts, we expended ourselves in belated indignation, which was made the less impressive by its futility.

"The manuscripts disappeared. We heard that some dealer was carrying them around in Texas or Colorado in a sample trunk. Finally we are unexpectedly gratified by receiving them as a present from a good-natured gentleman of whom we never heard before.

"Nothing in the whole business exhibits either the dignity or efficiency of the Scottish people in a particularly favorable light. However, we are to have the manuscripts, and perhaps that is the main thing."

The Glasgow Times says: "Few incidents of recent years have aroused such widespread interest as the fate of the couple of volumes containing those precious documents."

The Glasgow Citizen refers to the difficulty of the disposal of the manuscripts, and says Mr. Gribbel could not have safer guidance than Lord Rosebery's.

Dr. A. H. Millar, Chief Librarian of Dundee, in an interview praises the generous action of Mr. Gribbel, "whom all lovers of Burns will thank." Scotland, adds Dr. Millar, will have every confidence in the judgment of Lord Rosebery.

The Scotsman (Edinburgh) pays a high tribute to Mr. Gribbel's generosity. It hopes he has some ancestral connection with Scotland, but adds: "It is all the more credit to him if, alien by birth and race, he has done this service to Scotland."

DENIES SALE WAS SECRET.

Marlow Asserts the Liverpool Athenaeum Sought a Purchaser.

A. L. Marlow of London, who, representing the person who had bought the famous Glenriddell manuscripts of Robert Burns from the Liverpool Athenaeum, brought them to this country and indirectly sold them to John Gribbel of Philadelphia, is at the Martinique. Mr. Gribbel, as was told in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, announced his possession of the manuscripts the night before and his intention to give them to Scotland. Mr. Marlow asserts that in all the transactions having to do with the manuscripts everything was fair and above board, and charges that the English and the Scots never appreciate treasures that are lying among them until word gets out that some American is going to buy them, when they awake and make all sorts of allegations.

"For many years these manuscripts lay in a bundle at the Liverpool Athenaeum," said Mr. Marlow last night. "They were unopened, and their value practically was unknown. Mr. Bright, a well-known citizen of Liverpool, discovered these manuscripts and pointed out their value, and then they were put in a lock-up, which made them practically inaccessible.

"Now, I don't think the Athenaeum was at all in straits, because the institution really has plenty of money. But for a small institution such a treasure was like having the Kohinoor diamond. The proper place for them was Scotland, where they are going.

"Some members of the committee in charge of the Athenaeum got busy, and the manuscripts were offered to Mr. Morgan, who, however, did not buy them, although he was inclined to do so. Ultimately the committee decided to sell them. Nothing was done in secrecy, and there were no private meetings. The members of the committee sought legal advice, and satisfied themselves that the Athenaeum had a perfect title to the manuscripts, and a legal right to sell them. They were taken to Tom Hodge of Sotheby's, one of the straightest men in the book world, and he was asked to fix a price, and they were sold.

"The moment anything of the kind is sold in England a fuss is made. It was only the other day that Lady Desborough wanted to sell her Raphael, and offered it to the nation. The reply was made that we hadn't any money. Therefore Lady Desborough went ahead and sold the picture to a dealer, and he brought it over here. A couple of years ago the Duke of Norfolk had a picture he wanted to dispose of, and though he lent it to the nation for five years, at the end of that time the nation did not want to raise the money to buy it, although the owner offered to start a subscription list with £10,000 himself.

"Why, I sold recently in this country a volume presented by Burns to Clarissa, which thus became lost to England, and at this present moment in this country is a collection of the letters of two of the most famous literary men of the eighteenth century—neither of them being Browning. The letters were offered in London and bought at a moderate price, and were allowed to go out of the country.

"They can hold meetings of protest in Scotland, but not a dollar do such meetings ever put up.

"The Burns manuscripts, after being sold, were placed in my safe by Mr. Hodge, and lay there. No one offered a suitable price for them, and I brought them over here and through a dealer sold them to Mr. Gribbel of Philadelphia. I am not a dealer—merely a seeker for literary treasures. I am not at liberty to divulge the name of the owner I have been representing."

Mr. Marlow would not divulge the price paid for the manuscripts. Information from another source is to the effect that they were offered for $50,000, but upon Mr. Gribbel's expression of his intention to give the manuscripts to the land of Burns's birth, a substantial reduction from this figure was made.

FREE PORTS IN PANAMA.

Republic to Have Bonded Government and Private Warehouses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Dec. 2.—President Porras, by an executive decree, authorized to-day the establishment of bonded Government and private warehouses in the principal ports of the republic. These are to be dedicated exclusively to the storing, under Government supervision, of merchandise imported into the country on which no duty shall have been paid. The decree provides fireproof buildings and strict official supervision. Every wholesale dealer of probity and solvency may obtain permission from the President to build a warehouse in Panama City, Colon, Bocas del Toro, and other ports.

The warehouses will be used for storing merchandise from abroad, and the effect of the decree is to make all of the ports of the republic virtually free ports. Under the act merchandise for consumption within the republic must pay the regular tariff rates, that to be sold to the American authorities of the Canal Zone for consumption by them.

American employes not residents of the country will be admitted free of duty, that to be sold on ships passing through the canal destined for foreign ports or on ships navigating between any port of the republic and any foreign port also will be duty free, and that held for exportation will be subject to a duty of two per cent.

MYTHICAL JOBS IN CUBA.

Postal Authorities Denounce an American Employment Bureau.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Dec. 2.—The Cuban postal authorities have denounced to the courts the Pan-American Clearing House, said to be run by Americans, which is advertising extensively in the United States, offering for a fee of several dollars to obtain situations in Cuba for its patrons.

The Cuban Government has recently received complaints from the United States that Americans have been attracted to Cuba by promises of work made by the company and have found on arriving here that these promises were not kept. Several young Americans thus disappointed have appealed to the American Consul for transportation home.

CUTS DOWN LAME ALSATIAN

Baron von Forstner Arouses Further Feeling—Tension Extreme.

ZABERN, Alsace, Dec. 2.—Lieut. Baron von Forstner, who started the trouble between the troops and civilians here by referring scornfully to the citizens when he addressed the recruits of his company, aroused still further indignation against the army to-day by cutting down a lame shoemaker with his sabre and wounding him dangerously in the head.

The Lieutenant was leading a half company of the Ninety-ninth Infantry from the barracks to the country to go through the morning drill when a group of workmen recognized Von Forstner as he and his men were passing through a village.

The workmen hooted the officer, who at once halted his company and then sent the armed soldiers in pursuit. The infantrymen succeeded in catching only one—a lame shoemaker, who resisted arrest.

Von Forstner then came up and deliberately struck the man on the head with the sharp edge of his sabre.

The incident has created such tension in the vicinity that serious bloodshed is feared unless the unpopular officer of the Ninety-ninth Regiment is transferred immediately.

TO FORM AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVE SOCIETY

British Aborigines Protective Organization Hopes for Creation of Similar Body Here.

POLITICAL SIDE TO MOVE

Government in Sympathy with It, Because It May Remove Possibilities of Friction with Us.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Following closely on an important memorial to Premier Asquith, in which the Government was urged to take some action to suppress the alleged existing forms of slavery and which was signed by such notable men as Lord Cromer, Lord Curzon, and James Bryce, it is learned to-day that the Committee of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protective Society has decided to take immediate steps with the object of creating a sister organization in America to cooperate with the English society in watching all matters in which joint Anglo-American action might be desirable.

Officials of the society admitted that they had South America and Mexico especially in mind, but, what is of greater significance, it is said that the campaign to arouse public opinion in America and to establish a similar society there for the purpose of bringing pressure to bear on the Washington Government has been launched with the full knowledge of Sir Edward Grey, and that he is not only heartily in sympathy with the movement, but keenly desires to see such an American society formed, presumably as the only means of avoiding the disagreeable dilemmas in which the British Foreign Office is sometimes placed, of either giving offense to America by acting alone or giving offense to British public opinion by doing nothing in regard to the alleged shocking labor conditions in South America.

Such well-known Americans as ex-Senator Crane, the Rev. Dr. Herbert S. Johnson, ex-Attorney General A. E. Pillsbury of Massachusetts, E. H. Clement, formerly editor of The Boston Transcript; Booker T. Washington, and Joseph Lee, have already been approached or are about to be approached by the society.

In explanation of their attempt to bring about the formation of an anti-slavery and aborigines protective society in America, the officials of the English society say it is admitted that slave owning, slave trading, and great cruelty to native races are widely prevalent throughout the tropical regions of South America and Mexico, but the trouble is that Great Britain cannot act without appearing to menace the Monroe Doctrine, while, on the other hand, Washington apparently hesitates to act alone for fear of creating a feeling of resentment throughout South America. The Latin republics are fully aware of this dilemma, and are playing off Great Britain against America, thus blocking reforms. Hence, it is said, the only solution is joint Anglo-American action.

The society here believes that Boston would be the best centre for organizing the projected American society and hopes that the Rev. Herbert S. Johnson will take the matter in hand and superintend the initial work. If the plan of organizing an American society is successful the English society is willing to send an important delegation to the United States for a conference. An official of the society to-day outlined the proposed campaign to a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent as follows:

"The first thing to do is to bring the British laws up to date along the lines of our memorial to Premier Asquith and then get an American committee at work for the purpose of bringing the American laws up to date, too, so that Great Britain and America will each have efficient control of the British and American companies employing native labor.

"The next step will be to bring the existing treaties with every civilized power up to date so as to abolish slavery, making the laws cover the many ingenious methods of evasion."

The Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protective Society is a semi-official organization; hence unusual significance attaches to its activity.

MIGHT PREVENT FRICTION.

View in Washington Regarding the Proposed New Society.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The State Department has as yet heard nothing of the plans of the English Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protective Society to establish a sister association in the United States.

The society, it is understood, wants to extend its campaign for the prevention of atrocities like those brought to light in the Putumayo district of Peru. The State Department has engaged in a good deal of correspondence regarding those atrocities, but, according to Mr. Long, chief of the Latin-American Division, the English Protective Society has not been heard from directly.

It is not believed here that the work of the society conflicts in any way with the Monroe Doctrine, and it is pointed out that the formation of an American society would tend toward reducing the possibility of such conflict.

The British society was active in regard to the Putumayo and subsequent outrages, and protested to the British Government, which then communicated with the United States.

A BOMB THAT STUPEFIES.

Single Missile Said to Throw Hundreds of Men Into a Deep Sleep.

DRESDEN, Dec. 2.—The Saxon War Ministry has been testing a powder, recently invented, which produces stupefaction.

It is said that the gas from a single bomb has thrown several hundred men into a deep sleep lasting seven or eight hours.

The inventor is a woman—Ida Boehm—and the Prussian military authorities have asked her to go to Berlin to demonstrate the efficacy of her invention.

CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE TIMES.

Next Sunday's Christmas Number of The New York Times will be sold out in advance. The only way to get a copy is to order early. It will contain Sargent's "Prophets" in the original colors and The Gift of To-day protographs in roto-gravure.—Adv.

$5,250 FOR A TABLE.

Jacobean Piece Sold at Christie's—Reed Sale Begun at Sotheby's.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A Jacobean oak side-table brought $5,250 in to-day's sale at Christie's of the collection of decorative furniture, armor, and arms formed by the late Walter Behrens of Manchester.

The table is nine feet long and was formerly the property of the Unsworth family at Goshen, near Bury, Lancashire, in whose possession it remained until toward the end of the nineteenth century. The frieze is elaborately carved with Saint George and the Dragon, a lion, unicorn, the Derby crest, serpents, grapes, foliage, and the initials "Gv. Ev., 1618" on carved tapering baluster legs.

There were 163 lots. The total realized was $32,185.

The first session of the sale at Sotheby's of the collection of valuable books, autograph letters, and historical documents belonging to Eliot Reed of Hampstead Heath, brought a total of $4,095 to-day.

"Strength Out of Weakness, or a Glorious Manifestation of the Further Progresse of the Gospel Amongst the Indians in New England," by John Eliot, the Indian missionary, quarto, dated 1652, in binding by Rivlere, was bought by Stevens for $110. He also obtained for $165 the same author's "Late and Further Manifestation," published in 1655, and in binding by W. Pratt.

A Franco-Flemish "Hours of the Virgin Mary," late fifteenth century manuscript on vellum, with fifteen large painted and illuminated miniatures, sold for $200.

Thomas Thorowgood's "Jews in America, or Probabilities That the Americans Are of That Race," quarto, dated 1650, went to Edwards for $52.50, and he obtained for $50 the second part of the same work published in 1660 and entitled "Jews in America, or Probabilities That Those Indians are Judaical." It was licensed in 1648 with a preface and dedication to Charles I., but the troublesome state of the times prevented its immediate issue. At the restoration of Charles II. it appeared with an altered dedication dated June 27, 1660. John Eliot's "Learned Conjectures Touching the Americans" was first included in this work.

The sale will be ended to-morrow.

FORTUNE FOR AN ACTRESS.

Lillah McCarthy, Wife of Granville Barker, Inherits Large Sum.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Lillah McCarthy, the actress, wife of Granville Barker, inherits a fortune under the will of her father, Jonadab McCarthy, F. R. A. S. The will has just been probated.

Subject to an annuity of $1,950 to the widow, the whole estate, the sworn value of which is $572,500, is left to the two children, Lillah and Dan McCarthy.

FLYING CORPS HEAD KILLED.

Officer Who Accompanied Churchill on Saturday Falls in Biplane.

EASTCHURCH, Kent, Dec. 2.—Capt. Gilbert V. Wildman-Lushington, commander of the British Naval Flying Corps, with whom Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, made a long flight last Saturday, was killed to-day at the naval flying ground here by a fall with his biplane.

The well-known aviator was flying with a brother officer, Capt. Henry Fawcett, of the Royal Marines, who was piloting the aeroplane and who suffered slight injuries when it crashed to earth and was splintered into matchwood.

Capt. Wildman-Lushington was an officer of the Royal Marine Artillery, but had been attached for some time to the Naval Flying School here.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Whiskey
The Whiskey of Quality.

Order To-day

Christmas Number
The New York Times
Next Sunday

The issue will be all sold out ahead of time.

IT WILL CONTAIN
Sargent's famous paintings,
"THE PROPHETS,"
in colors, and 29 photographs of
THE GIRL OF TO-DAY,
Reproduced by the new roto-gravure process.

How to See Switzerland
The Winter Playground of Europe's Royal Families

Let us tell you all about the joy that awaits you at Christmas time in this land of bright sunshine and dazzling snow, where Winter sports are at their best—Ski-ing, Tobogganing, Bob-Sleighing, Skating, Hockey, Curling.
Swiss Cooking and the hospitality of our hotels and pensions will make your stay worth while.
We have just prepared a special selection of profusely illustrated books. We call it Pocket Series No. 9.
Gives vivid descriptions of the most noted places. Includes the famous "Hotel Guide."
Pocket Series No. 9 is free, on personal application, or by mail for 10c. postage.
Official Information Bureau of Switzerland
Swiss Federal Railroads Agency
241 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY
We do not sell tours, but we plan them without charge. Our sole purpose is to answer questions and enable you to see the most in the time at your disposal.

De Pinna FIFTH AVENUE at 36th STREET
Outfitters to Young Men, Boys, Misses & Children
An Exceptional Offering of
Misses' and Juniors'
Street, Afternoon and Evening Dresses
In all the appropriate materials and colorings—exclusive models, emphasizing the youthful characteristics of all De Pinna designs.
Formerly $30 to $40. Special at $22.00
A Large Assortment of
HOLIDAY NOVELTIES
Opera and Slipper Bags, Sachets, etc.,
at Reasonable Prices
THE "ANNIPED" SHOE for Boys and Girls A Famous De Pinna Special ty

Biggest Opportunity of Season
25,000 Yards
Of High Grade Woolens—on hand at the Closing of Our Wholesale and Mail Order Dept's.—have been made into
Finest Suits & Overcoats
Ever Sold in New York
At These Prices:
$20 Suits and OVERCOATS $14 | $35 Suits and OVERCOATS $24
$25 Suits and OVERCOATS $17 | $50 Suits and OVERCOATS $29
We Manufacture Our Own Clothing and Save You the Wholesale Profits
Smith Gray & Co.
UNDER SAME CONTROL & OWNERSHIP SINCE 1845
BROADWAY AT WARREN ST. — NEW YORK — 31st AV., BET. 27th & 28th STS.
FULTON ST., AT FLATBUSH AV.—BROOKLYN — BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV
Our Fulton Street, Brooklyn, Store open every evening from now until Christmas until 8 P. M.—Saturdays until 9 P. M.

TIFFANY & Co.
WATCHES AND CLOCKS
NEW YORK PARIS LONDON

Budd
Madison Square West
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
DRESSING GOWNS
Vicuna & Wool Mixtures;
Broche, Moire Velour and other rich Silks.
Prices:
$25.00—$40.00—$68.50, etc., to $165.
149 Broadway, Singer Building
572 Fifth Ave., Budd Building

"Everybody's Going to THE BIG STORE"
Do Your Christmas Shopping Early
The Big Store, this year as in past years, places itself on record as being heartily in sympathy with the movement inaugurated for EARLY CHRISTMAS SHOPPING.

Assortments are at their very best now, and your choice is more attractive. This advantage is for EVERYBODY.
And as a Further Inducement
To Our Charge Customers:
All purchases made until Dec. 10, inclusive, will be entered on bills rendered Feb. 1, 1914.
And if you are not a charge customer already, we will make it easy for you to become one. Details may be had on application to our Department of Accounts, Balcony, Main Building.

GREENHUT BUILDING
Hundreds of Gift Suggestions in FURNITURE
Numberless articles of permanent worth are assembled for the Christmas season in our Greenhut Building. These items are representative values.

$22.50 Dressers—as illustrated; full swell front; 42 inches long, 21 inches deep; all wooden trimmings; 22 x 28 French plate mirror; can be had in birdseye maple, mahogany or golden quartered oak; at $16.50

$11 Rookwood Music Cabinets—as illustrated; 42 inches high, 17 inches wide; French plate mirror on top; door is beautifully ornamented; today, $7.75

$25 Handsome Rockers—(as illustrated) or Chair to Match—large, comfortable; upholstered in genuine Spanish leather; birch finished mahogany colors. Today, at..... $19.50
$10 Golden Oak Morris Chairs—velour cushion; arms are quartered oak; chair can be adjusted to four positions; perforated veneer seat; neatly embossed front; today, at..... $7.75
Leather Chairs and Rockers Offered at Special Prices, Today

$42.00 Chair	$36.00	$46.50 Rocker	$40.00	$35.00 Rocker	$27.50
$27.00 Chair	$22.50	$35.00 Chair	$31.00	$23.50 Rocker	$20.00
$50.00 Rocker	$42.00	$31.00 Chair	$25.00	$33.50 Rocker	$28.50
$46.50 Rocker	$40.00	$31.00 Rocker	$25.00		

Everybody Is Buying Christmas Presents At THE BIG STORE NOW!

MAIN BUILDING
$14 Traveling Bags—Today, at $10.50
Fine sole leather; English sewed frames; leather-capped corners; fine leather lining; 18-inch size.
$14.75 Traveling Bags—at $11.75 | $6.50 Suit Cases—at $5 | $7.75 Suit Cases—at $6.50

MAIN BUILDING
Fine Engraving
Besides "beating the town" in the matter of PRICE, we equal the best "specialty" stores in the QUALITY of our work.
Orders are filled in the order of receipt. When placing your order, please specify your requirements, by number, from the accompanying list.
1 Mrs. Harry Wesley Johnson
2 CHARLES E. HOOVER
3 William J. King
4 Mr. Charles D. Park
No. 1—50 Engraved Visiting Cards and New Plate—script; name only; reg. $1; this sale..... 69c
No. 2—50 Engraved Visiting Cards and New Plate—name only; Roman or block type; reg. $3; this sale..... $1.15
No. 3—50 Visiting Cards and New Plate—engraved in black Old English; name only; reg. $2; this sale..... $1.19
No. 4—50 Visiting Cards and New Plate—engraved in shaded Old English; name only; reg. $2.50 to $3.25; this sale..... $1.25
NO TELEPHONE OR C. O. D. ORDERS FILLED. ONLY MAIL ORDERS ACCOMPANIED BY MONEY ORDERS WILL BE FILLED.
50 VISITING CARDS—printed from customer's own plate; reg. 65c; this sale..... 29c
Private Greeting Cards for Christmas
A large and beautiful line of both Domestic and Imported Greeting Cards for the Holiday Season. For these personal cards it is advisable to PLACE YOUR ORDER EARLY IN THE SEASON before the best numbers are exhausted. PRIVATE GREETING CARDS—Complete, including your name, address and sentiment printed on each at $1 a Dozen and Upward. For particulars inquire at Engraving Section, Main Floor, Rear.

GREENHUT BUILDING
High-Grade Velvet and Tapestry Brussels
RUGS
Marked Down for Today
The color effects are exceedingly handsome—the designs novel—the selection wide.
9x12 Seamless Velvet Rugs

Regularly	Sale Price	Regularly	Sale Price
$29.50...	$24.50	$24.50...	$19.50
26.50...	22.50	22.50...	17.50

Inlaid Linoleum
500 yards; choice selection of tile effects; conventional designs in newest colorings.
95c grade; sq. yd. 69c | $1.15 grade; sq. yd. 85c

The Big Store
GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.
A City in Itself
Sixth Avenue J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. 18th to 19th Streets
Double ★ Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

FRENCH MINISTRY, DEFEATED, RESIGNS

Government Beaten on Its Proposal to Make New Loan Immune from Taxation.

CRISIS REGARDED AS GRAVE

Is Not Only Political, but Economic, Financial, and Social, Declare Some Leaders.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—The Government of Premier Barthou was defeated by a vote of 290 to 265 in the Chamber of Deputies this evening on the question whether the new loan of $260,000,000 should be subject to taxation or immune like the existing rentes.

As soon as the vote was read the Ministers left the Chamber in a body and proceeded to the Elysée Palace, where they handed their resignations to President Poincaré.

The Ministry, headed by J. Louis Barthou, after a long and vigorous defense, fell before the combined attacks of the recently reorganized Radical Party under ex-Premier Caillaux and the Socialists, led by M. Jaurès.

The Government by a narrow margin yesterday was victorious against the Opposition, the new loan being approved by a vote of 291 to 270. The debate today was on the question of extending to the new loan the same immunity from taxation as is enjoyed by the old rentes, and the Government again made it a question of a vote of confidence. The Opposition urged that to exempt the new rentes would enable those investing exclusively in them to evade unfairly the projected income tax.

Premier Barthou and M. Dumont, the Minister of Finance, made eloquent appeals to the Chamber to respect the traditional immunity of rentes. The tax rentes, they declared, would deal a deadly blow to the financial prestige of France. But their appeals fell on deaf ears. The sitting grew more uproarious, and frequently the President rang his bell in a vain attempt to obtain order.

The result of the vote was greeted with wild cheering by the members of the Opposition, while the Government forces appeared greatly depressed.

All the parties agree that the Ministerial crisis creates a situation of exceptional gravity. The first immediate consequence is indefinitely to postpone the issue of the loan, which the necessity to meet the extraordinary military expenditure makes indispensable. It is also generally feared that the prospect of a tax on rentes will seriously affect the national credit.

Some of the political leaders declare that it is not a mere Ministerial crisis, but an economic, financial, and social crisis, such as France has not seen in many years.

In finding a successor for M. Barthou President Poincaré is faced by a task of unusual difficulty and delicacy on account of the radical divergence on capital questions existing between the various groups composing the Republican majority.

M. Caillaux, as leader of the victorious Opposition, is entitled by tradition to the Premiership, but he is opposed to the system of three years' military service and to proportionate representation, both of which were recently voted by the present Chamber. Besides, the vote to-day whereby M. Caillaux succeeded in beating the Government is almost certain to be reversed by the Senate.

President Poincaré will to-morrow consult the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber, M. Caillaux, and other leaders, but it is not expected that his decision will be taken before Thursday at the earliest. Among those most prominently mentioned for the Premiership are Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies; Jean Dupuy, ex-Minister of Public Works, and Gaston Doumergue, ex-Minister of Education.

BAGMAN M'LEAN CENTRE OF INQUIRY

Continued from Page 1.

on the campaign and highway graft situation that have been gathered up to date.

Hennessy Witness Appears.

In addition to taking the testimony of Aldrich, the Grand Jury, it is expected, will hear the story of Samuel Beskin, a contractor of Beacon N. Y. Beskin appeared at the Criminal Court Building yesterday, but was unable to remain long on account of pressing business. He was to appear before Chief Magistrate McAdoo in the John Doe proceedings, but hearing on his plea was adjourned.

Beskin arrived in the company of John A. Hennessy. He is the second of Hennessy's two "sensational witnesses." The first was Aldrich. Beskin, it is believed, will testify regarding the holding up of contractors in Dutchess County. It was said on Monday that this second witness would not appear willingly, and that Mr. Whitman had served a Grand Jury subpoena on him. There was no evidence of unwillingness on Beskin's part yesterday, however. He talked freely, it was said.

OPEN OSBORNE INQUIRY.

Formal Investigation of Carlisle Charges Will Begin To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 2.—James W. Osborne said to-night that he would open at noon to-morrow the investigation of the charges made against John N. Carlisle, State Highway Commissioner.

Mr. Osborne seems to be pleased at obtaining possession of what are called the original contracts and other records of the Highway Department which John A. Hennessy had at Benson's Hotel, known as the Tub. The right of Mr. Hennessy to take these official records out of the Highway Department without a court order is being investigated.

Commissioner Carlisle retained as his counsel ex-Justice Henry Purcell of Watertown. State Architect Louis F. Pilcher was to-day ordered to produce records of his office before Mr. Osborne to-morrow.

Mr. Osborne plans to have attorneys make speeches to open the case. The first attorney to be heard will be Henry A. Rubino, representing the Warner-Quinlan Asphalt Company, who brought the charges.

Hear Witnesses in Putnam Inquiry.

CARMEL, Dec. 2.—The special Grand Jury which is investigating charges of graft in the construction of State highways in Putnam County examined three witnesses to-day. It seems likely that the investigation will continue for several days.

Can You Think Quickly?

Perhaps you are not aware that when a person has indigestion or Stomach Trouble his mind for concentration. If you are afflicted this way, Buy a Case, 12 Half-Gal. Bottles

MAN-A-CEA WATER

THE NATURAL SPRING WATER.

and SIP a glass or two with and between meals, whenever distress appears. Then, after you have taken the whole case and feel you have derived no benefit from its use, send us dealer's bill for the case and we will refund your money.

Send for Booklet.

MANACEA WATER CO.,
13 Stone St., N. Y.

SORDID SUIT, COURT SAYS.

William T. Rock's Former Wife Loses Case Against Him.

William T. Rock, President of the Vitagraph Company, 60 years old and wealthy, married a burlesque actress in 1900 after seeing her on a Coney Island stage. They lived together a short time, were separated, became reconciled, and were again separated, and in 1907 Supreme Court Justice O'Gorman granted Mr. Rock a divorce. The woman later married a man named Gallivan. Yesterday Justice Cohalan threw out an application of Anna A. Gallivan to have the divorce granted Mr. Rock set aside on the ground that it was procured by collusion. In dismissing the matter Justice Cohalan said:

The sordid atmosphere surrounding her application, her character as shown before and since the divorce trial, the participation therein of her former paramour and present husband, show conclusively that there is no merit at this date in her application."

Mr. Rock said that his former wife conspired to foist a fake heir upon his estate and that having arranged this, a plot had been laid to have him killed. In this way, Mr. Rock says, Mrs. Gallivan was to get control of his property.

Mr. Rock made an affidavit to the effect that after he had separated from his wife he gave her $2,000, and that a son was born to them on June 6, 1905. Later he discovered that the child's baptismal record on file in St. Thomas Aquinas's Church contained the name, "James Michael Gallivan." He told about finding his wife with Gallavin in a flat at 744 Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn. Then Mr. Rock declared:

"This effort on the part of my divorced wife is the culmination of a conspiracy on the part of herself and Gallivan to engraft herself upon me again and make me pay her more money. I have now a large amount of property and am wealthy and successful in business. I have reached the evening of life, and this woman should be precluded from carrying on her nefarious work'

SEIZE FOYE'S CASH.

Three $1,000 Notes and Clothing Found at the Waldorf.

On a writ of attachment granted last week against any property belonging to James Edward Foye, who is under arrest for forging $360,000 worth of certificates of the General Electric Company, Sheriff Harburger got three $1,000 gold notes yesterday in the safe deposit box assigned to Foye at the Waldorf-Astoria. The writ was obtained on behalf of Charles T. Brown & Co. of Philadelphia. The seizure was made by Deputy Sheriff Nathan Metzger, Deputy Sheriff Thomas F. Winter, and Thomas O'Connor, property clerk at Police Headquarters.

Inquiries at the hotel disclosed the fact that Foye had engaged an apartment there for a month. After getting possession of the gold notes, Foye's apartment was visited and all of his clothing and other personal effects found in the place were bundled up and carried away.

The apartment contained no nightclothing, and it was learned from hotel employes that Foye never spent a night in his room. About $99,000 of the $244,000 for which writs of attachment were issued is still missing.

PANAMA SUES ON LIEN.

Would Foreclose $700,000 Mortgage on 50 Central Park West.

Supreme Court Justice Ford appointed yesterday Arthur D. Truax, son of the former Supreme Court Justice, as referee to compute the amount due the Republic of Panama on the bond and mortgage on which the republic has brought suit to foreclose. The mortgage is on an apartment house at 50 Central Park West. The Republic of Panama, it is alleged, lent $700,000 to the Prasada Company, which at that time controlled the property at 50 Central Park West, and a mortgage was executed on July 12, 1909. According to the papers in the case, the full amount was to be paid by July 12, 1914, and the interest on the mortgage was fixed at 4½ per cent., payable on Jan. 1 and July 1. The semi-annual payment of $17,500 was not made on July 1, the papers say.

The petition for the appointment of a referee in the case was filed by Albert S. Ridley of the firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, who were the attorneys in the negotiations whereby the Republic of Panama turned over the land now known as the Canal Zone to the United States.

SECOND FIRE VICTIM.

Another Employe Thought to Have Perished in Standard Oil Plant.

Fear that George Meyer, 53 years old, of Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, College Point, lost his life in the $150,000 fire which destroyed the can factory of the Standard Oil Company in Eighth Street and East River, Long Island City, early Monday morning, was strengthened yesterday when it was learned that Meyer had not returned to his home, and late yesterday afternoon the charred leg of a man was taken from the ruins.

If Meyer perished in the fire he will be the second victim. Following the fire a charred body, supposed to be that of Joseph Amendola, was taken from the ruins.

Meyer had charge of the dipping machine on the first floor, where the solder was melted for use by the can-making machine. It is thought that he may have been overcome by the gas which set fire to the building.

ENDS LIFE WITH BABIES.

Insane Mother Arranges Gas Tube to Kill All Three.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Mrs. Lawrence Ellard, 38 years old, and her two infant sons were found dead from gas asphyxiation to-night in their home at 211 Franklin Avenue. Mrs. Ellard suddenly went insane, it is believed, and deliberately planned the death of her children as well as her own. A gas tube was found extending from a jet on the wall to Mrs. Ellard's head on the pillow.

When Mr. Ellard, who is employed by the local gas company, returned home from his work the bedroom door was locked. He forced it open and found the room filled with gas. His wife, who was in her nightgown, had her two little boys, the oldest 2 years old, clasped in her arms. All had been dead for some time, but Mr. Ellard did not know this. Sergeant Michael Reilly and he, each with a child in his arms, walked for half an hour up and down the street in the vain hope of resuscitating the babies.

Year's Big Postal Savings Gain.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Postmaster General Burleson reported to Congress to-day that during the year ended June 30 last postal savings deposits increased from $20,237,084 to $38,818,870 and the number of depositors from 243,801 to 31,006. The average deposit increased to $102. From the establishment of the system to the same date postal savings deposits amounting to $3,506,000 were converted into bonds.

Post Office Receipts Increase.

The receipts at the New York Post Office, which takes in Manhattan and the Bronx, according to figures given out yesterday by Postmaster Edward M. Morgan, show an increase for the first eleven months of the year of $3,664,430.06, or 15.62 per cent., over the figures for the corresponding period of 1912. From Jan. 1 to Nov. 30 this year the receipts were $26,930,908.35. Last month's receipts were $2,517,937, an increase of $296,157.75, or 13.46 per cent. over November last year.

SAY EX-CAPT. RILEY TOOK $1,000 BRIBE

Grand Jury Indicts on Testimony That Wiretapping Swindlers Paid.

NOW AFTER CLAIRVOYANTS

Question New Woman Witness Who Was Defrauded Out of $212,000 by Confidence Gang.

Ex-Police Capt. Dominick Riley, who retired from the police force on Nov. 13, giving heart disease as the cause, was indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury on a charge of bribery. The indictment was handed to Judge Swann in the Court of General Sessions shortly after 1 o'clock. Four hours later Riley, accompanied by an attorney and his nephew, Augustus Riley, a policeman, surrendered himself at the District Attorney's office. He was held in $5,000 bail.

The indictment of Riley follows the District Attorney's investigation into the activities of wiretapping swindlers who were members of a so-called syndicate which included, besides, bogus clairvoyants. Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Groehl, in charge of the general investigation, will now give his especial attention to the bogus clairvoyants. A witness questioned yesterday was Mrs. John L. Burnett, who, it is said, was swindled out of $212,000.

The specific charge against Riley is a violation of Section 372 of the Penal Code, which has to do with accepting a bribe. The indictment alleges that on or about Oct. 20 of this year Riley took a bribe of $1,000 from Alexander Cohen, a former detective, lately the confessed go-between of the police in their dealings with members of the wiretapping-clairvoyant gang.

The Riley case had its origin in the arrest of George McRae for swindling Simeon R. Jones of Pittsburgh out of $20,000 in a wiretapping deal. After his arrest McRae expressed a wish to tell all he knew to Mr. Groehl. McRae asserted that in 1912 the wiretappers were put in touch with a high official at Police Headquarters by a go-between, who also represented the fortune-tellers' syndicate and keepers of disorderly houses.

The syndicate, it was asserted by McRae, agreed to pay to the police for protection $2,500 a month and a commission of 15 per cent. Confining their efforts to small "jobs" at first, the wiretappers grew bolder and played for larger stakes. William J. Mason, well known in Fourth Ward, was swindled out of $20,300. Major Edward Pendleton of Palm Beach, Fla., lost $45,000 to them, and Dr. J. W. Powell and K. C. Sidbury lost $25,000.

When McRae and other leaders of the "syndicate" decided to attempt to swindle Jones they saw that it was necessary to obtain so-called "protection." They made large payments to the police, and Jones went back to Pittsburgh $20,000 poorer. Then came the arrests. McRae and the others decided that the "protection" had ended, and decided to tell what they knew.

McRae went before the Grand Jury yesterday and told the same story that he had told to Assistant District Attorney Groehl. His testimony was corroborated by Alexander Cohen, a former detective, who acted as agent for the syndicate in handing money over to the police.

Wiretappers Gave $2,000.

Cohen told the Grand Jury that the wiretappers gave him $2,000—10 per cent. of the profits of the Jones swindle. He was to give half of this to Capt. Riley, and, he testified, he did so in a downtown café. A bartender in the café and two waiters, who saw the money passed and heard the conversation between Riley and Cohen, testified to that effect.

Cohen testified that he understood that "the man higher up" got nothing for his protection of the swindlers in the Jones case except the $2,500 a month which was paid regularly by the syndicate. McRae and Frank Tarbeaux corroborated Cohen's story.

The testimony on which the indictment was based was given at Monday's hearing. When Riley left his home, at 3,056 Ocean Avenue, Sheepshead Bay, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning he had seen the newspapers and was aware of the likelihood of an indictment. Accordingly, he engaged counsel and made the necessary preparations for the raising of bail. He went first to the offices of Koenig, Goldsmith & Sittenfeld, at 27 Cedar Street, and engaged them for his counsel. He then went to the offices of the National Surety Company and saw about bail.

Riley's sixteen-year-old son remained at home all day, so that he could give his father any message which might arrive. In the middle of the afternoon Riley received word from his son that he was wanted at the District Attorney's office. At the surety company's office Riley met Detective Albert Thomas of the District Attorney's staff, who, with Lawyer Frank Aranow and Augustus Riley, went with him to the Criminal Court Building.

Riley Calls It "Intrigue."

To Lieut. Edward Rayens of the Detective Bureau, Riley gave his age as 40. He said that he was a widower and that his parents were born in Ireland. Several friends shook his hand and expressed their belief that he was innocent. To the reporters he said:

"There is just one word in the dictionary which tells the whole story. That word is 'intrigue.' That word tells you exactly how I happen to be here."

Riley did not seem to be worried, and when a friend said, "Cheer up, Dominick," he answered, "I don't look very crestfallen, do I?"

Riley, Aranow, and Assistant District Attorney William D. Embree then went to the chambers of Judge Warren W. Foster of General Sessions. Bail of $5,000 had already been agreed upon and the bond was signed before Judge Foster. Mr. Aranow was asked to appear to-day to make the usual motions. Riley will have twenty days in which to plead.

That the District Attorney expects to obtain more indictments against Riley, as well as indictments against other police officials was learned last night. Only five witnesses have appeared as yet before the Grand Jury. Among those whose testimony is yet to be taken are Thomas Brown, a confidence man; John F. Shea, better known as "Mickey" Shea, a bogus clairvoyant and go-between; Albert "Curley" Carter, the "wireless wiretapper;" "Paper Collar Joe" Krapolski, a confidence man well-known to the police, and "Big Bill" Larsen, a steerer for the wiretap syndicate.

To Pursue Swindling Clairvoyants.

The testimony of "Mickey" Shea it is expected will be of importance in the investigation of bogus clairvoyants. Shea posed as a clairvoyant and then steered his dupes to the Gondorff wiretapping gang.

Mrs. John L. Burnett, the new witness was questioned yesterday by both Mr. Whitman and Mr. Groehl. At present she lives in Chicago. It is said that she originally was a New York woman. Some time ago her husband died, while she was still living in New York, and shortly afterward she fell into the hands of the clairvoyants, who, robbed her of $212,000. Of this $194,000 was in stocks and $6,000 was in cash. Mrs. Burnett made up the remainder by pawning jewels, for which she got $12,000.

The testimony of Mrs. Burnett, it is said, will establish the exact course of money which reached Police Headquarters. The clairvoyant testimony, it is understood, does not concern Riley, but has to do with another police Captain, who at one time was in the tenderloin district.

The revelations made to Assistant District Attorney Groehl and Detective Thomas Marshall, of the District Attorney's office, by Frank Henry Wolf, who was arrested recently on a charge of swindling Mrs. Francesaca Groehnert, of Astoria out of $12,000 by a clairvoyant scheme it is expected will throw much light on the operations of the fortune tellers and their relations with the police.

Riley Would Make no Waiver.

It was learned last night that before his indictment yesterday a relative of ex-Capt. Riley had called on Mr. Whitman and Mr. Groehl and had told them of Riley's unwillingness to waive immunity in case he were called to testify before the Grand Jury. Riley was under subpoena for several days, but the prosecutors did not see fit to call him as a witness.

The prosecutors deny that they have attempted to get Riley to tell what he may know, although his testimony, many think, will be necessary to obtain the indictment of the man "higher up."

Riley was a member of the police force for seventeen years. He was retired on Nov. 13 by Commissioner Waldo on an annual pension of $1,200. Commissioner Waldo said of Riley at the time: "The department loses one of its most active men with the retirement of Capt. Riley. He did excellent work and was an efficient officer."

Chinatown had proved too hard a problem for Riley, it was said. A day or so before his retirement he reported ill and obtained a leave of absence. A physician said that he was suffering from chronic inflammation of the membranes around the heart and that he was very nervous. This diagnosis was verified by the Board of Police Surgeons.

Both in police affairs and in a personal way Riley and Deputy Police Commissioner George Dougherty have been close friends. They are neighbors at Sheepshead Bay, and for a long time Riley rode to and from Police Headquarters in Dougherty's car.

Riley commanded one of the three Strong Arm Squads for some months. Lieut. Becker was then in command of the second squad and Lieut. Costigan of the third. In August, 1912, Riley was transferred to the Detective Bureau. He was with Dougherty when "Gyp the Blood," and "Leftie Louis," the Rosenthal gunmen, were caught in their flat at Glendale. In 1912 Riley took part in the capture of Gene Montani and the other so-called "taxicab" bandits.

Deputy Commissioner Dougherty gave Riley most of the credit for the capture some months ago of Oresto Shillitoni, accused of the murder of two patrolmen and a citizen.

In November, 1912, Riley, then a Detective Lieutenant, was transferred from the staff of Deputy Commissioner Dougherty to the Old Slip Station, where he was acting under the orders of Capt. Henry P. Foye, Acting Captain of Detectives, who had charge of the Wall Street district.

Riley was made a detective soon after he joined the force in 1896. In the same year he was made a Lieutenant of Detectives, and on Sept. 18 of this year he was made a Captain.

THREE CLAIM $5,000 BAIL.

City Chamberlain Holds Cash Put Up for Eugene Fox.

Just who is entitled to the $5,000 bail money deposited with the City Chamberlain when Eugene Fox, who was arrested last year in connection with the Sipp case, which grew out of the police graft investigation, was released from custody, is causing city officials some concern. The money was deposited with the City Chamberlain by Louis J. Grant, Fox's attorney, who has since died.

Last week Herbert Jeffries put in a claim for the money. Fox and the Louis J. Grant estate say that the money belongs to them. Fox obtained an order from Supreme Court Justice Davis directing Chamberlain Robert M. Moore to turn over the money to him, but before doing so the Chamberlain asked for an opinion on the subject from the Corporation Counsel. The opinion advised the Chamberlain not to give the money to any of the three claimants until the matter had been settled by the courts.

FIREMEN PRY DRIVER OUT.

Caught by Sidewalk Elevator, Policeman Could Not Help.

A big crowd gathered at 6 o'clock last night on Forty-third Street, near Broadway, attracted by the cries of Peter Sparling, a driver for Park & Tilford, whose legs were caught in the sidewalk freight elevator of the Hotel Wallick. Policeman McDonald, the shot putter, who was one of the stars of the American team at the Olympic games, and Policemen Bruce and Clark attempted to extricate him, but when they could not move the elevator they called for help from Engine Company 65.

The firemen forced down one side of the elevator with crowbars and lifted out the injured man. He was taken to the Flower Hospital, where it was reported last night that his knees and legs were lacerated, but that no bones were broken, and that his injuries were not serious.

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Manufacturers. Established 1844.

20,000 MAY STRIKE AT INDIANAPOLIS

Officers Shoot to Kill in Riot, And Teamsters, Angry, Threaten General Walkout.

BULLET KILLS YOUNG NEGRO

Four Others in Brick-Throwing Crowd Shot, One Seriously—Jails Filled with Disturbers.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 2.—The first fatality of the teamsters' strike, which began Sunday, occurred to-day. Claud Lewis, 19, a negro elevator man, was shot and killed by special officers in a riot resulting from an attempt to move an ice wagon.

Those wounded in the day's conflict number five. One of these is believed to be fatally shot. In addition, scores bear bruises from officers' clubs.

Partly as a result of the shooting, Indianapolis faces the menace of a general sympathetic strike, involving a possible total of 20,000 workers. The movement to call a general strike was started at a meeting of the Teamsters' Union late to-day. No definite action was taken, it being decided to wait until the union officers had conferred with the leaders of the Central Labor Union. The question will come up again at to-morrow's meeting.

Addressing the union meeting to-day, Thomas J. Farrell, the general organizer, said:

"I am going to ask for a general walkout because of the city administration shooting down our men. This is not a fight against teamsters, it is a fight against organized labor, and every laboring man in the city is vitally interested in the welfare and justice of every other laborer. If organized labor will get together and stand together, we will put the city in darkness as a protest against this slaughter on the public streets.

Threats to Withdraw $4,000,000.

"The Governor and the Mayor will be appealed to for rightful protection, but if these executives do not insure us justice, then I am sure it is up to the laborer to get that justice himself. They have fixed it so that professional bondsmen cannot bail our men out. If necessary, we will ask that the $4,000,000 of organized labor now in banks in this city be turned over to us. Our own organization has $200,000 in Indianapolis banks."

Armed officers were in evidence in the streets throughout the day. Practically every wagon seen was loaded with newly sworn in deputies armed with shotguns, revolvers, and clubs. In some cases the wagons were preceded by automobiles filled with police officers.

In spite of the precautions of the police to keep people moving, riot calls were frequent. Arrests were numerous and the jails are crowded.

The riot squad consists of six picked policemen and a Sergeant armed with riot guns. An automobile hose truck of the Fire Department is used to transport the squad to the scenes of trouble.

The Citizens' Cavalry, composed of fifty volunteer horsemen, reported for service at Police Headquarters to-day, after having drilled for several days. Thus far, the regular and special police have been able to handle the situation without calling out the businessmen's reserves, numbering more than 700, who were sworn in Sunday night and Monday.

Fired Into the Crowd.

The fatal shooting to-day occurred when a crowd interfered with an ice wagon in charge of six men on whom special police powers had been conferred. When the crowd began throwing bricks and tried to prevent the wagon from moving, the special officers shot, killing Lewis, the negro elevator man, and wounding four others. The special officers were taken to Police Headquarters, but were released without being slated, on their own recognizances. The four injured are:

J. H. Mason, negro barber, shot in abdomen; probably fatal.

John Ashley, 48, shot in left foot.

Archie Smith, negro porter, shot in left shoulder.

Alexander Sedan, shot in neck.

The wagon had stopped to unload ice at a saloon. A large crowd gathered and began hooting and jeering the six men on the wagon. After the ice had been unloaded the crowd tried to prevent the wagon moving down the avenue. Then the special officers opened fire. A riot call to Police Headquarters brought the automobile fire truck loaded with men armed with riot guns, and a number of mounted officers. The crowd quickly dispersed.

Another crowd was fired upon to-day by William Whorton, a negro, when the wagon owned and driven by himself was attacked. Jack Long, a teamster, was wounded in the right leg. Whorton was arrested. He claims self-defense. There were several other minor disorders.

Among those taken in custody to-day was Henry Friedman, a prominent and wealthy labor and political leader. He was charged with interfering with an officer.

Mayor Prevents Parade.

A proposed parade of strikers did not materialize. Mayor Wallace, as soon as he heard of the plan, issued a proclamation ordering the police to stop any attempted demonstration. The police kept the crowd constantly on the move, and did not give the parade a chance to form.

According to employers of teamsters, more wagons were operating to-day than yesterday, and there was little interference. Farrell, the union organizer, contends, however, that the union ranks are holding firm and that more than 3,000 men are still out.

While food supplies are still plentiful, as retail merchants anticipated the strike and stocked up their stores liberally, the accumulation of garbage is becoming a serious question. No garbage had been collected in the city since Saturday. One hotel notified the City Board of Health to-day that it had 100 barrels of garbage on hand, and asked what to do with it. City Sanitarian Herman Morgan has asked that all residents sprinkle lime over the garbage to prevent the possible outbreak of disease.

Various makeshifts have been devised to take the place of transfer wagons. Fruit vendors, with their pushcarts, are reaping a rich harvest, and boys, with boxes placed on wheels taken from discarded baby carriages, are in great demand. The hotels are transporting trunks to and from the railway stations on hand trucks propelled by porters.

SUBWAY BIDS OPENED.

Degnon Co. Lowest Bidder for Section 2 of Seventh Avenue Line.

Bids were opened yesterday by the Public Service Commission for Section 2 of the Seventh Avenue subway, which begins a little south of Vesey Street and runs under Greenwich Street, West Broadway, and Varick Street to near Beach Street. This is a four-track line, and in addition the section takes in the beginning of the two-track spur to the east under Park Place.

This section had been advertised for, but was withdrawn for readvertisement on account of the dissatisfaction of the commission with the competency of the firm offering the lowest bid. This firm bid again, but this time was only third on the list. The lowest bidder was the Degnon Contracting Company with $3,059,522, and the next to it was the Underpinning and Foundation Company with $3,222,350.75.

The commission yesterday awarded the construction contract for Section 1A of the Southern Boulevard branch to Rodgers & Hagerty, Incorporated, and the commission contract for Section 1 of the Jerome Avenue branch to the Oscar Daniels Company. Both these companies were the lowest bidders in the competition for these sections.

Report This Week on High Buildings

The Advisory Committee of the Height of Buildings Committee of the Board of Estimate will report its findings to Borough President McAneny some time this week, it was announced yesterday. The report when it is received will be gone over thoroughly by the committee of the Board of Estimate before it is submitted to the full board. The report will not be made public until the board has studied the recommendations.

CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE TIMES.

Next Sunday's Christmas Number of The New York Times will be sold out in advance. The only way to get a copy is to order early. It will contain Sargent's "Prophets" in the original colors and The Girl of To-day photographs in rotogravure.—Adv.

Woolworth Building

B'way, Park Place to Barclay St.

THE outward architectural beauty of the Woolworth Building is not a makeshift for inward inadaptability of office space or inward inefficiency of management. It is a "Sterling" all the way through. It has a world-wide reputation for honest space at an honest price, but only for honest people. Ground floor stores $4,000 per annum and upwards. Office space at reasonable rates.

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We suggest a Waltham Watch. It is a gift which combines distinction and utility. And it will splendidly stand the "test of time". You will always be glad to meet the person to whom you have given a Waltham Watch.

Our Walthams include the finest watch for every use. Similarly, no matter what your demands in silverware or jewelry, they will find supreme satisfaction in this store.

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Extraordinary Sale

For Today, and the Remainder of the Week.

MEN'S FUR LINED OVERCOATS

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Black Broadcloth Overcoat with Persian Lamb Collar, lined with Natural Muskrat. 37.50 value 65.00

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OF

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CONTINUE PREVIOUSLY ADVERTISED SALES OF

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A Sale of Furs

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Latest styles in Coats, Sets, Separate Scarfs and Muffs, fashioned from selected prime pelts.

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AT PRICES NO HIGHER THAN CHARGED ELSEWHERE FOR THE ORDINARY KIND

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87 Paintings
Of Superlative Quality, Including 8 REMBRANDTS, 2 FRANS HALS, 3 PIETER DE HOOGHS, 4 RUBENS, 6 TERBORCH.
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AT THE
F. KLEINBERGER GALLERIES
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Until December 15th, inclusive
ADMISSION FEE
50c. from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.
$1.00 from 2 P. M. to 6 P. M.
The proceeds of the fees to be for the benefit of the "New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor" and the "Montefiore Home," a Hospital for Chronic Invalids and Country Sanitarium for Consumptives.

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In a Kewanee Firebox Boiler the gases enter the smoke flue at a temperature of about 225° F—just a few degrees higher than the steam in the boiler.

This shows that all the heat made in the firebox of the boiler is used to make steam—not sent up the chimney.

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Sargent's famous paintings,
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THE GIRL OF TO-DAY,
Reproduced by the new roto-gravure process.

NO 'BOOK TRUST,' SAYS G. H. PUTNAM

Regulations Intended Only to Protect Small Booksellers for First Year.

DONE IN ALL COUNTRIES

Result of Decision Will Be to Lessen Opportunities of Buyers, Publisher Contends.

George Haven Putnam of G. P. Putnam's Sons, the publishers, commenting yesterday on the decision of the United States Supreme Court refusing to forbid the sale of books at cut prices, objected to the description of the American Publishers' Association as "the book trust," and denied the existence of anything in the methods of the association that would warrant the use of such a term. In a prepared statement Mr. Putnam said:

"The Sherman law, the provisions of which have, under the decision of the Supreme Court, been held to be applicable to the selling conditions of copyrighted books, was enacted for the purpose of restricting and controlling the operations of any combination which might attempt a monopoly of an article of first necessity for the public, the price of which article could, under the machinery of such combination, be increased and maintained. For the books produced and copyrighted from year to year there is, of course, no possibility of establishing or of maintaining a uniform market price.

"The publishers who had, for the purpose of regulating the conditions of the book trade and of preserving the booksellers from extinction, come together in an association were competing with each other within the association, not only in the character but in the prices of the books produced by them, just as effectively as they had competed before any Publishers' Association had been instituted. The general purpose of the association was, as said, to prevent the booksellers throughout the country from being driven out of business by the competition of dry goods concerns which utilized books as advertisements and for this purpose were prepared to sell books at cost or below cost Each publisher within the association placed upon his copyright book such price as seemed to him wise, a price the fixing of which was determined under conditions of sharp competition. The only regulation accepted by the members of the association was that such price should at least for a term of twelve months be an honest price, the price at which any buyer throughout the country should be able to purchase the book.

Cheaper Books Abroad.

"The United States is the only country in the world in which the right has been questioned of those interested in the production and the distribution of books, authors, publishers, and booksellers, to establish regulations to control the conditions of bookselling. Such regulations are in force in all the States of Europe, while in countries like France, Germany, and Italy they have been in force for centuries, and as a result the cost of books to the consumer has been, and still is, lower in those countries, even after making due allowance for the lower cost of production than in the United States.

"What is still more important for the advantage of the book-buying public, the distribution of books throughout these countries is most effective. The buyer can be assured that in the smallest town he will find presented to him by a skilled and intelligent bookseller the most important books of the day and of all periods, and he will know also that the price for such books at the furthest point for instance of the German Empire would be the same as he would be called upon to pay in Leipsic, the centre of the book trade.

"The American who is interested in literature and who may secure the impression from a reference in the journal like THE TIMES to the defeat of the 'book trust,' that he is going to secure an advantage of some cents per volume on his future purchases, will find that the result of this application to the book trade of the restrictions of the Sherman act will be to undermine the business of the bookseller and to lessen the opportunities (so important in the United States where thousands of cultivated readers are at a great distance from the publishing centres) of examining on the counters of a well appointed book-shop the current literature of the day and the standard literature of past years.

"The general purpose of the laws and of the legal proceedings against so-called trusts and monopolies is to prevent restriction of selling and to lessen the risk of the crowding out of the smaller dealers. The immediate result of the use of books as buying inducements for other goods is in lessening the number of booksellers throughout the country, to restrict the facilities for selling and the opportunities of the public for buying. It is therefore, the dry goods concerns whose operations have now been legalized under the Sherman act which work in restriction of trade and in the development of a "monopoly" of bookselling even if the books so sold are restricted to certain popular classes.

Books at Cut Prices.

"It is hardly ever the case that the managers of a dry goods store who are utilizing books and magazines for advertisements are interested in presenting on their book counters any other literature than the popular volumes of the moment.

"The reason why it is convenient to make use of a book as an inducement for the purchase of other goods is that the book is almost the only article in current sale which has a catalogue price, a customer finding that there is a reduction, easily to be calculated. The saving of a few cents on the current novel of the day is a poor offset for the intelligent book readers of the United States to secure as an exchange for the undermining of the local bookseller and for the serious interference caused to the book distributing machinery of the publishers. Some modification of the Sherman law will yet have to be made so that its provisions should apply only to associations which actually do constitute "monopoly" combinations, and the operations of which have the purpose and the result of increasing to the consumer the cost of the article monopolized.

"It is in any case desirable that the readers of THE TIMES, and the public generally, should understand the actual purpose and character of the Publishers' Association and should understand also that not only authors, publishers and booksellers, but bookbuyers throughout the country have a direct interest in the maintaining of book distributing machinery."

SEIZE MORE CARTRIDGES.

Iroquois Smugglers Couldn't Get Them Ashore in Santo Domingo.

When the Clyde Line steamship Iroquois docked at Pier 34, Atlantic Basin, on Monday afternoon after her arrival from San Domingo and Haytian ports, eight Custom Inspectors went on board and searched the ship from her keel up owing to the finding of 10,000 rounds of ammunition on the Seminole last Friday. Among the coal in the bunkers of the Iroquois the Inspectors found 8,000 rounds of revolver cartridges and several pistol holsters. The officials of the line denied all knowledge of the munitions of war, which were confiscated.

When inquiry was made at the Custom House yesterday afternoon an official said that the Government authorities did not believe there was another revolution brewing either in Hayti or San Domingo. The crews of ships trading to those ports can make 1,000 per cent. profit by smuggling arms and ammunition there. The cartridges found on the Iroquois had evidently been taken to San Domingo and Hayti, and the customs official said he supposed the owners had been unable to land their goods and had to bring them back.

HOTEL CLERK AIDS CHARITY

Takes Up Collection Among Fellow-Employes to Help Orphans.

Much of the mail that a wealthy man who lives at an uptown hotel received yesterday morning seemed to consist of circulars, and these he threw back upon the desk as soon as he opened them.

The mail clerk was struck by the heading of one as it lay there. It was an appeal for help from a society that is trying to take care of orphans. The clerk read it through and was moved. He started immediately to take a collection in the office to take the place of the contribution that had been solicited from the guest. He got no response until he pledged himself for half a dollar if the rest of his fellow-employes in the office would give a dime each. This is the story behind an anonymous dollar that the charity society received yesterday in an envelope of one of the most expensive hotels.

HIGHWAYMEN ROB GIRL.

Attack Stenographer and Run Off with Handbag and Money.

Miss Bertha Marx, the 18-year-old daughter of John Marx, a builder, of 3,427 Tieman Avenue, the Bronx, was attacked and robbed shortly after dark last evening by two men on the Boston Post Road, a short distance from her home. Miss Marx prevented the highwaymen from pulling a diamond ring from her finger by a violent resistance, but they ran off with her handbag containing $9.

Miss Marx is a stenographer in Manhattan. She was the only passenger to leave a train at the Eastchester station yesterday, and she started home alone. She had the equivalent of six city blocks to go, and she had gone half the distance when the two men jumped from behind bushes into her path. While one seized her throat the other grabbed the handbag from her arm. He saw the ring and attempted to pull it from her finger, but Miss Marx broke away from her captor and struck at the men, while she cried for help at the top of her voice.

The highwaymen became frightened and ran off. As soon as she reached home, Miss Marx told her father what had happened and then collapsed from nervous excitement. A physician was called to treat her.

Mr. Marx notified the police of the Wakefield Station, and the reserves were sent out to look for the robbers. They were unsuccessful, but Capt. Gallagher assigned a squad to continue the search.

WIFE SUES DR. SULLIVAN.

Seeks Divorce from New York Dentist in Colorado Court.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 2.—Alleging non-support, Mrs. Margaretta Sullivan has filed suit in the District Court for Divorce from Dr. William P. Sullivan, a New York dentist. She asks $200 a month alimony and $250 attorney's fees. A copy of the summons has been served on Sullivan by Sheriff Charles B. Law of Queens County, N. Y. The return was made yesterday.

Mrs. Sullivan alleges that she is in poor health and has no means of support. Her husband, she says, has property worth $20,000 and an income of $5,000 a year. She asks for the right to resume her maiden name of Griem.

Chosen Newport Mayor for 14th Time.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 2.—Patrick J. Boyle was elected Mayor for the fourteenth time to-night, defeating Mayor William McLeod by a plurality of 96. Boyle has been defeated three times.

VOTERS TO NOMINATE ALL STATE OFFICERS

Sole Duty of Conventions Under Glynn's Bill Will Be to Draft Platforms.

PARTY EMBLEMS DISCARDED

Conferees on Workmen's Compensation Make Slower Progress—Governor Expects a Quorum Monday.

ALBANY, Dec. 2.—The Direct Primary bill to be introduced when the Legislature reassembles Dec. 8 will provide for State conventions to draw platforms, but not to make nominations. All nominations must be made at the primaries, and the primary ballots will be without party emblems.

These statements were made by Gov. Glynn to-night after he had conferred at length with Democratic Party leaders. The bill now is almost complete. The conferees still disagree on one point, and for that reason two bills are being written, with the troublesome feature covered in a different manner in each. Some decision will be reached sooner or later as to which bill shall stand.

Personally the Governor is in favor of the Massachusetts ballot, which has no party designations, but he does not know that this feature will be included in the bill. That it will seems to be dubious.

Besides the primary bill, the Governor hopes to see an amendment for a Constitutional Convention and a Workmen's Compensation bill passed. Another long session of conferees on the workmen's bill was held to-day, but little advance was made. The conferees hope to reach some sort of agreement soon, but their conference has not been as pleasing to the Governor as the one on direct primaries. The old fight between the casualty companies and the labor organizations still holds the stage.

The conferees to-day on workmen's compensation were Lieut. Gov. Wagner, Senators Blauvelt and Foley, L. B. Schramm, James O. Carr, Lewis E. Carr, P. C. Dugan, James M. Lynch, Commissioner of Labor, and C. T. Sherman, ex-Commissioner of Labor.

The Governor is making a personal letter appeal to Democratic Assemblymen to attend the session, which many predict will be without a quorum. Two letters have been sent from the Executive Chamber asking Assemblymen to be in their seats when the Legislature convenes. Of a score of responses received almost all of them were favorable, the Governor said to-night. He professes to have little doubt that a quorum will be present.

"There has been a good deal of criticism of both the primary bill and the Workmen's Compensation bill," said the Governor, "although nobody other than the conferees knows what they contain. I think most of the criticism of the Workmen's Compensation bill is inspired by those who oppose such legislation altogether, as one-third of the people in the State do, and the criticism of the Direct Primary bill probably is due to the fact that its critics do not understand the provisions agreed upon thus far."

BAY STATE CITIES VOTE.

License Situation Unchanged—Political Upsets in Four Places.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—No changes in the license situation resulted from to-day's elections in fourteen Massachusetts cities. Eleven cities—Fall River, Fitchburg, Gloucester, Haverhill, Holyoke, Marlboro, New Bedford, Northampton, Pittsfield, Springfield, and Taunton—favor license as last year. The cities declaring against license are Brockton, Quincy, and Waltham.

In four cities there were political upsets. Ex-Mayor Harry C. Howard, Republican, defeated Mayor Charles M. Hickey, Democrat, in Brockton.

In Waltham, City Solicitor Thomas F. Kearns, Democrat, overcame the usual Republican plurality, and is the third Democrat to be elected Mayor in that city.

The independent campaign conducted in Quincy by John L. Miller was successful, despite strong Republican opposition.

Thomas H. O'Halloran, Democrat, defeated Mayor J. Henry Gleason, Independent, in Marlborough. Mayor Charles S. Ashley of New Bedford won his seventeenth term. Other Mayors reelected were Harry C. Foster in Gloucester; W. H. Felker in Northampton, and Patrick J. Moore in Pittsfield. In Fitchburg Benjamin A. Cook won the Mayoralty. Fall River, Haverhill, and Springfield did not elect Mayors this year.

Will Let Gardner Get Renomination.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 2.—John E. Saltonstall, candidate for the Republican Congressional nomination to succeed Augustus P. Gardner in the Sixth District, in a letter to Mr. Gardner to-day offered to withdraw from the contest if the Congressman should decide to seek re-election. His own candidacy, he wrote, was announced only on the assumption that Mr. Gardner would not run again.

PRENDERGAST NEEDS TIME.

Can't Talk Politics Because He's Been Away So Long.

Controller William A. Prendergast, who returned from a trip to Europe on Monday, was at his office yesterday, but declined to discuss politics in any way, saying that he had been so long out of touch with the political situation in the city, State, and nation that he wanted time to find out what had been going on. Mr. Prendergast refused to comment upon a report that he intended to leave the Progressive Party along with George W. Perkins.

The Controller said there would be no "shake-up" in his office as a result of the election. There is one important position to fill, that of a Deputy Controller in place of Douglas Matthewson, who was elected Borough President of the Bronx, but Mr. Prendergast said he was not ready at this time to announce Mr. Mathewson's successor.

CARMODY DEFIES CRITICS.

Says He Has Been Threatened for Opposing Migratory Bird Law.

ALBANY, Dec. 3.—In a statement issued to-day explaining in detail his reasons for believing that Congress was without legal authority to enact the Migratory Bird law, Attorney General Carmody said:

"Nowhere in the Federal Constitution is such a power found as is declared by the McLean law. From the beginning of our Government this and kindred powers have been recognized as belonging to the States, coming under their police powers. Now what happens? This is upset by a declaration of the Federal Government, carried into effect by the Federal Department of Agriculture, establishing, contrary to State legislation, regulations respecting the taking of migratory game birds.

"I have offered to have a test case made at once, so as to have the legal questions settled. This the defenders of the law have declined. They answer that, whether the law be constitutional or not, it is humanitarian in its purpose and must not be attacked, and they threaten me with their organized hostility should I take any steps to have the legality of this law determined. Their threats will receive the consideration that they deserve."

BODY IN PLASTER CAST.

Discovery in Pond Near Monticello Thought to Point to Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Two boys who were throwing stones into a pond near Phillipsport this morning discovered the trunk of a man's body, covered with a plaster of paris cast, near shore. The body had probably been there for five or six months, and the limbs and head had been removed.

A careful examination was made by the Coroner, but no one has been found who can identify the body. An inquest will be held here to-morrow morning.

It is believed that the man came to his death by foul means, and a thorough investigation will be made by District Attorney Cookes.

O'Dwyer Heads Democratic Club.

At the annual election of the National Democratic Club last night, City Court Justice Edward F. O'Dwyer was elected President for the ensuing year to succeed Supreme Court Justice Thomas F. Donnelly. Herman A. Metz was elected Second Vice President, and all of the other officers and members of the Board of Governors were re-elected. There was no opposition ticket.

CURRENCY BILL VOTE LIKELY THIS MONTH

Democratic Senators Encouraged by Outlook—Republicans Also Foresee Early Passage.

FIGHT ON LONG SESSIONS

Minority Protest They Are Designed to Wear Them Out—To Adopt Motion To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—In spite of a long colloquy in the Senate this morning, which made it impossible to adopt Senator Kern's motion fixing the daily sessions of the Senate from 10 in the morning until 11 at night, Democratic leaders were much encouraged this afternoon over the prospects of passing the Currency bill before the Christmas holidays. Republican leaders like Senator Root of New York, who strongly opposed the long hours suggested by the Democrats, agree with them, however, as to the probable early passage of the bill. Senator Kern even went so far as to predict that an agreement would be reached within one or two days for a vote before the holidays.

The Republican opposition to long daily sessions was further embittered by Senator John Sharp Williams's frank admission that the programme was designed for the express purpose of wearying out the minority. Senator Kern's motion finally went over until to-morrow when, according to Mr. Kern, it will be adopted.

"I want to pass the Currency bill speedily," said Mr. Root, speaking with an energy unusual with him, "I was ready to vote for the longer hours of sitting; I was ready even to agree to a day for voting on the final passage of the bill. But I can't vote for a resolution which has the avowed purpose of wearing out the minority in their consideration of a great public question. This order will have precisely that effect.

"In the unsanitary air of this chamber even strong men in the vigor of their youth wither and fade after hours of debate. For men of the age of a majority in this chamber both body and mind will be incapable of properly discussing or listening to a discussion of a public measure like the Banking and Currency bill. I cannot vote for any such injury to the great principle and right—essential to free self-government no matter how strong the majority—that considerate attention should be paid to the protests, arguments, and appeals of the minority."

Mr. Root's Democratic colleague, Mr. O'Gorman, was drawn into the controversy when Mr. Goff of West Virginia charged that the harmony that had prevailed in the Committee on Banking and Currency had been interrupted by pressure from the President. Mr. O'Gorman said that he had introduced the resolution in caucus providing for the long daily sessions in the Senate, and that he had done so without the knowledge of any one and without the suggestion of the President.

"Then I say to you," replied Mr. Goff, while the Senate twittered, "well done, thou god and faithful servant. I congratulate the Senator on so accurately anticipating the wishes of his chief without the use of words."

In consideration of the Hetch-Hetchy Valley bill took up most of the time of the Senate to-day. The Currency bill was discussed only casually.

OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN
The Renowned collection formed by GEORGE R. DAVIES, Esq., Parton, Scotland
Purchased by
GORER
OF LONDON
NOW ON EXHIBITION
at the Galleries of
DREICER & CO.
Jewels
Fifth Avenue at Forty-Sixth
New York
December 2d to December 31st, 1913
Admission on presentation of personal card

B. Altman & Co.
will hold this day (Wednesday)
A Very Remarkable Sale of
FURS & FUR GARMENTS
at extraordinary price advantages.

B. Altman & Co.
Original Paris Gowns and Tailor-made Suits
are being shown in the Dressmaking Department on the Third Floor
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

Clark & Weinberg
FURS
Decided reductions on all Fur Coats and Sets
Evening Wraps From $75.00
634 Fifth Avenue
Near Fiftieth Street

Jaeger Sanitary Woolens
Wool
—natural, porous, undyed, Jaeger Made
Woolens are the most practical, most healthful and most comfortable of all fabrics for men's and women's underwear—keep the warmth *in* and the cold *out*, and maintain an equable temperature. Permit ventilation and absorption, and prevent chills, coughs and colds. Endorsed by the medical profession.
Jaeger Woolen sweaters, coats, caps, reefers, for outdoor wear.
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Of Reliable Make in Latest Case Designs
Built to sell from $250 to $325, will be sold (regardless of their original selling price) TODAY ONLY at $190
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Open Evenings Until Christmas by Appointment Only.

For *76 years* we have manufactured Pianos. During this entire period we have been known as *producers* of pianos and player-pianos of the *highest quality* only. We are selecting sound piano-values for you because *we are experts*, and every piano we sell carries our *fullest guarantee*. The *enormous quantity* of pianos *sold* from the *Knabe warerooms* make these remarkable prices possible.

NEW 88-NOTE PLAYER-PIANOS
Usually selling up to $600. The mechanism is of the most modern improved type, embodying the newest devices for control of time and expression. Music Rolls free and special library privilege. TODAY ONLY.... $390
Terms to Suit Your Convenience

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
FOUNDED 1840 "FLINT QUALITY"
REMOVAL SALE
NOW IN PROGRESS
DURING THE WEEK DECEMBER 1ST WE WILL PLACE ON SALE OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
LIVING ROOM, LIBRARY, PARLOR FURNITURE
AND
HOLIDAY NOVELTIES
AT PRICES MOST UNUSUAL
RECENT PRICE REDUCTIONS MADE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS ARE STILL IN FORCE.
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Order To-day
or you will not get the
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Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled—Telephone Gramercy 5100.

Extraordinary Sale
Strictly Highest Grade and Entirely New
Men's Silk Neckwear

EXTRA WIDE END CRAVATS—Most stylish and popular spreading end four-in-hands. All 12 inches wide when opened and in an endless array of self and fancy weaves, including scroll and all-over designs. Heavy, crisp and rich cravatings. Regularly $1.50 and $2.00 — .85

SILK KNITTED FOUR-IN-HANDS—Spreading end shapes or the regulation and ever popular shapes. Plain and fancy designs in accordeon or crochet weaves. Regularly $1.50 and $2.00 — .85

NEWEST SILK FOUR-IN-HANDS—Made from the finest grades of heavy, serviceable cravatings. Open end shapes. Over 1,000 different patterns to select from and all the most desirable colorings for this season. Regularly $1.00 and $1.50 — .60

ALL SILK FOUR-IN-HANDS—Made from short lengths and ends of better grade cravatings. Narrow, medium or wide shapes, and many fine grades of knitted ties are included. Self or fancy colorings and two-tone effects. Regularly 65c, 85c, $1.00 — .50

IMPERIAL REP SILK CRAVATS—Best of all plain dollar silks. Made with the patent "Slip-easy" bands that slide so easily under the collar—24 colors to select from. Special open end shape — 1.00

NECKWEAR FROM IMPORTED CRAVATINGS—Most exclusive and finest collection of silk neckwear we have ever shown. All entirely new, first time ever displayed.

Special Value 1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50

1500 Choice Oriental Rugs
For Christmas Gifts

Regular prices $10.00 to $150.00
5.50 to 100.00

An offering of more than ordinary interest at this opportune time. Exquisite Rugs of rich colorings and most carefully selected designs and weaves, including rare antiques of unusual beauty.

Selections made now and intended for Christmas gifts will be held by us and delivered on date requested.

150 SILKY CARABAH RUGS—Average size 3.0x3.6. — 5.50 to 12.00

200 FINE DAGHESTAN AND CABISTAN RUGS—Exceptional qualities and colorings. Average size 4x6. Regularly $45.00 to $75.00 — 30.00 to 50.00

500 MOUSOUL AND KHURDISTAN RUGS—Rich dark colorings. Average size 3.9x6.8. Regularly $18.00 to $45.00 — 13.50 to 30.00

200 BELOOCHISTAN AND AFGHAN RUGS—Very silky and in unusual proportions. Average size 2.6x4.0. Regularly $18.00 to $50.00 — 12.50 to 30.00

200 KERMANSHAH AND SAROUK RUGS—Exquisitely soft and beautiful colorings. Average size 4.0x6.6. Regularly $80.00 to $150.00 — 52.50 to 100.00

Special Sale of 5000 Pillow Tops

Of various high-grade materials, including Brocades, Damasks, Armures, Velours, etc., in square and oblong shapes at the exceptionally low prices—

25c 30c 45c 60c 85c each and upwards.

Special Sale of 100 Fine Hudson Seal and French Seal Coats

One of the most acceptable and useful Holiday gifts at most marked reductions from the regular prices.

The very newest full-length and smart three-quarter length models of the season for women and the younger set.

All made of carefully selected skins, best chapelle dye, exquisitely lined with heavy plain colored satins and rich brocades at

Most Attractive Special Prices.

15 HUDSON SEAL COATS—	Regularly $190.00	125.00
12 HUDSON SEAL COATS—	Regularly $240.00	185.00
10 HUDSON SEAL COATS—	Regularly $255.00	200.00
10 HUDSON SEAL COATS—	Regularly $450.00	375.00
15 FRENCH SEAL COATS—	Regularly $90.00	65.00
13 FRENCH SEAL COATS—	Regularly $100.00	72.50
10 FRENCH SEAL COATS—	Regularly $110.00	80.00
10 FRENCH SEAL COATS—	Regularly $200.00	145.00

Three Special Values in Women's Silk Stockings

An exceptionally desirable Holiday gift—will be neatly boxed for presentation.

BLACK THREAD SILK—Medium weight, lisle tops and soles. Special, pair — .78

BLACK THREAD SILK—Medium weight, extra double spliced heels and toes. Special, pair — .95

BLACK OR WHITE THREAD SILK—Hand-embroidered insteps. Special, pair — 2.25 and 3.50

Novel and Useful Holiday Gifts
For Men, Women and Children

An unusually large and most interesting selection of articles appropriate for Holiday Gifts—including the various ***"Fads and Fancies"*** *of the season—marked at most moderate prices.*

FOR WOMEN

MANICURE SETS—Ebony and white fittings.	2.50 to 7.00
JEWEL BOXES—Various styles and sizes.	3.00 to 12.00
ADDRESS AND MOTOR TRIP BOOKS—	.75 to 5.00
DAILY ORDER BOOKS—	1.00
BOTTLE SETS—	2.00 to 9.00
RED CROSS BOXES—	4.50 to 7.50
DRINKING CUPS—Folding.	.50 to 3.00
DRINKING CUPS—Nests 2, 3 and 5	2.00 to 5.00
SEWING BOXES—Harpers English make.	3.00 to 6.00
SEWING BASKETS—	5.00 to 15.00
PIN BOXES—Cushion top.	.75 to 1.50
PHOTO FRAMES—Folding and standing.	1.50 to 7.50
BRIDGE SETS—	3.50 to 6.00
WRITING FOLIOS—	5.00 to 15.00
TRAVELING CLOCKS—	6.50 to 18.00
AUTO CASES—Parisian ivory fittings.	5.00 to 45.00
BAGS AND PURSES—Misses and Children.	1.00 to 1.50
PURSES—With strap back and top handle.	1.95 to 6.50
SHOPPING BAGS—All styles and leathers.	2.00 to 15.00
FITTED BAGS—	6.00 to 25.00
ENGAGEMENT PADS—	2.00
BLACK OSTRICH FEATHER FANS—Real shell sticks, in spread.	30.00
WHITE OSTRICH FEATHER FANS—Amber and pearl sticks, in spread.	21.50
BLACK GAUZE FANS—Spangled in gold, silver and steel, carved bone sticks.	2.00 to 6.50
WHITE GAUZE FANS—Floral and spangled effects.	1.00 to 3.50
TAILORED STOCKS—Black silk, dainty embroidered.	.50
FICHUE VESTEES—Fine white net, hand embroidered, bobinette ruffle edge, ecrue and white.	9.50 to 14.50
GODETTE VESTEES—Fine corded silk, plain colors, embroidered in gold and silver tinsels, very chic with tailored gowns.	3.65
DRESS SETS—Collar and cuffs, fine beebe Irish (Real) in various designs.	2.95
TURN-OVER SETS—Collar and cuffs, fine Swiss embroidery.	.25 to 2.00
DUTCH COLLARS—Fine quality batiste, embroidered in dainty patterns, white and ecrue,	.50 to 3.75
GUIMPES—Plain fine net, high collar, long sleeves.	.95
GUIMPES—White Mousseline de soie, pleated front, trimmed fine embroidery, high neck, sleeveless, white only.	4.75
GUIMPES—Fine black net, tucked front, high collar, sleeveless.	2.00
YOKES—Fine net, high collar, black, white and cream.	.50
SCARFS—White chiffon, floral and tinted borders.	1.65
SCARFS—Marquisette, pin dot of jet, evening shades.	3.15
SCARFS—Spanish lace, hand run, white and black.	10.50
SCARFS—Fine white silk net, deep tasselled ends.	8.50
MARABOUT AND OSTRICH COLLARS—Shaped, finished satin ribbon bow or tassels, natural and black.	4.95
OSTRICH FEATHER NECK PIECES—Full flue, choice street and evening shades.	7.50

FOR MEN

PLAIN COLORED NECKWEAR—Barathea, bright rep. Faille, French or flowing ends.	.50 1.00 1.50
FANCY SILK NECKWEAR—Persians, Basket weaves, Figures, neat and novelty stripes. All over design and self colors.	.50 1.00 to 3.50
READY-MADE NECK TIES—Neat figures and stripes, on black, blue and gray grounds. Also plain black and white.	.50 1.00
KNITTED SILK NECKWEAR—Plain colorings. Neat and fancy stripes. Accordion or crochet.	.50 1.00 to 2.50
SILK MUFFLERS AND REEFERS—Black, white, pearl and colors.	1.50 to 4.50
KNITTED SILK MUFFLERS—For dress, motor or street wear.	3.50 to 10.00
DRESS AND TUXEDO SHIRTS—Plain bosoms of linen or Pique, pleated bosoms, imported and domestic.	1.50 to 5.50
SILK NEGLIGEE SHIRTS—Special Winter weights. White and colors, pleated or plain.	2.95 to 5.50
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS—Coat styles, pleated or plain, white or fancy designs.	1.00 to 3.50
SWEATERS—Coat styles, V neck or with convertible roll collars. White and colors.	5.00 7.50 8.50
IMPORTED SWEATERS—Fleecy Angora and Shetland coat models and waistcoats.	7.50 to 10.00
DRESSING GOWNS—Imported and domestic grades of wool and silk materials.	7.50 to 45.00
BATH ROBES—Blanket robes of staple colors with fancy designs.	3.00 4.50 6.00 to 18.00
STEAMER RUGS—Domestic and Foreign.	7.50 to 35.00
CARRIAGE AND AUTO ROBES—Colors to match cars.	6.00 to 50.00
WALLETS AND BILL FOLDS—	2.50 to 3.50
LETTER CASES AND WALLETS—Pigskin and seal.	1.50 to 6.00
PASS BOOKS AND BILL ROLLS—	1.00 to 2.50
CARD CASES—	1.00 to 2.50
CLOTHES BRUSHES—Flexible leather backs.	2.50 and 3.00
CLOTHES BRUSHES—Flat models.	1.00 to 2.50
CLOTHES AND HAT BRUSHES—	2.50 to 6.00
STICK PIN BOXES—Morocco and sole leather.	1.00 to 5.00
FLASKS—Leather covered.	1.25 to 5.00
COAT HANGER SETS—In leather cases.	1.75 to 5.00
FITTED CASES AND ROLLS—Ebony and white fittings.	8.50 to 35.00
MILITARY BRUSHES—Satinwood, Ebony and Rosewood backs, British make.	5.00 to 9.50
FOLDING SLIPPERS—In leather case.	2.25
DRESS SUIT CASES—24 and 26 inch.	5.50 to 15.00
TRAVELING BAGS—16-17-18 inch.	4.75 to 18.00
BRASS ASH RECEIVERS—Nests of 3	1.75 and 3.50
BRASS PAPER WEIGHT AND CLIP—With thermometer.	3.50
BRASS PENCIL STAND—6 pencils.	1.50
BRASS PENCIL STAND—Memo pad.	3.50
BRASS EVER READY PENCIL—	1.50
GUN-METAL CLOCKS—	3.50 and 5.00
BRONZE PAPER WEIGHTS—CUTTERS AND CLIPS.	2.00 to 5.00

FOR CHILDREN

WOOL GLOVES—A great variety in all colors and mixtures; also white Mittens for school wear.	pair .50 .75 1.00
GLACE GLOVES—Fleece lined, 1 clasp, tan only.	pair 1.00 2.00
GLACE GLOVES—1 clasp in tan and white, for dress and general wear.	pair 1.00 1.50
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS—Plain white or with colored border.	Box of 3 .28
INITIALED HANDKERCHIEFS—All white of colored initial and border.	Box of 6 1.00
WHITE THIBET SETS—3 and 4 years.	3.50
NATURAL SQUIRREL SETS—8 and 12 years.	10.50 to 18.00
BLUE MOUFFLON SETS—8 and 12 years.	10.75 to 15.00
WHITE ICELAND FOX—4 to 12 years.	3.50 to 15.00
NATURAL GRAY SQUIRREL COATS—4 to 8 years.	65.00 to 75.00
CHILDREN'S ARTIFICIAL SILK HOSE—White, sky, pink or black; sizes 4 to 6½.	pair .25
CHILDREN'S SILK RIBBED HOSE—White, sky, pink or black; sizes 4 to 6½.	pair .50
CHILDREN'S CASHMERE HOSE—Black, white, pink, sky; sizes 4 to 6½.	pair .25
CHILDREN'S SILK AND CASHMERE HOSE—White only; sizes 4 to 6½.	pair .35
MISSES' FINE RIBBED LISLE HOSE—Black, white and tan.	6 pair for 1.00
MISSES' FINE RIBBED SILK LISLE HOSE—Black, white and tan.	pair .25
MISSES' ARTIFICIAL SILK HOSE—Black, white, tan, pink, sky.	pair .29
MISSES' FINE RIBBED SILK LISLE HOSE—Black, white or tan.	pair .50
BOYS' HEAVY RIBBED HOSE—Double linen heels and toes.	pair .25 and .35

Special Importation of Shawls

Expressly imported by us to meet the Holiday demand, has just been opened, and comprises the most desirable makes and styles—including:

REAL INDIA CHUDDA—	13.00, 16.00 to 30.00 ea.
SCOTCH CHUDDA—Rose, black, gray, blue.	3.00 to 5.00 ea.
SHETLAND SHOULDER SHAWLS—	1.50 to 4.00 ea.
BERLIN SHAWLS of finest wool.	2.10 to 7.50 ea.
ICE WOOL SCARFS AND SHAWLS—With colored chenille dots.	1.50 to 2.00 ea.
BEAVER SHAWLS—	5.85 ea.
CLAN TARTAN SHAWLS—	10.00 ea.
HIMALAYAN WOOL SHAWLS—	13.50 ea.

Children's Dancing Frocks Dresses and Coats
At Special Prices

DANCING FROCKS of Crepe de Chine. Three choice models. 8 to 14 years. Specially Priced	15.50 18.50 22.50
DANCING FROCKS of Batiste attractively trimmed with lace and ribbon. 6 to 14 years. Specially Priced	12.00 13.50
WOOL DRESSES from the regular stock. Broken sizes. Regularly $8.00 to $18.00	5.00 7.50 9.00 12.50
CHILDREN'S DRESS COATS of French woolens. 6 to 14 years.	15.00 22.50
CHINCHILLA COATS—Flannel lined. 6 to 14 years.	12.50
WOOL COATS from the regular stock. Broken sizes. Regularly $12.00 to $20.00	7.50 12.50

An Exceptional Sale of 2000 Dozen Men's and Women's Linen Handkerchiefs

Unusual values in the better grades of Handkerchiefs most appropriate for Holiday gifts—all suitably boxed for presentation.

MEN'S PURE LINEN—½ and 1 inch hem. Regularly $2.75 — 1.95

MEN'S PURE LINEN—¼ and ½ inch hem. Regularly $7.50 — 4.85

MEN'S INITIALS—Special values. Box of Six. — 1.50 2.25 3.00

WOMEN'S SHEER LINEN—⅛ and ¼ inch hem. Regularly $2.50 dozen — 1.75

HAND EMBROIDERED—On pure linen. Regularly $6.00 dozen — 3.00

WOMEN'S INITIALS—All white or pastel colors. Special value. Box of Six. — 1.50 and 3.00

Orders for the Embroidering of Initials, Monograms, &c., should be given without delay to insure Christmas delivery.

A Sale of 1000 Fine Silk Umbrellas
For Women and Men.

Regular prices from 3.00 to 7.50 each

2.15, 2.95, 3.25 and 5.00

Especially choice grades and styles. A most opportune occasion to secure Holiday gifts at unusual reductions in prices.

WOMEN'S STERLING TRIMMED HANDLES—Many with long sterling caps and others with neat silver bands and caps. Chased and engraved handles. Heavy taffeta silk and eight ribbed Paragon frames. Finish and workmanship the finest. All reliable and serviceable Christmas presents. Regularly $4.50, $5.00, $5.50 — 2.95

WOMEN'S NOVELTY HANDLE UMBRELLAS—Unique and rare woods; gun metal, shepherd crooks, fancy trimmed handles, imported handles that are different; amber tops and long silver handles. Fine close rolling silks that give satisfaction. Regularly $7.50 — 5.00

WOMEN'S NATURAL WOOD HANDLES—Taffeta and twill silk. All eight ribbed Paragon frames. Practical and fine in appearance. Regularly $3.00 — 2.15

MEN'S FANCY AND NOVELTY HANDLES—Buck and stag horn; plain and chased silver trimmings, English Pimentor and Malacca trimmed handles. Also many single pieces from a fine sample line of novelties. Good wearing twill silk; full size. Regularly $5.00 to $6.00 — 3.25

MEN'S NATURAL WOOD HANDLES—Prince of Wales and other popular shapes. Good quality pure silk twill; 28 in.; eight ribbed Paragon frames. Regularly $3.00 — 2.15

Women's House and Boudoir Gowns
For Christmas Gifts

A very select assortment of the latest and best models. Superior quality materials and of finest workmanship, decidedly below the standard prices.

BLANKET ROBES—Satin ribbon trim.	Value 5.00	3.95
EIDERDOWN ROBES—Superior quality.	Value 6.50	5.00
EIDERDOWN ROBES—Double face, Robert model.	Value 16.50	13.50
ALBATROSS NEGLIGEES—Three models; lingerie collar and cuffs, satin plaiting or embroidered scallop.	Value 7.50	5.95
FRENCH FLANNEL NEGLIGEES—Hand embroidered, two models, "imported."	Value 12.50	9.50
JAPANESE SILK ROBES—Contrasting silk lining.	Value 10.00	5.95
JAPANESE SILK ROBES—Shawl collar; hand embroidered.	Value 14.00	7.85
ZANANA SILK ROBES—Hand embroidered; albatross lining; two models.	Value 42.00	32.00
ZANANA SILK ROBES—Hand embroidered; silk lining; unusual model.	Value 55.00	42.00

Choice New Model Waists and Blouses

At special prices. An unusually select lot especially prepared for Holiday Gifts, comprising

CREPE DE CHINES—"GEORGETTE" CREPES—SILK SHADOW LACES—NETS, CREAM AND COLORED—PRINCESS LACES—HAND EMBROIDERED CHIFFONS—MESSALINES—IMPORTED FANCY SILKS—CHALLIES—FRENCH AND DOMESTIC LINGERIE.

CREAM SHADOW LACE BLOUSES—In three models—self colored, black and fur trimmed. Regularly $6.75 — 5.00

CHIFFON CLOTH BLOUSES—Over flesh colored net; plaited model; new collar. Regularly $8.75 — 6.75

CHIFFON CLOTH AND COLORED SHADOW LACE BLOUSES—Trimmed with chiffon and silk. Regularly $14.00 — 8.75

CREPE CHIFFON AND CHIFFON CLOTH BLOUSES—In suit shades; made over net; white vestee. Regularly $16.50 — 11.50

VOILE WAISTS—Entire front embroidered.
VOILE BLOUSES—Embroidered and lace trimmed.
SOISETTE BLOUSES in white and striped models.
Regularly $2.00 — 95c

The above will be separately packed in Holiday presentation boxes upon request.

Women's Ribbed Underwear

VESTS—Lisle thread Swiss ribbed, light weight, low neck, sleeveless. Regularly 50c, garment — .25

UNION SUITS—Lisle thread, Swiss ribbed, light weight, low neck, sleeveless, re-enforced. Regularly $1.00, garment — .50

UNION SUITS—Fine ribbed, medium weight, pure white cotton, silk trimmed necks. All shapes. Very special, garment — .95

Real Lace Handkerchiefs

REAL VALENCIENNES—Regularly $1.95 to $5.50 each — 1.35 to 3.95

REAL DUCHESSE—Regularly $1.95 to $6.25 each — 1.35 to 4.50

REAL LIMERICK—Regularly $7.50 to $18.00 each — 5.95 to 13.50

REAL CARRICK-MA-CROSS—Regularly $17.50 to $25.00 each — 14.50 to 19.75

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Our Guaranteed First Mortgages on New York City real estate offer absolute and positive safeguards against any possibility of loss—a class of investment which banks, estates and expert investors unhesitatingly indorse.

We offer a limited number of these first mortgages, with principal and interest GUARANTEED, netting from

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Capital and Surplus--$2,600,000

Heckling a Woman

is a ticklish sport especially when the woman is Lady Coryston. And, sure enough, she lifts it to the heights of a battle of ideas, and a fine warrior she is—in the finest story Mrs. Humphry Ward has ever written. This new book is called "The Coryston Family."

Here are the Books for Giving:

THE WAY HOME
By the Author of "The Inner Shrine" (Basil King)
THE PASSIONATE FRIENDS
By H. G. Wells
THE JUDGMENT HOUSE
By Sir Gilbert Parker
"PEANUT"
By Albert Bigelow Paine
THE IRON TRAIL
By Rex Beach
A CHANGED MAN
By Thomas Hardy
THE HOUSE OF HAPPINESS
By Kate Langley Bosher
PARTNERS
By Margaret Deland
THE DESIRED WOMAN
By Will N. Harben
FAMILIAR SPANISH TRAVELS
By William Dean Howells
THE GOLDEN RULE DOLLIVERS
By Margaret Cameron
THE MAIN ROAD
By Maud Radford Warren
JOE THE BOOK FARMER
By Garrard Harris
BOOK OF INDIAN BRAVES
By Kate Dickinson Sweetser
MARK TIDD
By Clarence B. Kelland
GULLIVER'S TRAVELS
New Illustrated Edition
THIRTY PIECES OF SILVER
By Clarence B. Kelland

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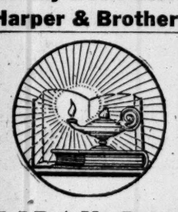

HOLIDAY BOOKS OF ALL PUBLISHERS ON VIEW IN THE SCRIBNER BOOK-STORE, ON FIFTH AVE. AT 48TH ST.

¶ The SCRIBNER BOOK-STORE is now in trim for the great shopping season. The infinitely difficult task of displaying all the books in each of the many classes of literature, so that customers may easily take a comprehensive view, is accomplished. Of course "Holiday Books" are given especial prominence; but *all* books are there. And those counters likely to attract the largest groups of shoppers have been placed at intervals so as to prevent anything like crowding.

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HAVE A CLEAR SKIN.

A complexion protected by the regular use of Resinol Soap is almost always a complexion to be proud of—free from pimples, blackheads, redness and roughness, and glowing with natural health and beauty. Sold by all druggists.

ARGENTINE BEEF DOESN'T CUT PRICE

Twelve Thousand Quarters on Liner Zimal Only One Day's Supply.

IMPORTS PREVENT A RISE

If Western Shortage Gets More Acute Even "Free Meat" Won't Keep Price Down.

Four thousand steers a day disappear down the capacious throat of Father Knickerbocker. New York's colossal consumption of meat was quoted yesterday by leading butchers to show why no reduction in the price of beef had followed the arrival on Monday of the Lamport & Holt liner Zimal, with 12,000 quarters of Argentine beef, 11,000 chilled and 1,000 frozen. Such a consignment arrives in New York every two weeks. But, under present conditions, it is stowed away in the metropolitan stomach, without even a drop of gravy for the rest of the United States. It represents less than a single day's supply for hungry New Yorkers.

With the taking off of the tariff from meat, imports from Argentina began to flow into the country. But it appeared yesterday that most of it is consigned to four big American packers who have slaughtering plants of their own in South America, Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co., and Sulzberger & Sons Co.

The only effect of the Argentine consignments, so far as price is concerned, the meat men said yesterday, was to prevent the increase which would have followed if the present shortage of Western steers had not been partially met by imports. This shortage was heightened by the troubles in Mexico, which reduced the shipments from that country to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Chicago stock yards. If this Western shortage gets more acute, even Argentine imports will not prevent a rise in the price of beef, it was said yesterday. But for the present the imports will be a slight factor in keeping the price steady.

A rise in price in New York would have the effect of bringing to this port more Argentine beef which now goes to the London market, which previously took the principal part of the Argentine supply.

Another factor in preventing the imported beef from exerting any marked influence on New York prices is the large amount of beef which has to be slaughtered here for the kosher trade. The kosher butchers only buy 40 per cent. of the carcasses slaughtered in the kosher manner, taking the smaller forequarters. The hindquarters find a ready market in the better class of New York meat shops, where a prime quality of domestic beef is at a premium. Some 1,800 head of cattle is slaughtered for this trade daily. Neither the kosher butchers nor the higher class shops are in the market for the imported meat, which generally is not high grade, being only the average run of range cattle, according to wholesalers.

None of the men interviewed yesterday would consent to being quoted by name. One of them, the head of a large packing house, said:

"It is against our policy to enter into any discussion for publication as to the probable trend of prices. All the large packing houses publish statements of their prices and sales. We have found in the past that further statements, while they may be received in friendly fashion by those who solicit them, become the subject often of unfair comment by others."

The Superintendents of two other packing houses expressed a willingness to supply all information in their power, but added that their houses only discussed aspects of the business in brief official statements.

He Says Murphy Is Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 2.—According to John Dewey Solomon, a Syrian, who is an orderly at the local city hospital, the head of the Government of the State of New York is Charles F. Murphy. He so told a Federal attorney when his application for citizenship was heard before Supreme Court Justice Sewell here this afternoon. The court had a good laugh, and then proceeded to ask the Syrian other questions, the answers to which finally convinced him that Solomon knew more about the United States than some natural-born citizens, and Solomon's application was granted.

RADIO OFFICERS FORGETFUL

Asked How Well They Carried Out Promises in Circulars.

The Ellsworth Company, which handled the stock of the subsidiary companies of the Radio-Telephone Company, sold to the public stocks to the value of $844,084 between Jan. 5 and July 6, 1909, according to the evidence of C. H. McIntyre, office manager of the Radio-Telephone Company, at the trial before Judge Hunt in the Federal District Court of James Dunlop Smith, Lee De Forest, Samuel Darby, and Elmer E. Burlingame. Mr. McIntyre was Treasurer of the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Radio-Telephone Companies, as well as Director of the Pacific Company, but he was unable to say what "Fund A" in the books of the Radio-Telephone Company was formed for.

Assistant District Attorney Stephenson tried to establish from the witness the reason why the price of the Great Lake stock was advanced to the public from time to time. When the price was raised from $4 to $4.75 the witness admitted that the company had built no stations and had done no commercial business, but when the price was made $7 there were two boats plying on the Great Lakes equipped with the wireless telephone.

"How many boats were thus equipped," asked Mr. Stephenson, "when the price went up to $10?"

"I do not remember," was the answer of Mr. McIntyre.

A large part of the sitting yesterday was consumed by Mr. Stephenson in reading statements from the advertising literature of the companies, and questioning Mr. McIntyre and other witnesses as to their accuracy. Thus, on March 24, 1909, it was announced that the Pacific Company would build stations and commence operations in two months. Mr. McIntyre said he did not know whether any such promises had been kept.

Other circulars quoted by the Government spoke of the possibility of the wireless telephone saving the expenses of an operator aboard ships, and stated that there was already wireless telephonic communication between Chicago and New York, and that arrangements were in progress for talking without wires from the Metropolitan Tower here to the Eiffel Tower in Paris.

To questions as to the fulfillment of assertions such as these the witnesses could only reply that they did not know about them.

The trial will be resumed to-day.

HUNT MRS. HUNN AS HEIR.

Law Firm Says Dr. Crippen's Murdered Wife Left Estate.

The law firm of House, Grossman & Vorhaus, 115 Broadway, is making a search for Mrs. Theresa Hunn in order that she may obtain her share of the estate left by her sister, Cora Crippen, who was murdered in 1910 in London by her husband, Dr. H. H. Crippen. Dr. Crippen escaped from England with his stenographer, Ethel Le Never, who dressed as a boy when the two crossed the Atlantic on the steamer Montrose. They were arrested as the steamer was nearing Quebec. Dr. Crippen was taken back to England, convicted of murder, and hanged on Nov. 15, 1910.

Moses H. Grossman said his firm was acting for London correspondents in making a search for Mrs. Hunn. He said he believed the estate left by Mrs. Crippen was worth between $25,000 and $50,000. Mrs. Crippen was Cora Marsinger, a Brooklyn woman, who was on the stage under the name of Belle Elmore when she was married to Dr. Crippen. Mrs. Hunn formerly lived in Brooklyn at 43 Locust Avenue, but recent efforts to find her have been unsuccessful. Immediately after Mrs. Crippen's death Dr. Crippen pawned valuable jewels which had belonged to her. Mrs. Crippen left several brothers and sisters in this country.

OLD FURNITURE FIRM IN RECEIVERS' HANDS

Bankruptcy Petition Filed Against Sheppard Knapp & Co.—Founded in 1857.

BUSINESS IS TO GO ON

Liabilities Put at $225,000 and Assets at $190,000—Incorporated in 1897.

The incorporated firm of Sheppard Knapp & Co. of 39 West Twenty-third Street, dealers in carpets, furniture, and interior decorations, one of the oldest establishments in this line of trade in the city, was put in receivers' hands yesterday afternoon. A petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States District Court against the concern, and Judge Holt appointed Payson Merrill and George D. Kingsley receivers under a bond of $100,000. They are permitted to continue the business for thirty days.

The petition was filed by Latson, Tamblyn & Pickard of 55 John Street, on behalf of these creditors: Thomas Develon, Jr., of Philadelphia, $75,000, money loaned; Edwin D. Tucker of Little Silver, N. J., $13,000, money loaned; Englander Spring Bed Company of Brooklyn, $258; Max Englander, $111, and Charles H. Harris, $277. The liabilities were not given in the papers, but it was learned from a representative of counsel for the creditors that they were approximately $225,000. The current assets were shown to be $190,000, consisting of merchandise, fixtures, horses and wagons, two automobiles, $125,000, and outstanding accounts amounting to $65,000. There are orders on the books of the establishment on contracts for $20,000.

The officers of the firm are given by the 1913 Copartnership Directory as James R. Gilmore, President; Hiram M. Knapp, Vice President; James B. Mott, Secretary, and Thomas Develon, Jr., Treasurer. Mr. Mott was the only one of the four who could be found last night, and he said he was unable to give any explanation as to why the firm had been forced into bankruptcy.

The business was established in 1857 by Sheppard Knapp, who died in October, 1905. In 1891 Mr. Knapp admitted his son, Sheppard Knapp, Jr., to partnership, and in January, 1897, the firm was incorporated under the laws of New York with a capital stock of $500,000, of which $200,000 was common stock and $300,000 preferred. In December, 1911, Messrs. Gilmore and Develon came into control of the corporation.

In its financial statement of Jan. 1, 1913, the corporation's current assets were set forth as $309,275, and the current liabilities as $147,944. The invested assets were $132,917 in real estate, stable and store equipment, and the funded liabilities $186,500, of which $100,000 was to Thomas Develon, Jr., $50,000 bond and mortgages on real estate, and $36,500 notes under contract maturing Jan. 2, 1916.

Mechanical Engineers Meet.

The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers began last night in the Engineering Societies' Building in Thirty-ninth Street. Dr. W. F. M. Goss of the University of Illinois delivered the annual address, after which officers for the ensuing year were elected. James Hartness of Springfield, Vt., was elected President and William H. Wiley of New York was re-elected Treasurer. The sessions will continue to-day and to-morrow, with the annual dinner in the Hotel Astor to-morrow evening.

ARRESTED AS SHOPLIFTER.

Well-Dressed Woman Taken Prisoner in Store—Man Also Accused.

A woman about 40 years old, dressed in an expensive brown suit, with furs to match, who gave her name to the police as "Jane Doe," and refused an address, was arrested yesterday afternoon in a downtown department store for shoplifting. With her was a man who said he was John Wilson, an artist, 26 years old, of Mills Hotel No. 1, and he was also made a prisoner, charged with being the woman's accomplice. According to the police, various small articles, including three brass ornaments, a silk scarf, twelve handkerchiefs, three pairs of women's stockings, a nail file, a button hook, and a plush collar, all valued at $32, were found concealed in a large muff and under an ample cloak worn by the woman.

Store Detective Rose Loughry, a sister of Mrs. Isabella Goodwin, the one woman detective on the police force, first noticed the actions of the pair. After watching them for some time Miss Loughry called in Detective Diskin of the Mercer Street Station, who made the arrests.

Shortly after the woman had been locked up another well-dressed woman wearing a black suit drove up to the station in a taxicab. She asked to see the prisoner, and when the request was refused went away without giving her name.

POLICE CLERK GETS WRIT.

Crabtree's Salary Increase Held Up by a Technicality.

Grant Crabtree, chief clerk in the File Bureau at Police Headquarters, sued out a writ of mandamus yesterday to compel the Civil Service Commissioners to approve a recent increase in salary accorded him by Police Commissioner Waldo. Crabtree, who has been employed by the department for nineteen years, received a raise of $900 a year, his salary now amounting to $3,000 a year.

The Civil Service Commission held up its approval, and so far Crabtree has been unable to collect his November salary. Only a technicality is said to be at the bottom of the matter. John J. Darmody of the Boiler Squad, whose salary was increased from $1,000 to $1,200 a year, is in the same fix as Crabtreet, but he has not mandamused the commissioners as yet. The application for the writ was filed with Justice Ford, who will later announce a date for the hearing in the writ.

PULITZER CO.'S IN TROUBLE.

Bankruptcy Petitions Against Two Concerns Headed by Walter Pulitzer

Two concerns, of which Walter Pulitzer is President, were thrown into bankruptcy yesterday. One of them, the Pulitzer Magazine Company of 1,036 Sixth Avenue, publisher of Pulitzer's Magazine, has had a petition filed against it as a result of a claim of Walter Pulitzer himself. He loaned the concern $1,200 and assigned this claim to Brett Page, whose attorney, Samuel Fine, put in the petition.

In this it is alleged that the company is insolvent and has permitted two judgments to be taken against it by the Isaac H. Blanchard Company for $2,339. Under these it is alleged that the Sheriff has made a levy, and it is also stated that the company has removed paper of considerable value.

The Pulitzer Magazine was incorporated last July, with $300,000 capital stock and Walter Pulitzer as its President.

The other concern is the Pulitzer Publishing Co., issuing the magazine, The Welcome Guest, at 225 West Thirty-ninth Street. The petition against this company was filed by David Karnbluch, attorney for the Brunswick Press, to which $112 is owed; George W. Willis, a claimant for $1,191, and Edward L. Stevens, who has an account of $144.

It is alleged that the company is insolvent; that it has made preferential payments, and that on Nov. 29 it permitted several notes to go to protest.

The company was incorporated on March 20, 1912, with a capital stock of $200,000, Walter Pulitzer as President and Treasurer, and George W. Willis as Secretary. Judge Holt appointed T. Tileston Weil as receiver. The liabilities are not stated in the petition, and, as the assets consist of a subscription list of 250,000 names, at 25 cents each annually, the value of which it is difficult to estimate; office furniture, and copyrights. The main source of the income of the company was advertisements.

HEAVY SEA FELLED HIM.

Ambulance Takes Passenger from Liner to Hospital.

When the Atlantic Transport steamship Minneapolis arrived in Quarantine yesterday morning from London, G. B. Daunt, the surgeon, sent a wireless message to the International Mercantile Marine Company's office at 9 Broadway requesting that an ambulance be sent to the pier for one of the passengers who had been knocked down and injured by a sea.

A week ago to-day, when the Minneapolis was bucking a northwest gale and dipping her bows into the heavy head seas, J. H. Movins, a real estate dealer of Lidgerwood, N. D., went down on to the forward deck after breakfast to stretch his legs, he said, and get a little exercise. He is more than 50 years old, but active, and when he saw a huge wave tumble over the bows toward him he made a dash for the ladder leading to the promenade deck.

The sea was too quick, however, and he was dashed breathless against one of the after winches, where he twisted his arm inside the lever and hung on for his life. After surging and seething around him for two or three minutes the water passed off the deck and Mr. Movins was rescued by the sailors and carried to his room. Dr. Daunt found no bones broken, but he was severely bruised and also suffered from shock. Mr. Movins remained in his stateroom until the ship arrived yesterday, when he was taken to St. Luke's Hospital.

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Sack Suits $18 to $50
Winter Overcoats $18 to $75

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ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY — SUBWAY AT DOOR

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A Shoe for a Purpose

$4

"Astor" Button-Top Walking Boot

A style that never seems to lapse in favor, because it is simple, "smart" and serviceable—made of sturdy Black King Calf—medium-narrow, slender, tapering toe—close-trimmed sole—arched shank—military heel—six buttons and silk-sewed button-holes—a "general utility" shoe that belongs in every well-rounded "boot kit." Also procurable in Russet Calf or Patent Leather.

Exclusive Custom Styles, $4 to $5

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175 Broadway, Broadway at Duane, Broadway at Spring, Nassau at Ann
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The Streak
By DAVID POTTER. Illustrated. *$1.25 net. Postpaid, $1.37.*
An exceptionally strong tale of heroism and savagery, of wild passion and tender love.

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BY ELEANOR M. INGRAM. Illustrated in color. *$1.25 net. Postpaid, $1.37.*
This new novel by the author of "From the Car Behind," is a joyous, dashing, care-killing story.

Thorley Weir
By E. F. BENSON. *$1.35. net. Postpaid, $1.50.*
A remarkable story, both in plot and style. It will rank with Mr. Benson's best work.

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This unconventional love story is a riot of life and love—bubbling over with wit—quick in action.

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This is the first volume to be published under the sole editorship of Horace Howard Furness, Jr., who will now continue to edit the remaining plays along the lines laid down by his father. Each royal octavo. Cloth, gilt top, uncut edges. $4.00 net. Half morocco, gilt top, $5.00 net. Carriage extra. Descriptive circular of entire set sent on request.

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The Sportsman's Christmas Jungle

IT is the height of the season for gift hunting—a sport that is filled with perplexities. As the Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World, we have prepared ourselves to outfit you more completely, we believe, than anyone else in the country.

Santa Claus accepted a contract from us a good many months ago, to supply us with a Christmas bag of the rarest variety, and he has been gunning for gifts for us all over the world ever since.

They are now ready. Many of them are gifts that answer to the "Red God's Call,"—things for strictly sporting use, which a wife or friend may give to a sportsman, or which one sportsman may give to another, recalling a comradeship of the woods or stream.

Many of them are gifts of a gentler nature—such as a sportsman will relish most in his den where the reveries of the wild come back on Winter evenings. Or things that he may give his wife, or his boy, or his girl—gifts of character which they will appreciate all the more because they come from Abercrombie & Fitch—the store which *he* likes so much.

AN OLD MONASTERY GONG IN THIS CHRISTMAS COLLECTION

There is no end to the sporting clothes, sweaters, boots and shoes, fishing and hunting supplies, guns, games, camping outfits—everything that a boy or girl, or a man or woman, likes who loves the open.

But we have gone much further afield in our Christmas hunt.

We have brought the Holiday sports of Europe to America—imported the very spirit of St. Moritz and the other great playgrounds of the Continent.

We can furnish you with the clothes and skis and sleds for our own "Cresta Runs" and "Church Leaps," or supply the sporting wardrobe for your winter flight to Panama and Palm Beach. And we can fill your bag with those unusual Christmas Gifts which are so very hard to find—those novelties, each with a cosmopolitan flavor of its own, which sportsmen and sportswomen abroad like in their country houses and city homes when they put their guns in the rack and devote themselves to days and evenings of indoor enjoyment. Never before has there been anything like this Christmas stock in New York. Come in—and come in early. Bring the boy and girl. A trip to this store is one of the treats of the year.

Swiss Skis and Swiss Sports' Clothes

For Winter Sports during the Holidays and After

Swiss Skis, from $8.50 up.

American Skis, $4.50 up.

Ski Poles, $1.50.

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Women's Imported Swiss Sweaters, $5 to $35.

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Suits of Engladine Waterproof Cloth and other heavy sporting materials.

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Strikingly unusual styles. Telescope, as shown, $8 up.

Brass Repousee boxes, $10.

Large assortment.

Shooting Seat Cane

A European novelty. Cane, with 2 legs which fit inside, make strong, comfortable stool, $8.50.

Monte Carlo Game Tables

For Roulette, Cards, Chess, Checkers, Backgammon and other games. Style as shown, made by the maker of Monte Carlo Casino supplies, $125—has five different tops and complete Roulette layout. Can be used as a library table.

All European and American games, game boards, chests, etc., 75 cents up.

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Sideboard pieces of dull metal. Each contains surprise liquor bottle, $3 each. Admirable for gifts.

Fitted Toilet Cases

One of the A. & F. Co. strongest specialties. Useful miniature set as shown, $4. Great variety of elaborate imported sets and leather travel goods.

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Safe and speedy bobsleds, with powerful brakes; upholstered with heavy duck; from 8 feet long, at $27 up. Not upholstered, $12 up. Flyers from $2.50. Toboggans from $4 up.

Genuine St. Moritz Sleds, $55 and $65.

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Latest London case for women; black Ibux Morocco, steel frame, lined with Moire silk. Drop compartment in front contains toilet articles in French Ivory. Weighs 6½ pounds. An aristocratic gift, $85. Men's fitted cases, same price.

In approaching your Christmas shopping remember the prices here are unexpectedly low. You can spend a few dollars or a few cents as economically as in any other house in New York.

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Not related to any you have ever seen. Some arranged as motor foot-stools; others with small folding tables. Everything that is new on the other side—all beautifully fitted. Automobile luncheon kits, $38 up. Others, with Thermos bottle and lunch box, in leather case, $6.50 up.

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Luxuriously warm—newest sporting styles—ideal as gifts. All wool, thoroughly shrunk Mackinaws, belted, $15; others, $7 up. Blanket coats, as illustrated, $18.

Swiss Candle Lantern

Folds flat when closed — picturesque triangular lantern when open. A genuine Swiss novelty for camp, porch light, or use about house, $1.75.

A. & F. Sporting Shoes

For men, women and children—largest department in the country. Storm shoes, hunting boots, athletic shoes, riding boots or leggings. Women's hunting boot, as shown, $10 up.

A. & F. Gun Cases

A sportsman's gift always appreciated. Hand-sewed russet leather, as illustrated, $5.50. Many other styles.

Imported Musical Hat Hook

Attractive for the wall. When hat is placed on it secret music box plays and hat is pushed off on floor. Decorative and substantial—with little joke to boot, $8.50.

Sporting Gift Suggestions

This is a Random List from Thousands of Possibilities

Country House Gifts

Lodge Gongs and Monastery Bells
Ship's Bell and 1000-day Clocks
French Escritoires
Electric Candles and Electric Lanterns
Poker and Bridge Tables
English Table Croquet
Giant Cocktail Shakers
Buffalo, Moose and other Animal Heads
Trout Panels — Genuine Brook Trout on Birch Bark Panels
Squash Rackets and Balls

Gifts for Men

Imported Bottle Sets and Flasks
The World's Best Razors and Shaving Materials
Velveteen Shooting Coats and Warm-back Vests
Shotguns and Rifles of the world's leading makers
Sporting Scarf Pins
Sporting Waistcoat and Shirt Button Sets
Golf Goods and Clothes
Sweaters and Sweater Coats
Fishing Tackle, Cases and Fishing Clothes
English Fitted Traveling Bags
Binoculars and Cameras
Travelers' Clocks and Slippers
Mackinaws and Sporting Gloves
Electric Light and Umbrella Canes
English Tantalus Sets
Unusual Imported Tobacco Jars
Bachelors' Housemaids

Gifts for Women

Attache Correspondence Cases and Leather Novelties
Tea Sets for the Motor Car
Imported Limousine Cases
Scissors Sets in Leather Cases
Imported Work Baskets and Sewing Cases
Golf Goods and Winter Golf Apparel
Suede Leather Coats—lightweight
Shot Guns—specially made
Shooting Suits and Camp Apparel
Swiss Ruck Sacks for Skiing, Skating and Tramping
Motor Face Shields
Dressing Cases and Toilet Sets
Vest Pocket Opera Glasses
Riding Crops

Gifts for Boys and Girls

Mackinaws and Moccasins
Air Rifles and Shot Guns, specially made
Cameras and Camera Goods
Leggings and Snow-tight Shoes
Coasting and Skating Hats
Sturdy Winter Sport Sweaters
Baseball and Football Goods
Heavy Winter Sport Stockings and Gloves
Animal and Bird Traps
Ice and Roller Skates
Sporting Tool Kits and Knives
Archery Goods
Army and Navajo Blankets
Electric Novelties

French Tilting Knights

Fashionable Parisian game—not a toy. Popular for country house parties. Requires expertness to dismount knights, $15.

Scores of American and European games.

Musical Decanters

Another popular imported novelty. Handsome glass decanter, to contain liquor, with an invisible music box which plays when decanter is lifted, $8.50.

Sporting Cigarette Cases

Gun Metal Cases, with English sporting scenes, carry cigarettes firmly packed, $3.50. Leather cases, $1.35 to $4.

The Pocket Stool

Folds into pocket size; opens into staunch, steel-legged stool. Practical for motor car, duck blind, or in crowd, $1.75.

Smart Wrist Watches

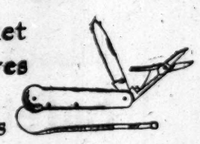
Latest ideas, American and foreign, down to the minute repeater. Styles shown, $10 and $18; others up to $750.

London Attache Pipes

The style that is the craze in England. Best of briar, $2 up. Pigskin case, as shown, $1.25

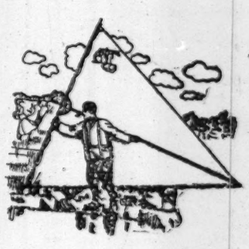
Tobacco Pouches, Humidors, Ash Trays and Smokers' Tables.

Pocket Knives for Gifts



For men, women and boys—knives that are worth while. As shown, contains blade, scissors and 18 in. steel measure, $2.50. Others at all prices.

Skates, Skate Sails and Hockey Supplies



We have gone into the royal sport of skating with our usual thoroughness—selected from the world's best.

Ladies' and children's skates, $1.90 up.

Hockey skates, $2.75 up.

Complete Skate Sails, $4.50 up.

Hockey and Skating Shoes.

Moccasins for House Wear

Delightfully soft and comfortable.

Elkskin slippers, extra soles, $3.

For boys, $2 up.

High-cut, women's, $3.25; men's, $3.50.

English Shell Cases

One of our extensive lines of hunters' novelties. Solid oak, sole-leather covered, with brass corners. Lifting straps in each compartment. For 200 shells, $20. Also to hold 300 and 500 shells.

English hogskin shell bags, $10.

Women's Hats for Winter Sports

The only comprehensive line of these hard-to-find hats in America.

English, French and Swiss styles. One shown, $3.50.

Llama hats, $5.

Boy Scout's Cooking Outfits

One of the best gift ideas for the boy or man who camps. Fry pan, stew pan, pot, cup, fork and spoon—all nested in khaki carrying case, $1.50.

Armorsteel sets, $4 to $9.40.

Women's Riding Habits, Coats and Tramping Suits

Our special "Warrenton" riding habit, ready-to-wear, at $45; is splendidly tailored by our own habit makers. Woman's Balmaccans and Sporting Overcoats, Motor Coats; Tweed, Velveteen, Beaver and Engladine cloth suits—a line for which A. & F. Co. is celebrated.

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NEW PIANO $5 Monthly **$190** | NEW PIANO $6 Monthly **$225**

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BENCH, COVER, AND 12 ROLLS WITH THIS BEAUTIFUL PLAYER.

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If you buy a used Piano from us you can return it any time within one year and we will allow you every dollar paid as part of the purchase price on any new Upright or Player Piano in our stock.
NO INTEREST CHARGES.

$100 SHONINGER	$4	Monthly Until Paid
115 HAINES BROS.	4	Monthly Until Paid
125 LOHMANN	4	Monthly Until Paid
125 PALMER	4	Monthly Until Paid
135 E. GABLER	4	Monthly Until Paid
150 RADLE	5	Monthly Until Paid
175 WESER BROS.	5	Monthly Until Paid

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Christmas Number The New York Times
Next Sunday

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THE GIRL OF TO-DAY,
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MUSEUM TO GET HEARN COLLECTION

Dead Merchant's Art Treasures Are Left to Widow for Life, Probably.

HIS ESTATE $15,000,000

List of His Private Gallery of Paintings Shows Many Valuable Works.

Merchants, officials, philanthropists, and men prominent in civic life joined yesterday in paying tribute to the life and accomplishments of the late George Arnold Hearn, head of one of the pioneer retail dry goods firms in this city, whose death on Monday afternoon caused a distinct shock to thousands of persons who had known and respected the veteran merchant.

At the Hearn residence, 46 East Sixty-ninth Street, it was learned that the merchant's will is not to be made public until it is filed for probate. This will not occur until after the funeral, which will take place on Friday morning. The services will be held at St. James's Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, where Mr. Hearn had been a communicant for many years.

George Edgar Schanck, son-in-law of the deceased merchant, announced last night that the services would be simple, and that the list of honorary pall-bearers would be as follows: Edward D. Adams, J. W. Alexander, Dr. William Carr, John Claflin, John Elderkin, William T. Evans, Howard Galpen, Catholina Lambert, William McMaster Mills, A. M. Pentz, Herman Ridder, Thomas Snell, Edward Townsend, and W. B. Woodward. Interment will be in the Hearn family plot in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Although no member of the family would discuss the matter yesterday, it was learned from an authoritative source that the estate of Mr. Hearn would approximate $15,000,000. His widow will receive one-third of the estate, it is said, while his three daughters will inherit the remaining two-thirds, share and share alike. Mr. Hearn's famous collection of American and foreign canvases will probably go to his wife for the remainder of her life, but the final repository of the collection, it is certain, will be the Metropolitan Museum of Art, which has already benefited by many rich gifts from the great collector and connoisseur.

The catalogue of Mr. Hearn's private gallery includes some of the best examples of English, Italian and Dutch painters, and some of the best American paintings yet produced. His Renaissance period in the Dutch was especially rich, and his Italian collection included a number of old masters and a few canvases of somewhat doubtful origin, but which nevertheless are of unquestioned value. The list of the artists and their pictures follow:

Albani, Francesco—"Children Dancing."
Artz, D. A. C.—"Evening Prayer."
Barker, Thomas—"Landscape with Sheep," "Landscape with Figures," "Landscape with Cattle."
Barrett, George—"Mountain Landscape."
Bauer, J. W.—"Landscape on Vellum."
Beechey, Sir William—"Children with a Dog."
Humfrey, Mrs.—"Belloto, Bernardo, Piazza, San Marco, Venice."
Bellotte, Rene—"Water Gate at Paris."
Blakelock, R. A.—"Sunset," "Moonlight and Clouds," "Sunset Landscape," "Evening Landscape," "Forest Interior," "Camp by the Pool," "Sunset Landscape," "Landscape."
Bogert, George H.—"Rouen, Late Afternoon"; "Dordrecht," "Morning, Katwyck"; "Surf and Wind, Late Afternoon"; "Sand Dunes," "Old Church at Chale," "Landscape, Night, Montigny"; "Landscape, Holland"; "Moonlight, Holland."
Boggs, F. M.—"The Thames."
Bonheur, Rosa—"Buffalo Hunt."
Bonnington, R. P.—"Children on the Sands," "Court of Francis I., Venice"; "English Coast Scene," "A Moor."
Botticelli, Sandro—"Madonna and Child."
Boudin, Eugene—"Coming Into Port," "Bords de la Tocques," "Landscape, Deauville"; "Port de Cameret," "Morning After a Storm," "Harbor of Trouville, Low Tide."
Bouguereau, W. A.—"The Tambourine Girl."
Boxall, Sir William—"The Knight and the Lady."
Brascassat, J. R.—"Bull at Liberty."
Brescianini, da Siena—"Madonna and Child."
Breughel, Jan—"Landscape," "Nymphs Surprised."
Brown, J. G.—"Lost in the Fog."
Brown, T. Austin—"By the River."
Bunce, W. Gedney—"Venice."
Cameron, Daniel Young—"Along the Clyde, Glasgow"; "Wild Roses," "Lillian."
Canale, Antonia—"Ponte della Cannaragio."
Cazin, J. C.—"Landscape with Ruins," "Deserted Farm," "Harvest Time."
Chambers, George—"On the English Channel."
Cloett, Francois—"Charles, Son of Francis I."
Coello, Claudio—"Portrait of a Lady."
Constable, John—"Portrait of Himself," "Landscape in Suffolk," "Windsor Castle," "Dedham Mill," "The Wagon," "Harvest Time," "Salisbury Plain," "Hempstead Heath."
Corot, J. B. C.—"The Bent Tree," "Regions of Fancy," "Girl Reclining."
Cotes, Francis—"Miss Broughton."
Cotman, John Sell—"A Tempest."
Couture, Thomas—"Liberty."
Crome, John—"Pond in the Forest," "Road Through the Forest."
Crome, John Bernay—"River Scene," "Moonlight."
Daubigny, C. F.—"Landscape," "Passing Storm," "On the Oise."
Davis, Charles H.—"Sundown."
Dearth, H. G.—"Woodland Landscape."
Decamps, A. G.—"Conflagration," "The Robbers and the Ass."
Dessar, L. P.—"Landscape with Sheep," "Moonlight."
Dewing, T. W.—"The Sorceress."
Diaz, N. V.—"Forest of Fontainebleau," "Nymph and Cupid."
Dobson, William—"Princess Elizabeth."
Dow, Gerard—"Portrait of Himself."
Dupré, Jules—"Landscape," "Passing Storm."
Dutch school—"Portrait of a Man," "Portrait of a Woman," "Portrait of a Woman."
Franzen, A.—"Jessamine," "Portrait of a Lady," three similar portraits of the period.
Fromentin, Eugene—"An Arab Encampment."
Fuller, George—"The Quadroon."
Gainsborough, Thomas—"The Blue Boy," "Lady Sheffield," "Landscape with Sheep and Cattle," "Market Cart."
Gifford, R. Swain—"Barney's Joy Cliff."
Gordon, Sir John W.—"Portrait of a Man."
Greims, Mary Hearn—"Landscape," "Landscape, Stallheim, Norway," "Still Life."
Guardi, Francesco—"Landscape with Ruins," "Bridge of the Rialto, Venice," "Landscape."
Hamilton, William—"Figure Composition."
Hanneman, A.—"Queen Henrietta Maria."
Harburger, Edmund—"Poet and Publisher."
Harlo, George H.—"Portrait of a Lady."
Harpignies, Henry—"Moonrise," "Sunset."
Hassam, Childe—"On the Massachusetts Coast," "Coast Scene, Isle of Shoals."
Hobbema, Meindert—"Landscape in Holland."
Homer, Winslow—"Wood Island Light," "A Northeaster," "The Maine Coast," "In the Field."
Hoppner, John—"Mrs. Guyon," "Portrait of a Lady."
Hornell, E. A.—"Woodland Notes."
Inness, George—"The Berkshire Hills," "Evening at Medfield," "Passing Shower," "The Woodgatherers," "Spring Blossoms."
Inness, George, Jr.—"First Snow."
Israels, Josef—"Going to Market," "Italian School," "Marriage of St. Catherine," "Judith," "The Flight Into Egypt."
Jongkind, J. B.—"Ducal Palace, Nevers."
Jurres, L.—"Don Quixote and Prisoners."
Kever, J. S. H.—"Maternal Cares," "Little Mother."
Kost, F. W.—"A Frosty Morning."
Largilliere, Nicolas de—"Duchesse de la Rochefoucald."
Lawrence, Sir Thomas—"Portrait of a Lady."
Miss Baring—"Young Cricketer," "Miss Barron."
Lawson, Cecil Gordon—"Landscape With Sheep."
Lely, Sir Peter—"Duchess of Portsmouth."
Lepice, Nicolas B.—"Innocence."
Lerolle, Henri—"Moonrise."
Lorraine, Claude—"Italian Seaport."
Low, Will H.—"Simpatica."
Marieschi, J.—"Venice."
Marilhat, Prosper—"Edge of the Forest."
Maris, Jacob—"On the Beach."
Martin, Homer D.—"South Side, Long Island," "Glimpse of the Sea."
Matteo, Da Siena—"Madonna and Child."
Mauve, A.—"Return of the Flock."
Michel, George—"The Hill Road," "The Storm."
Miervelt, M. J.—"Portait of a Man."
Mignard, Pierre—"Anne of Austria," "Portrait of a Lady."
Monticelli, Adolphe—"Garden Party," "Confidences."
Moran, Thomas—"In the Forest."
Moriland, George—"Shepherds Reposing," "Noonday Rest," "Weary Wayfarers," "Contentment," "Blissful Pigs."
Morrice, J. W.—"St. Malo, France."
Muller, Charles F.—"Recollections."
Muller, W. J.—"Fisherman's House."
Murphy, J. F.—"Autumn Landscape."
Neuhuys, A.—"Woman Churning."
Newman, R. L.—"The Attack."
Nicol, Erskine—"Doubtful Shilling."
O'Connor, J. A.—"Passing Storm."
Ochtman, L.—"Moonlight."
Offermans, Tony—"Woman Spinning."
Palma, Il Vecchio—"Madonna and Child."
Pasini, Albert—"Oriental Market."
Pokitonow, J.—"Landscape," "Landscape in Browns."
Pourbus, Frans—"Marie de Medici."
Raffaelli, J. F.—"Avenue d'Orleans."
Ranger, H. W.—"Landscape, Holland."
Rathbone, J.—"Ford Castle."
Rehn, F. K. M.—"Creeping Fog."
Reynolds, Sir Joshua—"Portrait of Himself," "Portrait of a Lady," "Portrait of a Lady," "Mrs. Thomas Hunter," "Dr. Burney," Mrs. Barnard," "Age of Innocence."
Ribot, Augustus T.—"Market Women."
Robinson, Theodore—"Valley of the Seine," "Giverny," "Landscape," "In the Garden," "Girl Sewing."
Romney, George—"Miss Gordon," "Lady Hamilton," "Miss Hollingsworth."
Rotius, A., "Portrait of a Lady."
Roybet, F., "Idle Hours."
Rubens, P. P., "Christ Giving the Keys to Peter," "Figures in a Landscape."
Russell, Sir John, "Lady Beaumont."
Ruysdael, Soloman van, "Landscape with Figures."
Sartain, William, "Algerian Hill Town," "Algerian Street."
Sims, Charles, "To the Land of Nod."
Snell, H. B., "Late Twilight."
Spanish school, "Isabella of Portugal."
Stark, James, "Landscape with Figures."
Stuhr, J. G., "Marine."
Teniers, David, Jr., "Kermesse," "Place of Tombs"
Thaulow, Fritz, "Evening in a Normandy Village."
Thornhill, Sir James, "Mrs. Benson."
Titian, (After,) "Madonna and Child," "La Zingarella."
Troyon, C., "Horses at Pasture," "Farm Landscape."
Troyon, D. W., "Return Home at Twilight," "Autumn Landscape," "Moonrise Before Sunset," "Spring Landscape."
Twachtman, J. H.—"Waterfall."
Unknown artist—"Italian Landscape," "Venetian Senators."
Van Bloemen, J. F.—"Italian Landscape."
Van Cleef, J.—"Portrait of a Gentleman."
Van Dyck, A.—"Thomas Howard and Grandson," "Mother and Child."
Van der Helst, B.—"Family Portrait."
Van der Neer, A.—"Dutch Village, Moonlight."
Van de Velde, A.—"Winter Amusements."
Van Loo, Carlo—"Portrait of a Man."
Van Mercke, Emile—"Landscape and Cattle."
Turner, J. M. W., "Fitz Alan Chapel."
Van Ostade, A.—"The Inn."
Van Thulden, Theodore—"Isabella Brandt."
Van Vitelli Gaspard—"Italian Seaport."
Victors, Jan—"Portrait of a Man."
Vollon, Antoine—"Nautilus Shell."
Walker, Horatio—"Spring Plowing," "The Harrower."
Weeks, E. L.—"Halt of the Caravan," "Oriental Horse Market," "At the Fountain, Cardova."
Weissenbruck, J. H.—"Farm Scene."
Weir, J. Alden—"Summer in Connecticut."
Wiles, Irving R.—"Shelter Island," "Summer."
Wilson, Richard—"Landscape," "Italian Landscape."
Winslow, E. C.—"The Blue Cloak.
Wyant, A. H.—"Adirondack Landscape," "Approaching Storms," "In the Adirondacks," "Summer Morning," "Gray Landscape," "Summer Landscape," "Meadowland in Vermont," "Landscape," "Summer," "Moonlight and Frost," "Forenoon in the Adirondacks," "Mohawk Valley," "Wood Interior."
Zlem, Felix—"Venice."
Zoffany, Johan—"Portrait of a Lady," "Ozias Humphreys."
Zuccarelli, F.—"Landscape with Figures."

Chancellor Brown's Tribute.

Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown of New York University was deeply moved yesterday by the news of the death of Mr. Hearn, who was a member of the Council of the university. In commenting upon Mr. Hearn, Chancellor Brown said:

"I first came to know Mr. Hearn as a member of the Council of New York University, and from the first meeting I was deeply impressed with the variety and wealth of his interests in life. He was interested in education, in the fine arts, in men. He was interested in his own business with a very healthy and human interest.

"The dinner given him last year by his associates in business and in his other undertakings was a notable affair, bringing together a company of strong men, representative of the varied life of this great city. It was an occasion for an outpouring of personal goodwill and friendliness and for some discussion at large of the city's present-day problems and affairs.

"Such a record as Mr. Hearn has left behind him is peculiarly inspiring to those who believe that education for practical affairs, for public service, for personal culture, and for the higher values in life should all be of one piece and not parceled out into separate compartments.

"When I went, from time to time, to see him in his office, I found there good counsel on educational problems. And as often as not, before the call was over, the talk had branched off on some method in the accounting of his business in which at the time he was taking special satisfaction, and had then passed on to talk about a picture he had recently acquired. More than once it ended with a visit under his guidance to the remarkable collection of carved ivories which were to him so great a delight, while he displayed them so freely to all who cared to see.

"Others knew him much longer and better than I, but after a comparatively brief acquaintance, I feel that I have lost a most honored and valued friend."

The flag on the Administration Building was lowered to half-mast in honor of the memory of Mr. Hearn.

Merchants in Sorrow.

At a meeting of the Central Mercantile Association held yesterday at 111 Fifth Avenue, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Mr. George Arnold Hearn, an honored member of our association, has passed from this life to his eternal reward, and

Whereas, The said George Arnold Hearn was during his life time an upright, worthy, and exalted citizen, and for many years an honored and successful merchant of this community, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Central Mercantile Association deeply deplore, not alone the great loss sustained by the people of the City of New York at large, in whose behalf and interests he worked incessantly and unselfishly for many years, having made and given many gifts of art and science to public museums and institutions, but also greatly deplore the irretrievable loss and affliction sustained by his immediate family and relatives which his sudden and untimely death has caused, and we hereby extend to them our sincere sympathy and condolence, and be it also

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the Vice President to attend the funeral.

John W. Alexander, President of the National Academy of Design, said yesterday:

"Mr. Hearn was one of the best friends the Academy ever had. For some time he had been quietly helping us in our efforts to get a new building adequate for the holding of exhibitions. He loved art, and he was a true judge of what was good in art."

Dr. Edward Robinson, Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, paid the following tribute:

"Mr. Hearn's death is a serious loss for the Museum. Not only did he give it a splendid collection of old masters, but also a peerless collection of American paintings, now filling two galleries. Some of these were given outright, and others were purchased with the fund which he established for that purpose."

George McAneny, Borough President, said:

"Mr. Hearn was an expression of the very best citizenship in New York. The city held him in the highest esteem and is deeply indebted to him for the great work which he did in an unostentatious way in promoting its good name."

Late last night Clarkson Cowl, one of Mr. Hearn's sons-in-law, announced that the following had consented to act as additional honorary pall bearers at the funeral: Henry Siegel, Capt. J. B. Greenhut, Henry Thompson, Dr. Alfred S. Taylor, and Roland Knoedler.

Aged Woman Kills Herself.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 2.—After telling her brother that she would find more enjoyment in death than in life, Miss Sarah C. Taylor, 72 years old, committed suicide to-day when alone at her home by shooting herself with a double-barreled shotgun in the heart.

You'll work better, sleep better
this winter if pure out-of-doors air is admitted into your office—your sleeping-room—through
IDEAL WINDOW VENTILATOR AND DRAUGHT DEFLECTOR
They fool "pneumonia-and-cold causing" draughts because the fresh air is deflected toward the ceiling—where it is thoroughly warmed before being distributed to all parts of the room.
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BECKER ARGUMENTS CLOSED

No Decision Expected for Some Weeks—Gunmen Appeal in January

ALBANY, Dec. 2.—Arguments in the case of former Police Lieutenant Charles Becker before the Court of Appeals closed to-day. No decision is likely to be handed down for several weeks.

Joseph A. Shay closed his argument for the condemned man. The chief point he made was that much of the testimony admitted at the first trial could be disproved if competent evidence were admitted. No mention was made of so-called new evidence that is alleged to have been found.

The contention of Robert C. Taylor, who argued the case for the State, was that there was no ground for reversal because of unfairness. It was the allegation of the prosecution, he said, that Becker committed his crime at the Harlem meeting between him and the gunmen, when Rosenthal's death is said to have been planned. Although Becker's attorneys asserted that the State's case was weak on this point, because the exact date of the meeting had not been set, he insisted that there was no denial that the conference had taken place.

Mrs. Becker was again in the courtroom. She appeared to be in good spirits, and took notes of the arguments, as she did yesterday.

It is probable that the cases of the four gunmen, who have also appealed, will be argued early in January. A full court then will be present.

On account of the absence of Chief Judge Cullen to-day, no decisions were handed down. This is the first Tuesday in years that the court has sat without rendering decisions.

Bay State Antis Storm Washington.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—A delegation of Massachusetts anti-suffragists left for the storm centre at Washington to-day. They declared that, with the members of the various State societies, they would record the protest of more than 20,000 Massachusetts women against the further extension of the suffrage. Mrs. Barrett Wendell, wife of Prof. Wendell of Harvard, and Miss Mary S. Ames, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, were among the delegates.

WARNING.

The Christmas Number of The New York Times, to be issued NEXT SUNDAY, will be sold out in advance. The only way to get the Sargent paintings, reproduced in the original colors, and the Girl of To-day pictures, printed by the new rotogravure process, is to place your order at once.—Adv.

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Other Pocket Editions (*gold-plated*), in cases of Gold-plate, Gun Metal, Leather—$5.50 and $6.

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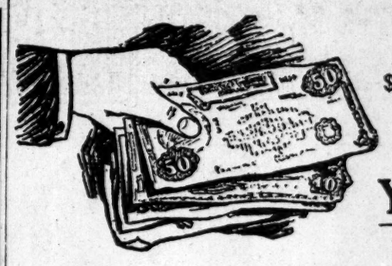


You Will Save Many Dollars
by buying your
Christmas Piano
at the
"Pease" Sale of Used Pianos

The Only Sale of Its Kind Held During the Year, and Absolutely the Biggest Values Ever Offered for Reliable Pianos.

THIS is not a sale of old pianos gathered together for the occasion in a dull season, but is our **Annual** Clearance Sale of our own and other good makes held right at the holiday season when the greatest number of pianos are purchased.

For 69 years the "Pease" name has stood for piano reliability, and we guarantee each and every piano, and will allow the full purchase price within one year from date toward the purchase of any new Pease Piano if desired.

The Reason for This Sale.

The Pease Piano Co. do the largest rental business of any firm in this city, and as we do not rent to public places, but mostly to the home and to musicians, we must keep our rental stock like new; therefore we hold a clearance sale of our **entire rental stock** once a year and offer them at prices that should sell every one within forty-eight hours.

It will be seen that the majority of these pianos are of our own make and are **NOT EXCHANGED** pianos which have been given up because unsatisfactory, which is the only basis for many sales of **used** pianos, but which are in reality sales of **abused** pianos.

We hold only one sale of pianos each year and the quick way in which these many fine bargains are bought by the public shows their appreciation of the **WONDERFUL VALUES,** the **LOW PRICES** and the **VERY EASY PAYMENTS.**

Please note that this is the only sale of this magnitude that is held in the city each year by a **piano manufacturer,** and also note that they are mostly **our own** pianos. A partial list of the pianos follows:—

	WAS.	NOW.
1 Stodart Upright	$200	$35
1 Cornet Upright	250	75
1 Wornwith Upright	250	85
1 Kring Upright	225	90
1 Horace Upright	250	95
1 Bradford Upright	250	95
1 Biddle Upright	225	100
1 Horace Upright	275	100
1 Christie Upright	300	110
1 Wilbur Upright	225	115
1 Muehlfeld Upright	225	115
1 Needham Upright	300	125
1 Weber Upright	500	125
1 Muehlfeld Upright	250	125
1 Stodart Upright	250	125
1 Pease Upright	325	125
1 Pease Upright	325	135
1 New England Upright	275	135
1 James & Holstrom Upright	300	140
1 Pease Upright	375	145
1 Pease Upright	325	145
1 Bogart Upright	275	145
1 Chickering Upright	450	145
1 Haydn Upright	300	145
1 Bollerman Upright	300	145
1 Steinway Upright	550	150
1 Pease Upright	300	150
1 Pease Upright	325	150
1 Pease Upright	350	150
1 Wilbur Upright	250	150
1 Bradbury Upright	$350	$150
1 Kranich & Bach Upright	400	155
1 Pease Upright	350	155
1 Wilbur Upright	225	155
1 Pease Upright	300	155
1 Pease Upright	325	160
1 McEwen Upright	300	160
1 Pease Upright	375	165
1 Pease Upright	300	165
1 Pease Upright	325	165
1 Pease Upright	325	170
1 Pease Upright	375	175
1 Pease Upright	350	175
1 Pease Upright	400	175
1 Wheelock Upright	350	175
1 Kroeger Upright	350	175
1 Pease Upright	400	180
1 Pease Upright	350	185
1 Wilbur Upright	250	185
1 Hardman Upright	400	185
1 Pease Upright	375	190
1 Pease Upright	325	195
1 Pease Upright	350	195
1 Haines Upright	350	195
1 Hazleton Upright	400	195
1 Chickering Upright	550	205
1 Pease Upright	450	210
1 Pease Upright	450	225
1 Pease Upright	400	235
1 Pease Upright	500	250

Also 100 other **Pease** uprights at prices ranging from $100 to $275 that originally cost from $325 to $500.

Every piano is marked at the cash price, but, if desired, monthly payments may be made of

One Dollar Per Week

and upward, according to the piano, for just the simple interest extra upon the unpaid part.

The Player-Pianos offered below are our own make and guaranteed for five years. Here's a remarkable chance for a good player on extra low terms—also note the bargains in Pease small grands.

Player-Pianos and Grands.

	WAS.	NOW.
1 Wilbur Player-Piano	$445	$295
1 Wilbur Player-Piano	445	325
1 Wilbur Player-Piano	445	365
1 Newby & Evans Player	550	395
1 Wilbur Player-Piano	575	395
1 Wilbur Player-Piano	575	400
1 Pease Player-Piano	750	400
1 Pease Player-Piano	750	405
1 Wilbur Player-Piano	575	410
1 Wilbur Player-Piano	$600	$425
1 Pease Player-Piano	750	435
1 Pease Player-Piano	750	445
1 Pease Player-Piano	750	460
1 Pease Player-Piano	750	475
1 Pease Player-Piano	750	485
1 Pease Petite Grand	600	385
1 Pease Petite Grand	600	410
1 Pease Parlor Grand	750	435

These are all 88-note players of a recent make and warranted for five years.

Any of these Players or Grand Pianos can be bought during this sale only on the low terms of

$8 per Month;

with the players we give free $12.50 worth of music and the free music roll exchange privilege free.

Special Bargain Lot.

		Your Choice for
1 Steinway Square Piano.	1 Pease Square Piano.	$10
1 Pease Square Piano.	1 Behning Square Piano.	
1 Lurch Square Piano.	1 Aeolian Cabinet Organ (self-playing).	
1 Bradford Square Piano.	1 Estey Organ.	

Every piano delivered **free** within 75 miles of New York (except the square pianos), with stool and cover to match and one year's tuning free.

No mail orders will be filled, but a small deposit will secure any piano for Xmas delivery.

If you expect to get a piano at any time in the near future, this is an opportunity you **cannot afford** to let pass.

Open Evenings This Month Until 9:30 P. M.

PEASE PIANO CO.,
128 West 42d St., Near Broadway, New York.

Special sale also being held at Brooklyn Warerooms, 34 Flatbush Ave., and Newark Warerooms, 10 New St. Equally big values.

DR. MAXWELL MAY SUCCEED FINLEY

Superintendent Is Suggested for President of the City College.

TRUSTEES MEET DEC. 16

Movement Among the Alumni to Have One of Their Own Number Selected.

As an interesting solution of the differences in the Board of Education between President Thomas W. Churchill and City Superintendent of Schools William H. Maxwell, it was learned yesterday that Dr. Maxwell's name has been suggested as a candidate to succeed Dr. John H. Finley as President of the College of the City of New York. He will probably be considered for that office when the Board of Trustees of the college meets on the evening of Dec. 16.

Dr. Finley resigned as President of the College of the City of New York last Saturday, to enter upon his new duties as State Commissioner of Education at Albany. Prof. Adolf Werner, the head of the German department at the college, is now acting President. Ever since Dr. Finley's State appointment the Trustees of the college have been deluged with suggestions as to educators who should be selected to succeed him.

The board consists of James W. Hyde, Frederick P. Bellamy, Bernard M. Baruch, William Henry Corbett, Lee Kohns, Charles E. Lydecker, William F. McCombs, Moses J. Stroock, and Charles H. Tuthill. Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education, is a member ex officio of the board. None of the Trustees was willing to say anything for publication yesterday as to the possibility of Dr. Maxwell's succeeding Dr. Finley as President, although some of them admitted that his name had been suggested. Nothing definite could be done in the matter, it was explained, before the meeting of the Trustees on Dec. 16.

Superintendent Maxwell himself, when seen at the Board of Education building yesterday, declined to comment on the matter of his possible candidacy. No overtures had been made to him, he said, and he was unwilling to say whether or not overtures would find him in a receptive mood.

It is very likely, however, that they would. Ever since President Churchill displaced President Winthrop on the Board of Education the powers of the City Superintendent have been steadily cut down and narrowed, and there has been much friction between Dr. Maxwell and President Churchill. The indorsement of Mr. Churchill by Mayor-elect Mitchel recently adds nothing in the way of comfort or encouragement to the outlook for the City Superintendent. He now draws a salary of $10,000 a year, but he would get the same salary as President of the College of the City of New York, and a fine home in the President's house on Washington Heights in addition. Moreover, as City Superintendent, Dr. Maxwell would get a pension of only $2,000, whereas the pension of the President of the College of the City of New York is $5,000. Dr. Maxwell is well advanced in years, and therefore this side of the situation must be considered by him.

It is by no means certain, however, that the Trustee of the college will select a successor to Dr. Finley at the meeting of Dec. 16. It was pointed out by several of them yesterday that no definite date is prescribed for the election of a President, and that they have all the time they need for comparison of the various candidates and the final selection of one. Nor would they have to limit their choice to an educator in this city, it was said, but they could search the entire country, and probably would, for the best man to fill the position. No Trustee has yet expressed any preference in regard to a candidate.

There is a movement among some of the alumni of the college to have a successor to Dr. Finley chosen from the alumni. Among the alumni who have been mentioned are Associate Superintendent Gustav Straubenmüller, Prof. Charles A. Downer, Prof. Stephen Pierce Duggan, and Dean Brownlow of the College of the City of New York, and Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Supervisor of Lectures for the Board of Education. Other possible candidates who have been mentioned include Dr. Frederick C. Howe, Director of the People's Institute; Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay, head of the School of Philanthropy; Prof. Rudolf Tombo of Columbia University, and Prof. Paul Klapper of the College of the City of New York.

Friends of Dr. Maxwell insist that he is specially qualified for the Presidency of the college because of his long period of arduous service in the cause of education in this city and his knowledge of the educational needs of its complex citizenship. He began his public school service as a teacher in Brooklyn in 1880, at the age of 28 years. He became an Associate Superintendent of Brooklyn schools two years later, and in 1887 he became Superintendent. At the consolidation of the various boroughs in 1898 he became City Superintendent of Public Schools for the entire city, which position he still holds. His term of office will expire on March 14, 1916.

STILL POUR GAS ON BANDIT.

Lopez Now Believed to be Dead in Sealed Utah Mine.

BINGHAM, Utah, Dec. 2.—No sound since last night has come from the Utah-Apex mine, in which Ralph Lopez, desperado, is confined. To-day the exits, except that in the lowest level, were sealed with double bulkheads, and to-night it was believed that the gas-filled mine had become the fugitive's tomb.

The watchfulness of seven Sheriffs and more than two hundred deputies, who expected a break for liberty on the part of Lopez, was relaxed, although the number of guards was not lessened. It was considered impossible for the Mexican to approach any of the exits without being overcome.

The crowd of miners which has stood awaiting vengeance since two of their number were killed in the underground battle on Saturday dispersed to-night. They felt satisfied that the poisonous fumes pouring into the mine since yesterday had done their work.

However, the jaunty Mexican who killed a fellow-countryman because of a woman's preference for him and subsequently slew five peace officers may be alive, although this is not a probability. His one chance for life was to have sealed himself up in some distant slope against the invasion of the gases.

Before erecting the outer bulkhead at the main tunnel late to-day, six men went to the inner bulkhead, 300 feet from the mouth, to examine it. Shortly afterward one of their number staggered out, overcome from the gas that had leaked through the partition. Deputies rushed inside and carried out the other five, all of whom had dropped within the tunnel. They were revived, but it was striking testimony of the deadliness of the gasses that fill the mine.

Thousands of pounds of wet gunpowder were consumed to-day to generate what is known and feared by miners as "black damp." Sulphur, coal tar, formaldehyd, and black oil were the chief ingredients used in addition.

POLITICS IN THE SCHOOLS.

A "Juvenile Democracy" to Take In 40,000 Boys and Girls.

Through a "juvenile democracy" the 40,000 children of the lower east side will be taught self-government and politics, according to Harry H. Schlacht, Superintendent of the East Side Protective Association, under whose direction the junior republic is being organized. On Jan. 1, Mr. Schlacht said yesterday, the boys of the republic will vote in their first primary election. The polling places will be at the public schools, and full tickets of school and inter-school officers will be nominated. Assemblymen, Congressmen, Mayors, and Commissioners of Fire, Health, Street Cleaning, and other municipal departments will be among those designated.

No party emblems or the names of convention-chosen candidates will be on the ballots, however. Each voter will be supplied with a blank piece of paper, on which he will write his choice for each office, so the primary will be absolutely unbossed. The general election will be held on Feb. 12, Lincoln's Birthday, when the candidates leading in the primary will be voted on.

As soon as they heard of the organization of a juvenile democracy in their section of the city, the girls of the Washington Irving High School sent a message to Mr. Schlacht, which said in effect:

"We want to vote. We have a right to vote. Mere boys should not have the franchise to themselves."

The girls of other schools chimed in with the Washington Irving suffragists and demanded the franchise. Accordingly, the new republic will have two divisions, one for boys and one for girls. The girls will elect their own officers on Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday, and then establish a republic similar in every way to that of the boys.

BABY BURNS TO DEATH.

Her Small Sister Was Playing with Blazing Stick of Wood.

While her mother was away yesterday afternoon, three-year-old Maria Di Cortisi took a stick of blazing wood from the stove in their home on the third floor of 2,190 First Avenue and began playing with it. Carimo, her eight-months-old sister, was sitting in a high chair near by, and Maria held the stick too near the baby's clothes. The flames ignited the thin garments, and in a moment they were blazing fiercely. Maria screamed frantically for help, but no one heard her. The baby was burned to death while the little girl watched in helpless terror.

Mrs. Di Cortisi returned to her apartment a few minutes later. She found Maria crying piteously and the baby's body charred black in the chair. Dr. McGlade of Harlem Hospital had to give the mother drugs to quiet her.

NOTABLES ON LUSITANIA.

Big Liner Also Carries Out a Big Lot of Holiday Mail.

The Cunarder Lusitania sailed at 1 o'clock this morning for Liverpool via Fishguard with more than 300 first, 400 second, and 1,100 steerage passengers, the latter mostly Scandinavians going home for the New Year. The liner carries nearly 5,000 sacks of mail, which include the New Year's Day mails for Egypt and India to be sent by the way of Brindisi and Port Said. The Lusitania is taking back the Liverpool pilot who couldn't be landed at Queenstown on the way over because of rough weather.

Among the passengers are Anthony and Evelyn Rothschild of London, who have been touring South America; Canon James Hannay, the Irish author; Frank Tours, the composer; Col. F. A. Kenna, V. C., who rode at the Horse Show; the Hon. Reginald Fellowes, who has been hunting in the Andes, and Sir Charles Henry, M. P.

$5,000 REWARD FOR BANDIT.

Offered by Southern Pacific for Murderer of Montague in Hold-Up.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 2.—A reward of $5,000 was offered to-day by the Southern Pacific for the capture of the youthful bandit who held up the passengers in a Pullman car on the westbound Sunset Limited near here last night and killed Horace E. Montague, a traveling passenger agent of the road.

Boarding the train at Pomona, the bandit went through the rear Pullman, compelling the passengers to hand over their money and jewels. He got about $500. As Montague stepped into the aisle of the car the highwayman grabbed him by the overcoat lapel with the order: "Throw up your hands."

Montague held a traveling bag in one hand and raised the other as if to ward off a blow from the robber. The bandit then shot him through the forehead. Montague ran the length of the car and dropped dead. A negro porter started to run, and a shot whizzed by him. As the train slowed down for Puente station the robber jumped off and disappeared.

Are You Rheumatic or Gouty?

Vittel Grande Source will unquestionably benefit you by effectively draining from your system the excesses of Uric Acid which constitute the chief element in those painful and oftentimes dangerous diseases.

Vittel Grande Source has been declared a "Public Benefit" by the French Government and is regularly prescribed by the physicians of France.

If your physician is unfamiliar with Vittel Grande Source, send me his name and I will prove its worth to his complete satisfaction.

At druggists, grocers, &c.

EDWARD LASSERE, Gen. Agt., 460 West 23d St., New York.

Write for Booklet "D."

VITTEL GRANDE SOURCE

French Natural Mineral Water

Order To-day

Christmas Number The New York Times

Next Sunday

The issue will be all sold out ahead of time.

IT WILL CONTAIN

Sargent's famous paintings,

"THE PROPHETS,"

in colors, and 29 photographs of

THE GIRL OF TO-DAY,

Reproduced by the new roto-gravure process.

COURT IS LIBERAL IN SEX DISCUSSION

Judge Hand Holds That Matters Honestly Relevant Are Not Necessarily Obscene.

RULES IN KENNERLEY CASE

Throws Out Publisher's Demurrer and Says Jury Must Judge Morality of Proscribed Book.

In an opinion dismissing the demurrer interposed by Mitchell Kennerley, the publisher of East Twenty-ninth Street, to the indictment founded on the moral tone of the book known as "Hagar Revelly," Judge Hand in the Federal District Court yesterday expressed the opinion that there would be a modification of popular ideas about the discussion of sex matters so as to permit the serious discussion of problems they involve.

"In 'Hagar Revelly,'" Judge Hand said, "in order to give complete portrayal to the girl's emotional character some of the scenes are depicted with a frankness and detail which have given rise to this prosecution."

Then the court refused to sustain the demurrer on the ground that in this country it was within the province of a jury alone to pass upon the moral character of a book. All the court could do, he said, was to withdraw publication from the jury on the ground that it was so clearly innocent that the jury should not consider it at all.

Judge Hand went on to consider how far the law as it stands to-day fits in with the curent ideas of morality.

"While, therefore, the demurrer must be overruled," he said, "I hope it is not improper for me to say that the rule as laid down, consonant though it may be with mid-Victorian morals, does seem to me to answer to the understanding and morality of the present time as conveyed in the words 'obscene, lewd, or lascivious.'

"I question whether in the end men will regard that as obscene which is honestly relevant to the adequate expression of innocent ideas, and whether they will not believe that truth and beauty are too precious to society at large to be mutilated in the interests of those most likely to pervert them to base uses. Indeed, it seems hardly likely that we are even to-day so lukewarm in our interest in letters or serious discussion to be content to reduce our treatment of sex to the standard of a child's library in the supposed interest of a salacious few, or that shame will for long prevent us from adequate portrayal of some of the most serious and beautiful sides of human nature.

"That such latitude gives opportunity for its abuse is true enough; there will be, as there are, plenty who will misuse the privilege as a cover for lewdness and a stalking horse from which to strike at purity, but that is true to-day, and only involves us in the same question of fact, which we hope that we have the power to answer."

Judge Hand said that if the time had not come when men thought innocent all that was germane to a pure subject, however little it might mince its words, still he scarcely thought they would forbid all that might corrupt the most corruptible, or that society was prepared to accept for its own limitations which might perhaps be necessary for its weakest members.

The court suggested that since it seemed impossible to give an accurate definition of what was implied by the word "obscene" it might be taken with reference to the compromise between candor and shame at which the community had arrived at the present time.

"If letters must like other lines of conduct," he said, "be subject to the social sense of what is right, it would seem that a jury should in each case establish the standard, much as they do in cases of negligence. Nor is it an objection, I think, that such an interpretation gives to the words of the statute a varying meaning from time to time. Such words as these do not embalm the precise morals of an age or place; while they presuppose that some things always will be shocking to the public taste; the vague subject matter is left to the standard development of general notions about what is decent.

"A jury is especially the organ with which to feel the content comprised within such words at any given time, but to do so they must be free to follow the colloquial connotations which they have drawn up instinctively from life and common speech."

Gov. Glynn at Mitchel Dinner.

Arrangements for the dinner to be given Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel by the Honest Ballot Association at the Hotel Astor on the evening of Tuesday, Dec. 9, when Mr. Mitchel arrives from Panama, have been completed. Besides Mr. Mitchel, who is expected to talk regarding his administrative policies, Gov. Glynn will speak on direct primaries, District Attorney Whitman will discuss the graft situation, and George W. Perkins will give a report of the work of the association, which had 2,000 watchers at the polls at the last election. Talcott Williams, President of the association, will preside.

The Equitable Building will have 48 Elevators

Divided into six groups of eight elevators each.

One group serving for inter-communicating purposes exclusively. Five groups serving five different horizontal zones. Means one elevator at every floor every thirty seconds.

You cannot lose any time in the Equitable—but you are losing time if you stay out of it.

Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of this date.

Equitable Building

Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

LONESOME GIRL WOULD WED

Tells Patchogue's Matchmaker She'd Like to Meet George H. Yale.

The reputation of Judge Lemuel B. Green, editor of The Patchogue (L. I.) Argus, as a matchmaker has spread all over Brooklyn and its environs since the Judge found a Thanksgiving Day bride for Ernest W. Darrow, and printed a letter from George H. Yale of 579 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, asking for a 180-pound wife. Miss Anna Elliott of 149 Elmrod Street, Brooklyn, wrote to Judge Green yesterday saying that she would like to discuss matrimony with Mr. Yale. She is the lonesomest girl in her borough, she says, and will make a good wife. As requested, the Judge is now trying to arrange a meeting between Miss Elliott and Mr. Yale.

This is Miss Elliott's letter:

Dear Judge Green: As you have got a reputation as a promoter of matrimony, I thought you might be able to do something for me. I do not keep company with any one, and I am a good, sensible girl, and would make an excellent wife for any man. I am very lonesome on Sunday and Wednesday nights. When I go to the window and look out and see girls and their gentlemen friends going by I long for companionship, too.

I am 28 years old, weigh 117 pounds, and am a Catholic. I can cook, and am not afraid of housework. I consider myself the lonesomest girl in town. Could you not arrange a meeting between George H. Yale and myself?

When seen at her home last night Miss Elliott said that she had written the letter largely as a joke, but that she really was lonesome and would be glad to meet Mr. Yale. When reminded that Mr. Yale had asked for a wife weighing 180 pounds, she replied that she had got thin in her loneliness, and probably would add considerably to her 117 pounds with congenial company and food prepared by herself.

Swift & Co. Fined $250.

Swift & Co. were fined $250 yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions for having in their branch at 409 Eleventh Avenue, on July 14, 110 pounds of pigs' feet unfit for food. Weller H. Noyes, Vice President of the company, appeared in answer to a summons served by Inspector Geertseman of the Department of Health.

85¢ 85¢

Buy it by the box of nearly all dealers for 85 cents

Clean, pure healthful

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT

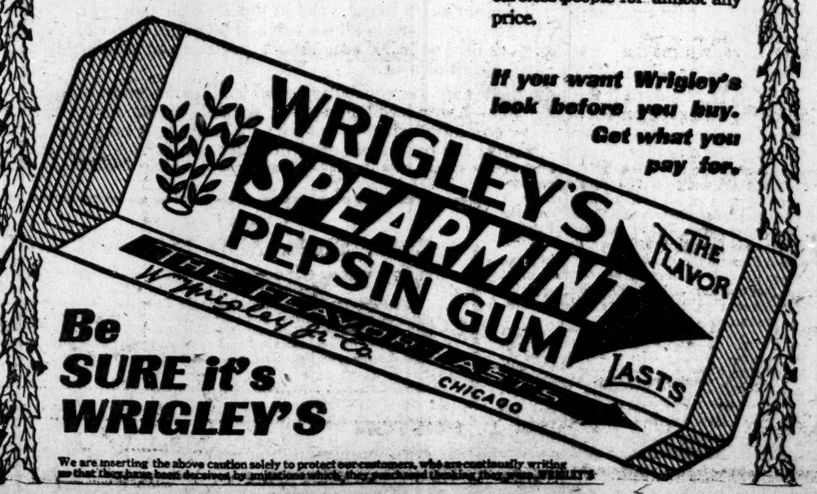
sent by the box—of twenty packages—a hundred sticks—a hundred hours of joy—is a gift *they'll keep on* enjoying long after other gifts are put aside. Nearly all dealers will gladly sell it at above price!

"The Beneficial Confection" is *sure* to please old and young. It's ideal for holidays because it's delicious aid to appetite and digestion.

CAUTION!

The great popularity of *the clean, pure, healthful* WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT is causing unscrupulous persons to wrap rank imitations that are not even real chewing gum so they resemble genuine *WRIGLEY'S.* The better class of stores will not try to fool you with these imitations. They will be offered to you principally by street fakirs, peddlers and the candy departments of some 5 and 10 cent stores. These rank imitations cost dealers one cent a package or even less and are sold to careless people for almost any price.

If you want Wrigley's look before you buy. Get what you pay for.



Be SURE it's WRIGLEY'S

We are inserting the above caution solely to protect our customers, who are continually writing us that they have been deceived by imitations which they purchased thinking they were WRIGLEY'S

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Macy's Wins Its Big Book Fight

The Supreme Court of the United States Upholds Us in Our 11-year Battle with the Publishers.

The Supreme Court of the United States, the court of final resort in the United States, decided on Monday that R. H. Macy & Co. could fix the retail price of books sold over its counters. This ruling brings to a climax a suit at law which has been fought from court to court for the past 11 years, during all of which time Macy's has sold books at less than the trust-fixed prices. The "Book Trust" hereafter cannot dictate the retail price of any of its products. It has never been able to dictate that price to Macy's, but it has put us to endless trouble by its refusal to sell us books. Now that its methods have been condemned by the most august legal tribunal in the world the trust must treat Macy's exactly as it has treated its most favored retailers. What this means can be realized when our patrons reflect that in the past, with all our stock purchasing difficulties, we have been able to save the public 10 per cent. on all copyrighted books, and even as high as 50 per cent. on Standard Authors and Library Sets. This is the Gift Book season, and for this reason the Supreme Court's decision is most opportune.

We list below a few examples of Books peculiarly suited to the Xmas season and its requirements, every one of which, now as ever, is priced lower than anywhere else in New York. Hundreds upon hundreds more in Macy's very much improved and enlarged Book Department on the Main Floor, Rear.

The Supreme Court holds that the copyright laws cannot be used to maintain a monopoly in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law, and that publishers cannot compel retailers to charge a fixed price for copyrighted books. The decision is a complete victory for R. H. Macy & Co. in their fight against the Book Trust.

Macy's Book Department is particularly rich in fine separate Books and Books in sets. Few gifts are so practical as Books, and few recall the giver oftener or suggest his own and the recipient's good taste more delicately. Remember that the savings on Library Sets and Standard Authors frequently approach one-half, as compared to prices elsewhere.

Recent Fiction at the Well Known Macy Saving

	Publishers' Trust-Fixed Price.	Macy's Price.
The Custom of the Country—*Wharton*	$1.35	$1.21
The Dark Flower—*Galsworthy*	$1.35	$1.21
Hagar—*Mary Johnston*	$1.40	$1.24
Merrilie Dawes—*Spearman*	$1.35	$1.21
Discovering Evelina—*Moore*	$1.25	$1.12
The Will to Live—*Willcocks*	$1.35	$1.21
The Man Between—*Frost*	$1.25	$1.12
Lure of Crooning Water—*Hill*	$1.25	$1.12
Su-ra-Kar-ta—*Balmer*	$1.25	$1.12
Gold—*White*	$1.35	$1.21
Honk & Horace—*Harte*	$1.00	89c
The House of Happiness—*Bosher*	$1.25	$1.12
After All—*Cholmondeley*	$1.35	$1.21
Joan Thursday—*Vance*	$1.30	$1.17
Broken Halo—*Barclay*	$1.35	$1.21
The Friendly Road—*Grayson*	$1.35	$1.21
The Point of View—*Glyn*	$1.25	$1.12
An Average Man—*Benson*	$1.35	$1.21
The Rainy Day Railroad War—*H. Day*	$1.00	89c
Youth's Encounter—*Mackenzie*	$1.35	$1.21
Making Over Martha—*Lippman*	$1.20	$1.08
Otherwise Phyllis—*Nicholson*	$1.35	$1.21
The Way Home—*King*	$1.35	$1.21
T. Tembarom—*Burnett*	$1.40	$1.24
The Way of Ambition—*Hichens*	$1.35	$1.21
The Iron Trail—*Beach*	$1.35	$1.21
The Valley of the Moon—*London*	$1.35	$1.21
The Ripple—*Alexander*	$1.35	$1.21
Marsh Lights—*Huntington*	$1.35	$1.21
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OPEN IMMIGRATION CARRIES MEETING

Questions Put to Newcomers at Ellis Island Ridiculed by Sulzburger.

LITERACY TEST CONDEMNED

Value of Aliens More Than Offsets Cost of Failures, It Is Held—Hecklers Busy at Cooper Union.

"If Moses, Isaiah, Jesus, or Mohammed were to arrive at Ellis Island today they would probably be deported as feeble-minded."

This statement was made at a conference on immigration at Cooper Union last night by Cyrus L. Sulzberger, President of the United Hebrew Charities, after he had cited concrete cases of immigrants who had recently been rejected on the ground of feeble-mindedness by the authorities at Ellis Island. Mr. Sulzberger's statement evoked thunderous applause from the audience that filled Cooper Union, a large part of which was evidently made up of recent comers to this country.

Mr. Sulzberger had told of the "feeble-minded questions," which, he said, were addressed to immigrants on their arrival here. One man, he said, was asked this question:

"Does God speak to you personally?"

"The man replied: 'I am not worthy that God should speak to me,' said Mr. Sulzberger, "and thereupon he was rejected as feeble-minded.

"Another immigrant was asked: 'If a man gave you all the money you could count, what day of the week would you select for it?' He answered in bewilderment: 'Why should a strange man give me money?' And for that he, too, was certified as feeble-minded. A jigsaw puzzle was handed to a woman immigrant, and she was asked to piece it together properly. She looked at the thing askance. 'This is child's play,' she said. 'Let me bake bread or cook fish, and I'll show you what I can do.' And for that she, too, was certified as feeble-minded. An appeal was taken, and thereupon they found other diseases to charge against her. She was finally admitted.

"Still another woman immigrant was certified as feeble-minded on the ground that she showed very poor judgment in all abstract questions asked of her. Upon further inquiry it developed that the examiners had found that she had no conception of the size of a yard or of an inch, or of how many inches there are in a yard, the measures in question being utterly unknown in any country except this and Great Britain.

"An Irish immigrant was asked this question: 'How many legs has a horse?' He replied: 'Eight. One at each corner and two on each side.' When the examiners told him that was a foolish answer, he replied: 'A fool question deserves a fool answer.'"

Mr. Sulzberger admitted that there might be a larger percentage of poverty, insanity, and illiteracy among immigrants than native-born Americans, but insisted that the immigrants added to the country's prosperity far more than the resultant tax entailed in caring for the failures. And as for literacy, he said, it has been shown that the percentage of illiteracy was far greater among children of native-born parents than among the children of immigrants, showing that immigrants are only too eager to insure for their children the benefits of education denied to themselves.

"They say the immigrants are lowering American ideals," continued Mr. Sulzberger. "But in Green County, Pennsylvania, where citizens sold their votes for $10 to $45 on primary day, it was found that there were only ninety-one aliens among the population of 7,462 native born white persons and eighty-nine negroes. And compared to the 6,986 native born whites of Adams County, Ohio, where 2,000 citizens were disfranchised for selling their votes two years ago, there were only 137 foreign-born residents and eighty-nine negroes. It would behoove us, in this connection, to bear in mind also the fact that in the present graft investigation conducted by our District Attorney, the names of persons involved show few recent immigrants and many old-established native families."

Room for 900,000,000.

Dr. Frederick C. Howe, Director of the People's Institute, was Chairman at the conference. Louis Marshall, who followed Mr. Sulzberger, told of the work of immigrants in developing the Middle West, where, it has been admitted even by restrictionists, the value of every adult male immigrant to the country is more than $2,000, that sum representing the cost of raising to adult years an able-bodied worker. Mr. Marshall said that far from being overcrowded with its present population of 90,000,000 the country could well accommodate 900,000,000 persons.

Taking up the charge that present-day immigrants are undesirable in that they destroy the homogeneous American ideals and institutions, Mr. Marshall said:

"It is not to the advantage of a country to have all its people think and act alike. It is far from desirable to have mental homogeneity. Diversity of interests and variety of ideals is the most quickening stimulus to thought and achievement. The immigrant may not be the equal of the native-born college graduate, but he can teach the college graduate by presenting new views of life of which the native-born college graduate never dreamed.

"It is not true that the immigrants will not assimilate, although personally I hope the time may never come when we shall have complete assimilation in the United States, for such complete assimilation means death. We never have had complete homogeneity of American population except in the time of the American Indian.

"The immigrant himself, however, runs a great risk in the United States by attempting to assimilate too rapidly. In that attempt he is often led to cast aside the good in his own heritage and adopt too soon our own evil. We have seen many of the resultant ills in our day. I don't care whether the immigrant speaks English or not, whether he wears fashionable clothes, or how or what he eats. The matter of chief importance is what he is. I know many immigrants come here, for example, with a deep religious spirit which we do not possess, and which we sorely need. Instead of making him assimilate our vices, let us assimilate if we can his virtues. For the average immigrant is far more virtuous than the average native-born of those sections where they don't want immigrants."

"Passing of Americans."

There was a lively heckling of the speakers after the speeches at the conference. One man in the audience with a marked German accent, protested that the "foreigners" were keeping Americans from getting jobs. The plaint was reinforced from the platform by a minister, introduced as Mr. Royce, author of "The Passing of the American." Mr. Royce admitted that he had spent the greater part of the last twenty years abroad; and when he came back here, he said, he found himself but one in eighty, that the real Americans had passed with a vengeance.

"Hurray!" shouted a voice in the audience.

"Why, you don't find one conductor in 100 on the street cars an American!" lamented the Rev. Mr. Royce.

"They don't pay enough for that job!" exclaimed a newcomer among the assembled Americans, amid roars of laughter. "Americans won't take it."

The Rev. Mr. Royce thereupon explained that, as a minister of the Gospel, his concern was as much for the immigrant as for the real Americans.

"We are not fit as a people to receive them," he said. "This is an inferno of materialism for us. Let us get out of it ourselves rather than invite immigrants to get into it with us. The immigrant should be protected against that."

One man in the audience asked whether the Rev. Mr. Royce had spent in Russia twenty minutes of the twenty years he had spent abroad. He added that perhaps the minister would have been better qualified to speak in the interests of this country if he had spent the last twenty years in it instead of in Europe.

Mr. Royce had announced that his grandfather and great-grandfather were born here. That prompted one of the newcomers among the Cooper Union Americans to ask whether the first settlers hadn't been rejected by the American Indians much the same as the present settlers are being rejected by the descendants of the first settlers. And another asked the clergyman how he could reconcile his doctrine of exclusion with the teachings of his own and other great religions with respect to the human brotherhood. Mr. Royce parried by assuring the audience that he agreed with everything that had been said by Mr. Sulzberger and Mr. Marshall.

"The foreigners have captured the house, Mr. Chairman!" shouted one man with a rich Irish brogue near the front of the house.

The conference on immigration will be continued on Friday night, when the speakers will be Dr. Isaac Hourwitch, Prof. Fairchild of Yale, and former Congressman William S. Bennet.

PALISADES AWARDS UPHELD

Justice Mills in Decision Praises Work of Commissioners.

NEW CITY, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Justice Mills of the Supreme Court filed a decision in the Rockland County Clerk's office to-day in which he confirms the report of the Commissioners who made awards to stone companies for damages due to the State stopping the work of slicing off the Palisades near Haverstraw. The proceedings to condemn this section of the Palisades was brought by the State to preserve the scenery along the Hudson for the Palisade Interstate Park, in which the late E. H. Harriman took a great interest and donated to the State many hundreds of acres. The Haverstraw Crushed Stone Company, the Clinton Point Stone Company, and the owners on fee in the land along the Palisades claimed damages aggregating between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000. The commission, made up of ex-Judge Haight, Daniel P. Hays of Pleasantville, and Frederick P. Wilson of Newburg, made awards of about $700,000.

Justice Mills in his decision says that the property owners are entitled to allowances for costs and counsel fees, and also praises the work of the Commissioners in these words:

"Indeed, for unremitting application to the work and at the same time not overdoing it, this commission and the counsel on both sides have made an enviable record—one which, at least in my experience, professional and official, has never before been equaled."

AERIAL DERBY CLASH PUTS TWOMBLY OUT

Resigns as President of the Aeronautical Society Because of Criticism.

GOT AERO CLUB'S SANCTION

Fellow-Members Proposed to Hold Meet Without It, and His Action Incensed Them.

As a result of the situation that grew up at the time of THE NEW YORK TIMES first aerial derby on Oct. 13, W. Irving Twombly resigned yesterday as President of the Aeronautical Society, under whose auspices the Staten Island meet was held. Mr. Twombly said that he took this action because of criticism of his conduct in connection with that race.

The International Aeronautic Federation is an association formed for the licensing of aerial pilots and to control international meets. The Aaero Club of America is affiliated with the federation. The Aeronautical Society is not. When the October meet was arranged by the Aeronautical Society the sanction of the federation and the Aero Club was not asked for it by those having the affair in charge, who announced that contestants would not be required to hold a pilot's license. Some days before the around-Manhattan race the Committee of Arrangements received this letter from President Hawley of the Aero Club:

It appears that the meet falls within the limits defined in the regulations of the International Aeronautic Federation as necessary of sanction. Unless this is obtained we must inform you that all competitors will make themselves subject to the penalties prescribed by the International Aeronautic Federation.

Apparently no attention was paid to this letter, except by Mr. Twombly, and he, against what was understood to be the sentiments of those who were getting up the meet, asked for and obtained the necessary sanction. Instantly a storm of criticism arose, and it was declared that Mr. Twombly, in dealing with the Aero Club, had acted without authority and against the wishes of the Aeronautical Society.

In addition, there was some feeling against Mr. Twombly because, it was charged, he had done none of the actual work of getting up the Derby Day meet and had never shown any great enthusiasm over an affair intended to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the late Wilbur Wright's first flight in a power-driven air machine.

Feeling ran high among certain members of the Aeronautical Society, and only a few days ago it was intensified by an announcement in the official publication of the Aero Club that the sanction of the Aero Club had been asked for and granted, and that Mr. Twombly was the official representative at the meet.

Thomas A. Hill, lawyer, and a member of the Aeronautical Society, wrote a letter to the Aero Club assuring the officers of that association that not only had no sanction been asked but that none had been desired. If Mr. Twombly, he wrote, had asked such a sanction he had done so personally, for he had no authority to ask it in the name of the Aeronautical Society.

The situation became acute, and at a meeting of the Board of Directors in October Mr. Twombly offered to resign. No action was taken then, and now, tired of waiting, he has resigned.

"I have nothing against the Aeronautical Society," he said last evening, "except I am not in sympathy with it in the stand taken regarding the sanction of the International Aeronautic Federation. I have always stood for law and order and for a proper regulation of all sport. The federation rules are fair. The meet at Oakwood Heights, S. I., on Oct. 13, was properly carried out. Every man except W. S. Luckey was a licensed pilot. Under authority of the Federation and the Aero Club I granted him a temporary license. He had taken his tests and had a right to one.

"As soon as I heard there was criticism over my action I offered to resign. I so stated before a full meeting of the board in October. My resignation was refused. It was then agreed that the question of ratification of meets by the federation should come up at the next meeting. I waited. There have been two meetings since then and the subject has not come up. So I have now resigned. I hold no brief for the Aero Club, of which I am a member, but I do stand for principle. There is nothing more to be said."

No successor to Mr. Twombly has as yet been chosen.

Daniel Bacon Left $92,051.

Daniel Bacon, who died on Nov. 29, left an estate of $92,051. According to an appraisal filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court his house at Ardsley-on-the-Hudson was valued at $30,850, his seat on the New York Stock Exchange at $65,000, his bank accounts at $2,397, and his office furniture at $50. At the time of his death Mr. Bacon was not actively engaged in business.

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Aldermen Authorize Salaries for Olympic Games Contestants.

The seven policemen who have represented the city in the Olympic games were recompensed by the Aldermen yesterday for the time they lost while away from duty. The total amount due the men is $2,400 and the board authorized the Police Commissioner to pay this amount to the following men, giving each the salary that was deducted for the time he was away: Martin Sheridan, John J. Flanigan, John J. Eller, Matthew McGrath, Egon Erickson, Simon Gillies, and Patrick McDonald.

Of these men, Sheridan, Flanigan and McGrath took part in three of the Olympic games and the others took part in the last two games. A similar resolution was passed by the Aldermen last July, but Mayor Gaynor vetoed it.

Ritz-Carlton Chef Indicted.

Jean Millon, head chef of the Ritz-Carlton, has been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury on the charge of having violated the Federal Contract Labor law by "knowingly, unlawfully, and wilfully inducing Francois Astier, Emil Yost, and Leon Pettijean to come here from France under the promise that he would obtain employment for them at the Ritz-Carlton. If Millon is convicted, he will be liable to a fine of $1,000 for each offense.

GIRL'S SACRIFICE FAILS.

Elder Duvall Convicted of Murder, Dora Murff of Manslaughter.

CROWLEY, La., Dec. 2.—Dora Murff, 18, was found guilty of manslaughter, and her stepfather, J. S. Duvall, was convicted of first degree murder without capital punishment here to-day. They were charged with killing J. M. Delhaye, Miss Murff's sweetheart. Allie Duvall, the girl's half brother, was acquitted. When the verdict was announced by a jury that had been in session most of the night the slender, nervous Murff girl, who had sought to take all responsibility for the killing, broke down.

Delhaye was killed by a charge from a shotgun as he walked in the street here. Near by was a carriage in which Miss Murff and the two Duvalls were riding. The girl leaped to the dying Delhaye's side, shot him twice with a pistol, and asserted she had killed him. By this act she sought to shield her relatives from blame, and she hoped to be freed on the "unwritten law" plea.

The prosecution, however, introduced two witnesses who said they saw James Duvall fire the shotgun, and it was proved that this charge killed Delhaye.

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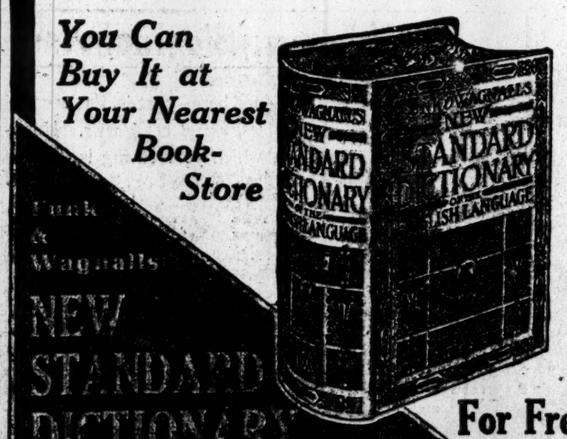

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Magistrates Impose Sentences of Ten Days in Jail Instead of Five.

EXCUSES NOT ACCEPTED

Police Inspector Finds the Three Days' Crusade Has Made a Difference in Traffic.

Automobile drivers who were gathered in by the Motor Cycle Squad of the Traffic Police in the first three days of the crusade against speeders and drivers who otherwise broke the automobile laws found to their regret yesterday that most of the Magistrates in the police courts were strongly inclined to impose several penalties. In fact, one of the Magistrates had openly expressed his belief that drivers of motor vehicles who persisted in violating the automobile law, now that they have had fair warning, ought to receive punishment, increased each time until the maximum was reached.

Of the 310 offenders who were arraigned before Magistrate Krotel, in the West Side Court, on Monday some seventy-five obtained an adjournment of their cases, many of them believing that they could escape with a lighter fine or sentence if they appeared before another Magistrate. It was known that Magistrate Krotel would not be sitting in the West Side Court yesterday.

One of the first offenders who appeared in the West Side Court yesterday was Harry Reich, a chauffeur, of 2 West 111th Street, charged with maintaining a speed of twenty-two miles an hour on Broadway at Eighty-fourth Street. He was arraigned before Magistrate Murphy, who succeeded Magistrate Krotel.

Magistrate Murphy said that Magistrate Krotel had established a good precedent in imposing a fine of $50, with the alternative of serving five days in jail, for speed violation cases. He considered the punishment none too severe for automobile drivers whose carelessness endangered the lives and limbs of other people. He said he would uphold Magistrate Krotel, who believed in increasing the punishment each day hereafter, and fined the chauffeur $50, with the alternative of spending ten instead of five days in jail.

Reich pleaded with Magistrate Murphy that he was newly wed, and that he did not have enough money to pay his fine, but the Magistrate was unrelenting because he said that the law against speeding had to be enforced.

Horace Dolan, 19 years, of 149 West Ninetieth Street, failed to move the Magistrate to clemency by a plea equally as strong. Dolan obtained an adjournment before Magistrate Krotel, and hoped to get off with a lighter punishment than $50 fine or five days in prison. He told Magistrate Murphy that he earned only $12 a week in the employment of an automobile dealer. His employer, he said, permitted him to use one of the old machines on Sundays, by which he was enabled to earn about $3 extra. He said he was trying to support a widowed mother. Young Dolan, however, will serve his ten days in the West Side Prison unless he can raise the $50 fine.

Adolphus Brown of 1 Wall Street pleaded not guilty before Magistrate Murphy when he was arraigned on a charge of speeding, but he was fined $50 when the motor cycle policeman who served him with a summons gave to the fraction of a second the speed that Mr. Brown's automobile was making.

The Magistrates sitting in the Yorkville, Harlem, Morrisania, and other police courts showed the same disposition to impose severe penalties on all the violators who were arraigned before them.

The result of the crusade against speeders, begun only last Saturday, is easily apparent to any observer on Broadway, Fifth Avenue, or any other of the main thoroughfares of the city. When a northbound Broadway car stopped just north of Columbus Circle yesterday afternoon to take on four women and a little girl some five or six automobiles approaching in a group formation from behind speeded down. The cars in the lead steered clear of the rear of the trolley more than the prescribed eight feet, and the machines following them also gave the street car a wide berth. Magistrate Krotel said he noticed the moral effect of the crusade as early as Monday afternon, when he stepped from an Eighth Avenue trolley at Fifty-fourth Street and saw three automobiles come to a standstill until all the passengers of the trolley had alighted and reached the sidewalk.

Inspector O'Brien said last night that he was gratified with the work done by his Motor Cycle Squad, which will be directed by him to continue its work from district to district. For the present he said it was rather difficult to find any automobile drivers exceeding the fifteen-mile speed limit in the business section and twenty miles in the residential section.

HELD FOR GREGORY'S DEATH.

Chauffeur Said He Fled After Accident Because of Fright.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 2.—Charles Cornelius Robinson, colored, 29 years old, chauffeur for Edgar A. Bates of 218 South Mountain Avenue, was held for the Grand Jury without bail in the Montclair Police Court to-day for running down and mortally injuring William R. Gregory, a New York publisher, of 183 South Mountain Avenue. Gregory died at Mountainside Hospital a few hours after the accident. Robinson was formerly employed as a butler in the home of the man he struck. Robinson said that he did not stop his car after the accident because he was unstrung by the occurrence. He said that after going some distance he turned his car around and started back, but that he was again overcome by fright and ran his car to the Bates garage. Chief of Police Harry Gallagher and Detective Sergeant Edward Reilly made an all-night search for the driver of the car that struck Gregory, visiting all the garages.

The police learned this afternoon that Robinson returned almost to the scene of the accident and saw his victim placed in the hospital ambulance. Before the arrival of the ambulance one of the witnesses of the accident approached Robinson, the police allege, and asked him if he would remove Gregory to Mountainside Hospital, and he refused this service.

SUDDEN FLOODS IN TEXAS.

Heavy Rains Raise Rivers, Drowning Five, and Causing $100,000 Loss.

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 2.—Central Texas rivers rose suddenly to-day as a result of heavy rains, causing more than $100,000 damage, washing out tracks, delaying trains, and reaching the flood stage in Fort Worth, Waco, and Austin. The only loss of life was reported from Bell County, where five persons were drowned. The Trinity, Brazos, and Colorado rivers, with their tributaries, caused the greatest damage.

At Austin damage along the water front is estimated at $10,000. The Colorado River at that place reached a forty-foot stage and threatened destruction of an almost completed $2,000,000 dam. To-night the Colorado began falling. The nearby town of Marble Falls was marooned, but reported by telephone that it needed no assistance. Houston and Texas Central Railroad service between Austin and Houston was stopped. The Brazos River went out of its banks at Waco and to-night began washing a levee protecting part of the city on its east bank.

At Fort Worth a levee was dynamited to save one of the city's bridges over Trinity River. Lampasas, on the edge of West Texas, reported that 2,000 bales of cotton had floated down Sulphus Creek to-day after a seven-inch rainfall, and that part of the business district was inundated. At Wharton, in the extreme south of Texas, the Colorado was half a mile wide. In northwest Texas, on the Oklahoma line, Vernon reported incessant rains, with creeks filling the roads.

Dallas's new filtration plant, costing $250,000, put into operation yesterday, was stopped to-day when a reservoir wall caved in, apparently from excessive soaking of the ground. Over three inches of rain was recorded here to-day.

To-night's forecast was for more rain in the flooded districts.

LADY WALDSTEIN DENIES AGREEMENT

Trust of $1,250,000 Was Not for Lewis Einstein if He and Wife Parted, She Says.

SIR CHARLES ON THE STAND

Einstein Money Didn't Buy Knighthood, He Testifies—They Sail for England, Confident.

Sir Charles and Lady Waldstein, who came over to this country to testify in a suit to determine whether Lady Waldstein is entitled to receive outright a sum of approximately $1,250,000 left to her in trust by her father, David L. Einstein, who died in 1909, sailed for Liverpool on the Lusitania at 1 o'clock this morning.

Before leaving Lady Waldstein told a TIMES reporter that the opposition to her claim to this amount came from only one of the trustees of the Einstein estate, and added that she was positive that the will would be construed in her interests.

Lady Waldstein denied that there was a secret agreement between her and her father by which she was to turn the $1,250,000 share over to her brother, Lewis, if he would leave his wife or to distribute the amount equally among David L. Einstein's grandchildren should Lewis refuse this condition. Lady Waldstein said that the only request made of her by her father was that she should take care of her brother. Lewis, the ex-American Minister to Costa Rica. This, she said, she had done by making over to him an income of $20,000 a year.

Sir Charles Waldstein took the witness stand yesterday and began by making objections to the cross-examination to which Lady Waldstein had been subjected by ex-Supreme Court Justice Leventritt. One of ex-Justice Leventritt's questions to Lady Waldstein was whether any money had been spent out of the Einstein fortune in making Sir Charles a knight. Lady Waldstein's answer was an emphatic negative.

Ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien asked Sir Charles whether any money had been used in his behalf in obtaining the honor of knighthood. Sir Charles said that not a dollar was spent for this purpose, but that the honor came to him because of the wish of the English King and the English nobility that he should be so honored.

"I never heard of the honor of knighthood being bought in England," said Sir Charles. He added that, long before his marriage to Lady Waldstein, he had been knighted by the King of Greece and by the King of Denmark.

In order to prove that his title was received for merit, Sir Charles told something of his history. He said that his place at Columbia University as an authority on archaeology and art and the book which he had written on those subjects gained for him the recognition of Cambridge University in England, and resulted in the invitation to him to accept the Chair of Egyptology at Cambridge which he now holds. Sir Charles added that he had received the honor of being made a Fellow of Cambridge. He added emphatically that knighthood was an honor which came to those who deserved it, and that it could not be bought.

David Einstein left an estate valued at more than $4,000,000. Lady Waldstein's life interest in the share of $1,250,000 is not disputed in the present suit. On the construction of the will depends, however, her right to the principal. Lady Waldstein's claim is that the entire $1,250,000 is rightfully her own property to use as she pleases. The contention of the other side is that the capital should be distributed, on Lady Waldstein's death, in equal parts to the children of David Einstein's son Lewis, and of his two daughters—Mrs. Amy Spingarn and Lady Waldstein.

Bronx County Clerk Sworn.

James V. Ganley, County Clerk-elect of the new Bronx County, took the oath of office before Supreme Court Justice Brady yesterday. He was the first of the new set of city officials to take the oath.

BORDEN BOOKS RESOLD.

Appear in Gerhardt Collection and with Others Bring $8,444.

Rare and valuable books, the property of C. Gerhardt & Co. and a part of the library of an unnamed member of the New York Bar, brought a total of $8,444 at the American Art Galleries yesterday. Many of the Gerhardt books were from the famous M. C. Borden library and in handsome bindings.

The highest price was $635, paid by W. A. Andrews for a complete set of the "Tudor Translations," edited by William Ernest Henley and printed on Japanese paper. They were from the Borden library, with bookplate engraved by E. D. French in each of the forty-four volumes. James F. Drake paid $77.50 for an incomplete set of the same work, and George D. Smith $85 for another incomplete set.

F. W. Morris gave $270 for a complete set of D. T. Valentine's New York City manuals. It is thought that this was the first time that a complete set of these manuals with indexes has been offered at public sale.

W. D. Breaker obtained for $210 "The Restigouche and Its Salmon Fishing," by Dean Sage, quarto, Edinburgh, 1888, No. 58 of an issue of 105 copies, from the Borden library. The Forden copy of "Peter Paul Rubens: His Life, His Work, and His Time," by Emile Michel, went to Lathrop C. Harper for $80.

J. Laughlin paid $165 for the manuscript edition of "The Writings of Henry D. Thoreau." A fine copy of the first edition of Gilbert White's "Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne" went to Mr. Breager for $77.50. Mr. Morris gave $100 for a copy of the rare first edition of Sir John Suckling's "Fragmenta Aurea," octavo, London, 1646, binding by Riviere. The Kensington edition of W. M. Thackeray's works, printed on Japanese paper, was bought by Mr. Laughlin for $140.

Mr. Breaker obtained for $160 the "Album Artistique" of Hortense, the daughter of the Empress Josephine. He also paid $180 for the first edition of Charles Lamb's "Elia," three volumes, London, 1828-33. "Liver de Prières," Lyons, 1887, a beautiful volume, one of three copies specially executed for the Paris Exposition, from the Borden library, was bought on order for $200. Charles Scribner's Sons paid $115 for Thomas L. McKenney and James Hall's "History of the Indian Tribes of North America," three volumes, folio, Philadelphia, 1837-44. Gabriel Wels gave $145 for a manuscript Latin Bible of 222 leaves, completed on Christmas Eve, 1425. The Pickering edition of John Milton's works was bought by Mr. Andrews for $210, and E. R. Cole gave $118 for Montesquieu's "Le Temple de Guide," royal octavo, Paris, 1772, binding by Chambolle-Duru, from the Henry W. Poor library.

WILSONS TO BE "SPUGS."

President's Wife and Daughter to Help Form Washington Society.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and Miss Margaret Wilson are expected to attend to-morrow a meeting for the formation of a local branch of the Society for the Prevention of Useless Giving. Mrs. August Belmont of New York, one of the founders of the "Spugs," is to make the principal address.

Among the other speakers will be Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of the late J. P. Morgan, and Mrs. Champ Clark, wife of Speaker Clark. The heads of the Government Printing Office and Bureau of Engraving and Printing have designated representatives to attend.

SPUGS TO HAVE BIG XMAS PARTY

Will Make Useful Presents to Every Lonely Person Who Comes.

CANDY FOR THE CHILDREN

At a Final Meeting to Arrange a Scheme Contributions Are Dropped Into a Monster Pie.

Plans for the big Christmas party to be given at the Grand Central Palace were discussed last night at the final rally of the Society for the Prevention of Useless Giving of the Vacation Committee at the Metropolitan Building. In the absence of Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Frances McNeil Bacon presided. The speakers were Kate Douglas Wiggin, (Mrs. George C. Riggs,) Alexander MacLachlan of the O'Neill-Adams Company, Mrs. W. C. Storey, President of the D. A. R., and Mrs. Rogers Bacon.

Mrs. Riggs talked about "The True Spirit of Giving," which, she said, means our Spug party on Christmas Day." The problem, she said, was what to give, and there was no better way of solving it than by advancing the propaganda of useful giving. We must war against the tasteless, thoughtless, ill-advised giving, Mrs. Roggs asserted, or early next year the modern Santa Claus would have to hang on the chimney a sign reading: "Do your Christmas shopping early."

Mr. MacLachlan said the giving of presents by employes to employer was bad for both and should be stopped. To a certain extent it took away the independence of the employer, he added, and in almost every case such a gift, if the truth were known, was unwelcome.

Mrs. Rogers Bacon talked of the new headquarters, reception rooms, and lodging house for girls which the Vacation Committee is establishing in buildings extending from 35 and 37 West Thirty-eighth Street, through to Thirty-ninth Street.

The huge pie, in which contributions for the Christmas party are to be placed, was on exhibtion at the meeting. Mr. MacLachlan dropped in $50 as he left the hall. Other contributions announced were $100 from Mrs. Elbert H. Gerry, $50 from Henry Bendel, and $10 from Mrs. Henry Seligman. It is the intention of the Spugs to play host on Christmas Day to every lonely person in the city.

There will be a mammoth Christmas tree, laden with candy for the children, and music by a band and dancing by 500 Campfire Girls in costume. Admission will be by ticket, and every Spug in the city will be privileged to invite a friend.

It was announced last night that the membership of the organization had grown in two years to 14,000, and that there was more than $100,000 now in the Vacation Savings Fund.

Mitchel's Law Firm to Dissolve.

The law firm of Mitchel & Mullan of 55 Liberty Street, in which Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel was associated with George W. Mullan, has sent out cards announcing its dissolution on Dec. 1.

BY the Way—that Christmas List—Of course you are "shopping early"—Here's a suggestion—

Give Something Electrical

Nearly all the important shops of the City now carry something electrical, suitable for gifts. Scores of useful and lasting appliances are also shown in our branch offices—something electrical for every member of the family The Electrical Directory of *The Edison Monthly* may help—sent for the asking

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Travel via the **New Jersey Central** on your next trip to Philadelphia, and prove that all the pleasant things its patrons say about it are true.

"YOUR WATCH IS YOUR TIME TABLE"

Trains leave every hour on the hour from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. and at midnight with sleepers from Liberty Street; ten minutes of the hour from West 23rd Street. Dining Car Service de Luxe at dining hours.

Here's an Oasis Cigarette—tried them?
Smoke some and note the real refreshment—and they taste just as good as they look
Don't forget Orange Letters
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EGYPTIAN Oasis
Cigarettes
GIFT AND COUPON IN EACH PACKAGE SEE THAT SEAL IS NOT BROKEN
In addition to the 10 Cigarettes you get these.

To make Oasis Egyptian Cigarettes supreme in their class

—our wonderful tobacco resources, our long manufacturing skill and experience were staked on our ability to turn out the best five cent cigarette.

Smoke them. You'll admit our claim is correct.

10 for 5¢

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE STATE OF THE UNION.

It is again in the form of an "address" and not in a message that President WILSON gives to Congress that "information of the state of the Union" which the Constitution requires of him. The state of the Union will not long remain what it is or what it has been from the beginning if the most important and far-reaching recommendation of the President's address is adopted by Congress and the country. We mean his urging the prompt enactment of legislation "for "primary elections throughout the "country in which the voters of the "several parties may choose their "nominees for the Presidency with-"out the intervention of nominating "conventions." If that system had prevailed in 1912, Mr. ROOSEVELT, not Mr. WILSON, would have addressed Congress yesterday. There would not have been two conventions at Chicago, there would have been no third party of Progressives, Mr. ROOSEVELT would have contested the Republican primaries with Mr. TAFT, and would, we think, have won the nomination. Then, being measurably more radical than Mr. WILSON, and immeasurably more noisy, he would, in the present somewhat excitable temper of the people, have carried the country at the polls. For one thing, instead of the terse, clear, and readable half-hour address to which Congress listened yesterday, members and Senators would have had upon their desks a 20,000-word message.

The direct nomination of Presidential candidates, now urged by the President himself, would be another change in the plan of the Government as formulated by the wise men who made the Constitution. They had frankly in view the protection of the people against themselves, against the excesses and the wrong-headedness of temporary majorities. For that reason provision was made that only one department of the three great branches of the Government, the House of Representatives, should be constituted by direct vote of the people. The members of the Senate were to be elected by State Legislatures—a removal by one degree from direct vote. The Electoral College was a device intended to accomplish a removal by one degree also in the case of the President. That device in practice became ineffective because even before National Conventions of the parties were held the people's choice for President was imposed upon the Electoral College no less clearly than the appointment of the Prime Minister is so determined in England. The appointments to the other branch of the Government, the judiciary, were intrusted to the President, with ratification by the Senate. Under this arrangement it was felt that "there would be little prob-"ability of a common interest to ce-"ment these different branches in a "predilection for any particular class "of electors," and there are some among us who feel that the plan of the founders has been justified in its works. The first breach was made by the Seventeenth Amendment, providing for the direct election of Senators. Under that amendment successors to those Senators, constituting one-third of the whole body, whose terms expire a year from the coming March, will be elected next Fall. The second modification is that now proposed by Mr. WILSON. For a third assault upon the system as established by the Constitution, the most subversive and dangerous of all, preparations are actively under way. Those restless Americans who insist that nothing has been well done in the past, and that nothing shall be done in the future save through the immediate, untrammeled, and unchecked exercise of the popular will, are already bringing up their artillery and working their range-finders in a concerted movement for the overthrow of the judiciary system. The Judges, too, are to be made mere serfs and registers of the popular will. No one who pays reasonably diligent attention to the literature of agitation can have any doubt about the intended attack upon the courts. Mr. ROOSEVELT has dinned his recall and referendum doctrines into the ears of the people, and he has even carried his propaganda to South America, where, fortunately, even of those who understand the English speech, not one in a hundred can have the least idea what he is talking about. The popular election of Senators will undoubtedly work a great degradation in the intellectual and statesmanlike quality of that body. The popular nomination of Presidential candidates would be a direct invitation to all plausible demagogues and blatherskites to make the contest. But the most momentous change of all would be that affecting the judiciary.

The President has in view trust legislation. His programme is not sweeping, it is not disturbing. Leaving the anti-trust law unaltered, he would reduce the area of debatable ground around it by further and more explicit legislation; he would clarify the act and facilitate its administration. The act under the interpretation of the Supreme Court is clear enough already, save for those who will not understand it, and we imagine that in attempting more explicit legislation Congress may stumble upon difficulties of which it now has very little idea. But upon this subject Mr. WILSON will enlighten Congress by a later special message. The President is possessed of the belief that the Government owes to its business communities the "immediate service" of preventing private monopoly more effectually than it has yet been prevented. If private monopoly has not already been pretty effectually prevented by the operation of statutes and economic laws, then common observation is at fault. The immediate service which the business men of the country ask of Government is a period of repose, not that they may pursue unlawful methods and revel in sinful gains, but that they may, with honesty and decency, attend to their affairs without being subject to the continual alarms sounded by politicians for their ends.

From Mr. ROOSEVELT the President has borrowed the words "social justice," which Mr. ROOSEVELT borrowed from others who went before him. Social justice comes first, says the President, and law is "vital only as it expresses and embodies it." Law should be the embodiment of social justice, and is, when made by just and competent legislators. But social justice is two-sided. Law or practice that exposes the railroads to the always greater demands of the tax-gatherer and the labor unions, while withholding permission for an increase of rates that would replenish exhausted treasuries, is not social justice. Congress has more need to recognize this truth than the President, who does seem to understand that business men should be relieved of all uncertainties of law and that a clear path should be indicated which they "can travel without anxiety." For that indication of interest in their welfare business men will be grateful.

The President is firm, and justly firm, in his attitude toward Mexico. The retirement of HUERTA is the indispensable condition of our countenancing the acts of the Mexican Government. At best he would have exercised "but a precarious and hateful power," and he has forfeited the respect and the moral support of those who at first stood with him. The President is encouraged to believe that the end is not far distant. Meanwhile, we shall maintain "our policy of watchful waiting." No positive or immediate change of policy toward the Philippines is indicated. What Mr. WILSON says has been said many times before. It has always been our aim to learn how best we may serve the Filipinos "and how "soon it will be possible and wise "to withdraw our supervision." The minor changes of policy already made have not received the approval of those best informed as to affairs in the archipelago, but at least the Administration is not resolved upon adopting a definite date for the development of so uncertain a condition as the competence of the Filipinos to govern themselves. For Alaska, Mr. WILSON recommends Government railroads. He is confident that by "conference and concession" relations can be worked out between the railroads and those who may possibly undertake to develop the resources of Alaska, which will result in benefit to the much-neglected and abused people of that part of our domain. Our policy thus far has sealed up Alaskan resources. Mr. WILSON would have them developed. That is an advance and a distinct gain.

THE POLICE LIST.

Police Commissioner WALDO is certifying to the Civil Service Commission names for appointment that rank, not first on the eligible list as Mayor GAYNOR instructed him to do, but second and third. We assume that this is contrary to the will of Mayor KLINE, who has announced that he will continue the policies of his predecessor.

The only exception which Mayor GAYNOR made to this rule of precedence in police appointments was that candidates standing second or third on the list might be recommended, provided an explicit statement of reasons for their preferment be filed in the Mayor's office. This Commissioner WALDO has not done in the present cases.

Instead, he has answered the protest of the Civil Service Commission that it is acting under an executive order which Mayor KLINE has not terminated, by issuing mandamuses in the cases of the men whom he has preferred. Of course, the civil service law permits the appointment of any candidate among the first three on the list, and Mr. WALDO is acting within the law. But he has clearly departed from the policy of the chief who appointed him to the Police Commissionership—and it was a good policy.

THE POSTAL VAN LAW IS NOW EFFECTIVE.

Conflicting reports have been published about the enforcement of the law rescinding the exemption of motor cars carrying United States mails from the traffic rules of this city. One report had it that the act of the Aldermen was not enforceable until approved by the Secretary of State, who might wait thirty days before assenting to its provisions; another that the ordinance must be filed with the Secretary of State at least thirty days, when it will automatically take effect.

The ordinance is in effect now. Section 288 of the motor vehicle law provides that nothing shall impair the validity or effect of any ordinances regulating the speed of motor cars or of any traffic regulations "hereto-"fore or hereafter made * * * in "any city of the first class." A further provision permits the local authorities "of other cities" than those of the first class to pass ordinances of a specified nature, requiring that official copies of the local ordinances "passed under the provisions of this sub-division" shall be filed with the Secretary of State at least thirty days before taking effect. We are advised from the office of the Secretary of State at Albany that the sub-division referred to does not include ordinances passed in this city of the first class.

If the drivers of the mail vans have been acting under the assumption that during this month they can ignore the act of the Aldermen, requiring them to respect the lives and safety of pedestrians according to the traffic rules, they should be brought sharply to account by the police.

A "REBEL RACE."

"We are of a rebel race by right of our Indian and Spanish blood," says Mr. FRANCISCO ESCODERO, who is set down as Foreign Minister in the as yet extremely "provisional" cabinet of Mr. CARRANZA; "nobody will ever dominate us." Clearly Mr. ESCODERO is preparing himself to take up the onerous duties of Foreign Minister in a very dubious spirit. The caution, reserve, and courtesy which pertain to that office are evidently not in his composition. We are quoting from the report of an interview with him in which he undertakes to warn the United States against making any arrangement with the Government of HUERTA. As nothing seems to be further from the desires of the Government at Washington than an "arrangement" of any sort with the present very shaky Government in the National Palace, we might have been spared the warning.

But the spirit displayed by this proudly rebellious statesman does not justify much hope in the permanence of any Government in which he bears a part. Peace and prosperity cannot be the lot of a country overrun by proud rebels carrying Mauser rifles and declaring that they cannot be dominated. There are half a hundred distinct varieties of that kind of patriotism in Mexico and that is the whole trouble. Mr. ZAPATA and his "provisional" Foreign Minister, whomsoever he may be, feel just as Mr. ESCODERO feels. Gen. GENOVEVO DE LA O and Gen. VILLA feel that way, too. So do the leaders of the bands in all the States. Something or somebody must teach Mexicans that the welfare of the Commonwealth must dominate, that the proud spirits of the born rebels must be subjected to the public good, or Mexico will continue indefinitely a land of rebellion.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S EXAMPLE.

Representative HENRY'S Anti-Trust bill unblushingly incorporates the principle enunciated in the Sundry Civil Service Appropriation bill, which President WILSON signed on June 23 last, exempting the labor organizations and farmers' associations from the restrictions of the Wilson Anti-Trust act. The President declared this "rider" to be, in his opinion, "unjustifiable in character and principle"—but he signed it. He gave this reason:

> I have signed this bill because I can do so without in effect limiting the opportunity or the power of the Department of Justice to prosecute violations of the law, by whomsoever committed. * * * I do not understand that the limitation was intended as either an amendment or interpretation of the anti-trust law.

But in a Washington dispatch to The Tribune, Representative HENRY, in explaining his bill, is made to say:

> Section 10 provides that the act shall not apply to members of organizations not for profit and without capital stock, or to agricultural products or live stock in the hands of the producer or raiser. This exception is deemed proper for the simple reason that, under an appropriation bill recently passed and signed by the President, Congress provided that no part of a fund appropriated and placed at the disposal of the Attorney General should be used in the prosecution of those belonging to labor organizations, &c. This shows the national will and intent as expressed by Congress.

President WILSON had said that the Department of Justice might continue to prosecute violations of the law by whomsoever committed. Representative HENRY now says that the passage of the appropriation rider and its signature by the President showed the national will and intent to keep the hands of the Department of Justice off from the labor unions and the farmers' organizations that might be restraining trade contrary to the intent of the anti-trust act. The Henry bill is not the Administration bill. It is not sponsored by President WILSON. But the mischievous result of giving effect to a proviso which expressly amounted to class privilege—which permitted certain classes to break a law with impunity—is all too evident in this measure drawn by the Chairman of the Rules Committee of the House.

The President, in signing the act containing the exemption, said that other appropriations supplied the Department with abundant funds to enforce the law. Having cut off from the impartial enforcement of the law one appropriation, the next step, which Mr. HENRY would logically take, is to cut off all appropriations. The President made himself a party to the first transaction, although he repudiated it in principle. Will he now speak out in condemnation of the extension of this principle in the Henry bill?

THE JOYLESS BACCHANAL.

It would be well if New York could imitate Chicago to the extent of prohibiting horn blowing and other street nuisances on New Year's Eve. A "safe and sane" farewell to the old year and welcome to the new are much to be desired. For many years the orgies of New Year's Eve have been disgraceful, so far as street rowdyism is concerned, and assuredly of no credit to any of the participants in the restaurant carryings-on. It may not be too late to devise some means of entertainment for the multitude which will be of a more wholesome and less degrading character, but if that must be deferred a word of remonstrance beforehand may serve to deter many from lending their countenance to the bacchanal. There is no harm in supper parties, there is no harm in greeting the New Year buoyantly, but the joyless, noisy all-night revels do not serve their purpose.

They were inspired, of course, by that craving for celebration which is common to all people, but rarely put in practice in the right spirit by Americans. The institution of a New Year's Eve festival in which the whole populace might at times take part, and in which everybody might feel some pride, ought to be possible. Meanwhile the practice of insulting inoffensive persons on the streets should be prohibited and people who are decent all the rest of the year should not tolerate at its dawn hard drinking and bad behavior.

As for the plan of the Chicago preachers to have prayers on New Year's Eve in those centres hitherto crowded by the revelers, it must be said that there is no lack of opportunity for praying in all cities at all times. The Watch Night services, too, are as well attended as ever. The vulgarity of the revelry can scarcely be mitigated by the infusion of religion, but something ought to be done to make the New Year's Eve of the crowds really joyful and inspiriting.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Her Reflex Full of Meaning.

A nursemaid talking with a policeman while her charge takes care of itself has been the subject of many a written and pictured jest. It is not recalled, however, that serious consequences have often followed the neglect of infants supposed to result from these conversations, and an incident of metropolitan life to which was deservedly accorded yesterday a good deal of space and prominent position in most of the city's papers does more than hint that the nursemaid can be mindful of her duty while thus engaged.

The unfortunate heroine of the lamentable adventure in question certainly was so mindful, and not only that, but she showed the devotion and self-sacrifice which, when demonstrated in an emergency giving no time for thought, are so highly significant as to character.

While this nurse was talking to her friend in uniform the steering gear of a rapidly passing automobile went somehow wrong and an instant later the heavy machine had turned, mounted the curb, and borne down upon the little group standing in assumed safety on the sidewalk. It grazed the man and hit the baby carriage squarely enough to throw it twenty feet, but the nurse, before this happened, had seized the child and lifted it out of harm's way just as she herself went down under the crushing wheels.

To say that this was reflex rather than conscious action would be easy, and might be—presumably would be—true. Nobody's reflexes are of that particular kind, however, and not those based on what is often, and wrongly, called "nature's first law," unless like actions based on thought and intention have preceded the sudden demand often enough to cause a psychic habit.

Even cowards are sometimes heroic when they have time to balance the consequences to themselves of yielding to instinctive or constitutional impulses. They, too, have their reward, but such heroism as this woman exhibited is a thing quite different and cowards are incapable of it. She, as a hired guardian, perhaps deserves more credit than would in similar circumstances a mother equally forgetful of self.

He Found What He Sought.

To look for and find in masterpieces little flaws, real or imagined, is an occupation that must have its mysterious joys, otherwise, as it brings no profit, the task would not command all the time and labor that are devoted to it, nor would every such discovery be so exultingly proclaimed. This conclusion is based, or rather its repetition was incited by the letter, printed on this page yesterday, in which a correspondent confessed that, having heard verbal perfection ascribed to GRAY'S "Elegy," he was moved carefully to examine the verses on the chance of proving this praise undeserved. And he did it, he thinks, having found no less than two errors in the lines:

> Their name, their years, spelt by the unlettered muse,
> The place of fame and elegy supply;
> And many a holy text around she strews
> To teach the rustic moralist to die.

"Name" should be "names," this authority declares, for the reason that the stones bore not one but several names, and "many a holy text," being singular, demands "teaches" instead of "teach"!

Now, just why GRAY put the word "name" in the singular and not in the plural might be made the subject of ingenious inquiry, with any one of half a dozen sufficient explanations as recompense and all inconclusive, but to see force in the diversity of village patronymics—that requires more than ingenuity; it demands perversity. As for "many a holy text," that does, indeed, the grammarians say, insist that a verb in immediate sequence be singular. Even the grammarians admit, however, with innumerable writers of both verse and prose, that if the verb be in a later clause the plural idea involved in "many" can properly be allowed to govern. Would our correspondent insist that when the estimable W. SCOTT, quoted by GOODE BROWN in debating this very question, wrote—

> In Hawick twinkled many a light,
> Behind him soon they set in night—

the "they" should have been turned to "it"? The change would at least be amusing—that much can be said for it.

Critics of this sort never will learn that rules for linguistic usage are not applied to, but are deduced from, writers like GRAY and SCOTT—that what such men do is right because they do it, and that no further justification is needed.

Americans Can Be Magnanimous.

By his decision to return his lately acquired BURNS manuscripts to the country where they belong, Mr. JOHN GRIBBEL has not only earned honor for himself, but he has done not a little, it is to be hoped and almost expected, toward decreasing Europe's curious and amusing, but not pleasant, animosity toward American collectors as a class.

He has shown that he, like the late Mr MORGAN, realizes the existence of reasons why treasures honestly bought and paid for should sometimes not be kept. Just why, however, such sensitiveness and generosity should be expected from Americans, or why they should be so bitterly denounced abroad when they do not exhibit those qualities, is decidedly mysterious.

Most European capitals more or less proudly display beautiful and precious things that were simply and literally stolen from other capitals and nobody thinks of sending them back or of asking their return.

CITY PLANNING EXHIBIT.

Should Teach New York the Need of Local Improvements.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The greatest credit is due the Merchants' Association for the Exhibition of City Planning which is now on view at the Public Library. Such an exhibition will go a long way to show the public what can be accomplished by intelligent planning and by holding to a plan once it is made. It also shows how far behind the largest and most important city in the United States is in such work. For the New York City exhibit is chiefly conspicuous for its absence, except for pictures of the New Grand Central Station and the New York Central's plans for the so-called improvement of Riverside Park waterfront—plans which were rejected last June, owing to the indignant protests of city improvement associations and property owners of the west side.

It is indeed strange that among such a large number of city exhibits New York should make such a poor showing. Can it be that the city considers its park system so perfect as to be beyond improvement? Or, perhaps, the whole situation is so muddled that any progress appears hopeless. The latter would seem to be nearer the truth. But New York—could the people only be made to realize it—with its unique waterfront and its many beautiful park possibilities, with but little careful planning and foresight could easily have a waterfront, parks, and boulevards second to no city in the world.

To accomplish any of these things a campaign of education is necessary; and it is for this reason, while giving it all due praise, that the present exhibition is open to criticism, inasmuch as it has permitted such a splendid opportunity to educate and crystallize taste slip by unheeded.

ELIZABETH OGDEN WOOD.
New York, Dec. 1, 1913.

The Gunmen's Pistols.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Do these New York gunmen get permits for carrying pistols? If not, how can they be known to the police as gunmen and carry pistols? Or do they represent an adjunctive police power, politically constituted? Could I, a plain citizen, not known as a gunman, "get away with it" without being "frisked" by the first cop I met? Wouldn't he go right to that suspicious bulge in my hip pocket? Where do the "unlicensed" gunman wear their guns?

If I had to frequent a lonely road, say in the Bronx, and against contingencies shoved a gun in my pocket, wouldn't I be likely to find myself "twixt the devil and the deep sea"?

I may not be from Missouri, but I'd like to be shown.

J. W. E.
New York, Dec. 1, 1913.

Pelham Parkway Unprotected.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The hold-up and robbery on the Pelham Parkway, reported recently in THE TIMES, prompts comment and inquiry. To one who very frequently uses the road, at all times of the day and often in the evening, in going to and from the city, it is surprising that a police officer is seldom met with.

The stretch of road from City Island to Bronx Park is a long one, and at night not too well lighted; it is undoubtedly patrolled at stated intervals, but if as much attention could be given to it as is centred at the junction of the Pelham road and the road leading to City Island many of us would feel better protected.

ELLSWORTH J. SMITH.
Larchmont, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1913.

Conscientious Women Voters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Everett P. Wheeler says that in Colorado the good women mostly stay at home on Election Day. The late Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker wrote: "I do not hesitate to say that the best women of Colorado have far more conscience in fulfilling their responsibilities as voters than the men of the same class."

Mr. Wheeler lives in New York. Mrs. Decker lived in Colorado and was President of the State Federation of Clubs and Chairman of the State Board of Charities. He speaks from imagination. She spoke from knowledge. ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.
Dorchester, Mass., Dec. 1, 1913.

A Defect of Street Signs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am pleased to note in THE TIMES a letter headed "Street Signs Cannot Be Seen." The new signs on Fifth Avenue, Amsterdam Avenue, &c., could be greatly improved in a decidedly simple way, namely, by raising one of them straight up the post from six to twelve inches above its present position.

As they are at present, it is easily possible for one of the signs to cut off a view of the other. By raising the cross street signs, for example, this defect would be remedied and the result would be as near perfection as would seem possible.

New York, Dec. 1, 1913. A. E. S.

THE PRESIDENT AT MASS.

A Protestant Divine Can See Nothing Wrong About It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me, as a Presbyterian minister of forty years' service, to thank you for your recent editorial on President Wilson's attendance at Roman Catholic worship on Thanksgiving Day.

Mr. Wilson is not only a thoroughgoing Presbyterian, but is evidently more conversant with the real spirit of his Church than are his critics. While Presbyterians are stanch defenders of their own rights and liberties, they, at the same time, recognize as parts of the Christian Church all who believe in Jesus Christ as the Supreme Head and Teacher of religion. Reverent attendance at the worship of other Christians in no way implies, except in the minds of sticklers, any departure from the faith or spirit of one's own denomination. On the other hand, it shows a wider and wiser interpretation of Presbyterianism itself.

As a Presidential act, Mr. Wilson's visit to the Roman Catholic Church was especially commendable. He is the chosen political leader of 15,000,000 citizens of that cult, as well as of 40,000,000 Protestants. The separation of Church and State in this country does not mean antagonism of the Government to any form of religion; rather the duty of supporting, legally and morally, all religions without distinction, and all their movements for the uplift of the people. If a wise Roman Catholic should one day become President, we Protestants would certainly be quick to commend his wisdom and charity if he should appear at a Presbyterian missionary congress in Carnegie Hall, or as President Jefferson did, send his congratulations to a Methodist conference on news of a revival of righteousness within its bounds. Surely, our honored Chief Justice White lost no prestige as a true Roman Catholic by attending the inauguration of Dr. Hibben, the successor of Dr. Wilson, as President of Princeton University, which was founded by Presbyterians, and, with the exception of Dr. Wilson himself, has never had at its head any other than a Presbyterian divine.

To this I may add that the peculiar circumstances of his appearance in the Roman Catholic Church in Washington put upon President Wilson almost an obligation in courtesy to do as he did. The representatives of Pan-Americanism—chiefly from Roman Catholic countries—were the guests of our nation. They honored our peculiar American Thanksgiving custom by observing the day with religious service. Nothing could have been more gracious than for our President to join them in their worship.

JAMES M. LUDLOW.
East Orange, N. J., Dec. 1, 1913.

A SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

President Has No Power to Help or Defeat It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Washington dispatches announce that a committee of suffragists will call at the White House to ask President Wilson how he stands on the question of votes for women. If those well-meaning but overzealous and not overinformed women suppose that in his official capacity he can do anything to help or hinder the submission of a constitutional amendment they are mistaken. When the joint resolution for submitting the Thirteenth Amendment was laid before President Lincoln he said: "I think this does not require my signature, but I shall sign it merely to express my private approval." If it did not require his signature, of course, on the other hand, it was not subject to his veto. If Mr. Lincoln was right in this (and usually he was right,) then the same rule applies to Mr. Wilson.

If the question should be submitted to popular vote in New Jersey the President could go home and cast a ballot like any other voter. At the polls a ballot would be handed to him, and he would be required to enter a booth, mark it, fold it, and then come out and give it to the inspector, who, without unfolding it, would put it into the box. Thus no one could know how he voted, unless he himself chose to tell, and no one would have any right to question him. Apparently the suffragists need a little schooling as to the structure of government and the nature of the ballot they are so desirous to wield.

They do many things that indicate ignorance of the fact that the ballot method of voting is prescribed by law for the purpose of enabling the voter to express his will secretly and unquestioned, free from all intimidation and fear of personal consequences.

ROSSITER JOHNSON.
New York, Dec. 1, 1913.

Unlit Clifton.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Oct. 22 or 23 there was an explosion in the power house of the Richmond Light & Railroad Company. Since then the Borough of Richmond has been without street lights. Holdups at night occur quite frequently, and burglars have begun to work in this neighborhood.

As we have only a small force of police in this borough we are practically at the mercy of these criminals. And yet the authorities do not seem to make any attempt to restore normal lighting conditions, to which the taxpayers certainly are entitled. It is hard to imagine that such conditions can exist in one of the boroughs of the City of New York, and it is time for our officials to do something even if they do go out of office at the end of the year.

E. GOMMEL.
Clifton, S. I., Dec. 1, 1913.

The Cruller-Doughnut Question.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One way of stating the question is: Is a doughnut ever a cruller? In other words, I defy you to find any agreement of authorities so that one may know whether these two terms define the shape or the materials out of which both delicacies are made.

Perhaps your correspondents will rush to the defense of their own favorite nomenclature and some standard usage may be discovered.

To put my question in another way: Does the hole itself determine the baptismal name?

WILLIAM I. HENRY.
New York, Dec. 1, 1913.

Aid for Widowed Mother.

Until her husband's death, two years ago, the care of the home and her seven children was all that the wife of a laborer had to concern her. The sudden change was bewildering; but she was courageous, and with help she has met it. Sorrow has again come to her in her baby's death, and it has been necessary to place the six-year-old boy, found to be mentally deficient, where he can have the attention he needs. Her eldest daughter has married, and, aside from the help which her son-in-law gives her, the widow must still depend on the generosity of others, as her own earnings from doing occasional washings amount to only a dollar or two a week.

The three boys and their eight-year-old sister go regularly to school. To pay the rent of a home for these, and give them plenty to eat during the year, $150 is needed. The Charity Organization Society asks for this amount that this mother, who can give her children such good personal care, may keep them with her.

Gifts may be sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be acknowledged.

The society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions sent in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES: "A. D. Z." $2.50; "Cash," $1; "L. S. B.," $1; "D. L. G.," $1; "A. H. S.," $2; Mrs. Colin W. Simpson, $5; Mrs. Payson Merrill, $3; "I. M. B.," $2; "F. B. N.," $1; "E. A. C.," $1, and "L. S. B.," $1.

THE SCHOOL POLICIES.

Mr. Churchill's Progressive Plan Analyzed by an Expert.

The following letter is addressed to THE TIMES by an educational expert generally acknowledged to be one of the best in this country.—Editor THE TIMES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The "new and progressive school policies" having now been authoritatively announced, it is proper to scan them closely in order to see precisely what they propose that is either new or progressive. Let me first set down in brief the problems, as Mr. Churchill expresses them, and next the remedies by which he—the lay President engaged in formulating educational procedures—expects to solve them. I use the apparently full statement printed in The Evening Mail, Dec. 1.

Problems—Present course no longer meets social conditions, society being for the most part industrial and commercial. Business demands better preparation; old course too ambitious, too technical and scientific.

Remedies—(1) Arithmetic: Square root omitted; inventional exercises shortened and put with drawing; metric system cut down; decimals and fractions separately treated. Larger time allowance for entire subject.

(2) Drawing: New standards established, so that teachers know exactly what to do; new drawing book to be issued by the board.

(3) Music: Technical instruction merged with choral or individual singing.

(4) History: English history abolished; American history to be more concretely treated. Influence of foreign nations on us to be considered.

(5) Redistribution of time in English.

Other changes are postponed to the future and are described in too general terms to be subjected to discussion at this stage. What, now, is the educational outcome of this "progressive" revision of the Grammar School curriculum? In the first place, there is not the remotest connection between the high-sounding "problems" which are first announced, and the subsequent "remedies" with which it is proposed to solve them. The present course no longer meets social conditions—a very profound observation; it will be made to meet them by omitting square root and English history, and bringing together technical and choral instruction in music! Mr. Churchill and his associates have tardily learned—from really progressive educators—what they suppose they have discovered for themselves,—viz., that the school problem has shifted and complicated; but they are so far from grasping the meaning of the phrases which they have picked up as to suppose that sleight of hand performances with the existing curriculum will meet the needs of the situation. In other words, the problem, as Mr. Churchill states it in The Mail, and the remedies that have been determined on, have no bearing on each other whatsoever.

The changes themselves are for the most part too trivial and too barren to talk about. They are just such tinkerings as have been in progress since time began: a little more of this, a little less of that; this shifted here, that put there. Some of them are doubtless improvements; others are immaterial; some are positively bad; others mere absurdities (as, for example, to cut out English history and then "to consider the influence of other nations in American history"). The trivial rearrangements may be desirable—they will have no perceptible influence in changing the character or improving the output of the New York schools. They will be without effect, because nothing that happens as a result of slight readjustments of the existing curriculum is comparable in importance with the part played by the skill, personality and spirit of the teacher, of whose commanding position glib talk about "progressive policies" betrays no appreciation at all. Unquestionably the able teacher can be helped or harmed by the tasks which she is set to do; but the changes above described do not even scratch the surface. The "progressive policies," as far as they have been definitely formulated, may therefore be conservatively described as containing absolutely no novelty, as showing no genuine resourcefulness and no real grasp of the problem. The mountain has been in labor, and it has brought forth—a mouse!

EDUCATOR.
New York, Dec. 1, 1913.

San Francisco Pottage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The indifference of the public to the proposed destruction of Hetch Hetchy Valley is amazing. If there were a proposal to flood Yosemite Valley for any purpose whatever there would be a wall of horrified protest from all intelligent people, but when it is suggested that the great Hetch Hetchy Valley, only thirty miles away from Yosemite, similar in character and equal in beauty, should be filled with water and destroyed for all time it is met with indifference.

It has been proved that San Francisco can get water from the McCloud River almost as cheaply as from the Tuolumne, but she wants the latter because there she could get power as well as water. In order that San Francisco can have cheaper electricity, the whole nation is to be deprived forever of one of the most beautiful and wonderful places in the whole world.

If we permit this unnecessary vandalism we prove ourselves a foolish and improvident nation, selling our birthright for a mess of pottage and letting San Francisco eat the pottage.

MARGARET ARMSTRONG.
New York, Dec. 1, 1913.

THE REASON.

"A water color? And, dear me,
I'm dying for a muff!"
"Ha! Christmas nears! That's why
sly Claude
Got mad at me! Mere bluff!"
"From Uncle John to Little Ned!
Two rabbits! He forgets
That I've grown up—have gone to
work—
And have no time for pets!"
"A box of candy? What, one more?
From Percy! What's the use
Of self-denial? They suspect
I'm trying to reduce!"
"Such nerve of Madge, to send this
vase,
When I've sent her a boa!
(It's just like one I saw last week
Down in the ten-cent store!")
"To think that Hakes, with all his
wealth,
Hands me a dollar bill!
I've been his waiter for a year;
My! He's the stingy pill!"
"Got me a tie? New cubist style?
Why, Susan, dear, how kind!
(Great Scott! It's one of those to wear
Where folk are deaf and blind!")
"Well, think of that! A Christmas
card!
What I sent her cost ten!"
"I'm mortified! The price mark's left
On that jabot I sent Jen!"
"Cigars! From Kate! I know the
brand—
Burlap—excelsior stuffed!"
"'Cause Daisy only got six dolls
The saucy child is huffed!"
"Well, no one likes a janitor!
Their tips all tell me that!"
"A loving cup to give the boss?
Good-bye, warm coat, new hat!
* * * * * *
And thus the Christmas chorus swells—
There's many a snarl and shrug,
And bitter word; so that is why
I'm bound to be a Spug!

ELLA A. FANNING.

TIMES SQ. EXPRESS STATION

A Hundred Reasons for It, Says The Brooklyn Times.

From The Brooklyn Times.

For the convenience of the traveling public of Brooklyn, as well as the business interests of the whole city, there should be an express station at Forty-second Street on the B. R. T. subway now in course of construction through Broadway, across the river. The Public Service Commission is considering the question now, and Commissioners McCall and Williams are on record in favor of it. No sound reason has been put forward against the suggestion, and there are a hundred reasons to support it.

One of the greatest errors made in the construction of the present Subway was the failure to establish an express station at Forty-second Street. Thousands of passengers are daily inconvenienced by this omission, which should not be repeated in the new tube. Times Square is the traffic centre of Manhattan, and its importance in this respect will be increased by the construction of the dual subway system. The time to provide for the future is in the present.

Patent Merit in the Demand.

From The Evening Sun.

There is patent merit in the growing demand for a station on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit subway under Forty-second Street and at Times Square. Here is one of the great centres of contemporary trafic in this town.

But if it be agreed, as it must on all sides, that there should be an express station here, it is not less plain that no entrance to this station should be from the triangle bounded by Broadway, Seventh Avenue, and Forty-second Street on which the present Times Building stands.

The reason is patent. Irving's description of Trenton as pleasantly situated above the falls of the Delaware to "encourage navigation" would fairly apply to a new subway station situated on an island surrounded by three of the most turbulent and stormy of traffic streams in this town.

To compel thousands of subway passengers to risk life and limb by crossing Broadway, Seventh Avenue or Forty-second Street to enter the new subway would be to expose them to perils which are unnecessary, and in addition such a station would be inevitably shunned by thousands more who would naturally desire to use it.

There should be a subway station at this point, an express station on the new line. But the entrance should be from the side, not the centre, and by safe, not dangerous, approaches.

There should be in addition prompt and careful examination of the future method of solving the problem presented by Columbus Circle, at no distant time destined to be the centre of the traffic of this town.

Important Traffic Centre.

From The Staats-Zeitung.

The incessant energy with which the Broadway Association is directing its efforts to the erecting of an express station in connection with the Broadway tube of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will forestall the conclusion that this important question be put before the public again for discussion. A request for it has been laid before the managing commission of the so-called association, and the commission will take the question next into consideration. While Commissioner Eustis is of the opinion that the circle interested in the question should have the final word, Chairman McCall as well as Commissioner Williams incline toward granting the demand; yes, Mr. McCall has declared himself in the strongest words for the desired express station in Times Square.

According to the plans adopted for the present, the Broadway section of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company shall maintain only a local station at Forty-second Street, and this shall extend in a southerly direction to Fortieth Street, while the demand of the business people insists that between Forty-second Street and Forty-fourth Street there should be an express station. Against the completion of the last project the engineers of the commission have raised various objections on the ground that the technical difficulties must inevitably prove insurmountable. It is plain that there is a local station of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company already at Times Square, and the extension of the Steinway tunnel will bring with it only an accumulation of the traffic already there. That Times Square is a truly important traffic centre, and the building of the express station demanded by the Broadway Association seems worth while if for this reason alone, must be granted, still it is questionable in the face of the technical difficulties if the fulfillment of this wish can possibly be accomplished.

Natural Point for Express Station.

From The Brooklyn Citizen.

The agitation heretofore confined to Manhattan for the substitution of Times Square for Forty-seventh Street as an express stop of the B. R. T.'s Broadway-Fifty-ninth Street line has spread to Brooklyn. Inasmuch as this line is part of the Brooklyn system the location of the stations in Manhattan has a direct concern for Brooklynites.

Times Square is the natural point for an express station, inasmuch as it is the centre of the theatrical and hotel district. It is fair to assume, however, that the engineers, in locating the express stop at Forty-seventh Street and ignoring this central point, must have had good reasons, and, therefore, the attitude of Mr. McAneny in refusing to commit himself until the matter comes before the Board of Estimate and all the facts laid before it, is the correct attitude

JUNIOR COTILLION BRINGS OUT BUDS

Brilliant Throng at Sherry's at First Dance—Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge Receives.

MANY DINNER HOSTESSES

At Entertainments for Debutantes —Cotillions to be Reorganized Into Junior Assemblies.

The first of this season's Junior Cotillions was held at Sherry's last night, with a large attendance of the Winter's débutantes. The third dance of the season's series will conclude the Junior Cotillions as such, but they will be reorganized into the Junior Assemblies and will, it is believed, continue their brilliant social success. It is eighteen years since Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes inaugurated them. Mrs. Dodge, however, soon took entire charge after Mrs. Stokes retired, and through her management these dances gained in prestige from season to season. When turkey trotting came into vogue an effort was made to introduce it at the Junior Cotillion, but Mrs. Dodge eliminated it at its start.

Two years ago, owing to the demand for general dancing, the cotillion was given up and the name of the dances was really a misnomer, so the change of name has been decided upon, and as Mrs. Dodge desires to devote her time to different objects, a committee of three, of which Mrs. Dodge is one, will make the changes. Mrs. Arthur B. Emmons and Mrs. Charles Steele are the other members appointed to do the reorganization work. After that Mrs. Dodge will retire from the committee.

Mrs. Dodge Receives.

Mrs. Dodge received last night, and had receiving with her Mrs. Pierre Mali and Mrs. Archibald Rogers. The dancing was in the large ballroom. At midnight a supper was served in the small ballroom.

Many dinners preceded the dance, the hostesses including Mrs. William Allen Butler, Mrs. Walter F. Chappell, Mrs. B. Ogden Chisolm, Mrs. Gilbert Colgate, Courtlandt P. Dixon, Mrs. Kenneth Frazier, Mrs. Philip Hiss, Mrs. William H. Parsons, Mrs. Henry A. Todd, Mrs. Warren E. Dennis, and Miss Schermerhorn.

Mrs. Chappell's dinner was for Miss Charlotte Strong, and the other guests were the Misses Margaret Warren, Louise Herrick, Lentilhon Gilford, Anne Bradley, Isabel Cummins, Edith Farr, and Louise Chappell; also Francis Geer, Shelton Farr, Rudolph Kuhnhardt, Harold Harvey, Jesse Hoyt, Rutherfurd Lawrence, Wilmer Hoffman, and W. Bache Brown.

Mrs. Chisolm's guests were besides her daughter, Miss Dorothy Chisolm, the Misses Kathryn Steele, Louise Trevor, Joy Williams, Mary Cumnock, Mary Alexander, Miriam Harriman, Katharine Oakman, Margaret Henderson, Mai Watson, Emelie Ford, Winifred Chisolm, and Messrs. William B. Dinsmore, Jr., Shepard Krech, Irving Pardee, John N. Stearns, Jr., Guy Carleton, Lyman Butler, Elliott Cobb, William C. Bowers, J. Fahys Cook, Nicholas Tilney, Charles E. Miller, and Mr. Chisolm.

Mrs. Dixon entertained for Miss Louise Dixon, and other guests were Miss Elizabeth Griggs, Miss Bessie Kirkpatrick, and Messrs. Warren Smith, Frederick Woolcy, Sidney Henshaw, and Herbert Lord.

Dinner for Miss Helen Hiss.

Mrs. Hiss's dinner was for Miss Helen Hiss, and those invited were the Misses Caroline Wyeth, Elise Francke, Alice Haven, Katherine Porter, Hilda Hiss, and Miss Gallaher of Belfast, Ireland; De Coursey Fales, William F. Fairchild, Alden Talbert, Vivian Palmieri, Herman Murray, and Charles Atsit.

Mrs. Parsons entertained for her second daughter, Miss Edith Parsons. The guests included, besides Miss Laura Parsons, the Misses Flora McAlpin and Katherine Flagg, Truman Handy, Forrest Butterworth, Arthur Holden, Wellington Hay, Eugene Moore, and John Parsons.

Mrs. Todd's dinner was for her daughter, Miss Lisa Todd. The guests included the Misses Mary Woodin, Vieva Fisher, and Clover Todd, Edmund Peaslee, Andrew Shiland, James Duane Livingston, Jr., Reginald Willis, Paul Bonner, and Stewart Peck.

Mrs. Kenneth Frazier's small dinner for Miss Veronica Frazier included as guests Archibald King, Emlen Drayton of Philadelphia, and Thayer Jaccaci.

Mrs. Warren E. Dennis was a dinner hostess, taking her guests afterward to the cotillion. Her guests were the Misses Caryl Hackstaff, Rhoda Tanner, Le Brun Parsons, Elizabeth Hirlin, Mildred Dennis; also William Remsen, W. Brenton Welling, Jr., Sidney Dillon Ripley, George Morton Miller, Jr., Livingston Short, and Frederic J. Dennis.

Mrs. Archibald M. Denny chaperoned a party to the dance made up of her sister, Miss Elinor Kendall, the Misses Dorothy Keene Taylor, Frances Judson, Andre Gross, Robert Brown, Herbert Dickinson, Gardiner Millett, and S. Van Vechten.

Miss Katie Schermerhorn gave a small dinner and took her guests, chaperoned by her cousin, Mrs. Alfred Schermerhorn, to the dance. These guests were the Misses Natalie Matthews, Marion W. Ha" Dorothy Young, John Matthews, John Adams, Wallace Chauncey, and Edwin Dickinson.

Mrs. Cleveland Dodge's dinner guests included the Misses Katharine Emmons, Dorothy King, Augusta McCagg, Miss Kissel, and Miss Dodge.

Mrs. Butler had among her dinner guests the Misses Lydia Coit Butler, Louise Tiffany Frank, Helen Hyde, Carl Boker, and Steele Du Bosque.

Among Those at the Dance.

Others at the dance were the Misses Mary Bryan, Mildred Dennis, Evelyn Scott, Cordelia Hepburn, Louise Herrick, Candace Hewitt, Marie L. Rodewald, Coline Ingersoll, Louise Trevor, Helen de F. Griffin Elvine Richard, Elizabeth Klapp, Margaret Clarkson Henderson, Elsie Stevens, Annie Gilbert, Christina Nicholls, Margaret Warren, Noeline Haskins, Estelle Romeyn, Mary Cumnock, Katharine Oakman.

Also Beatrice Burrill, Rosetta Carson, Maud Coster, Elise Francke, Margaret Trevor, Eleanor Hartshorne, Julia Edey, Emelie Ford, Florance and Grace Colgate, Betty Carson, Cornelia de L. Cammann, Lydia Coit Butler, Amy Bradish Johnson, Hilda Hiss, Gertrude Mali, Helen Star Paris, Laura Parsons, Lisa Todd, Constance Williams, and others.

This year's patronesses are Mrs. W. G. Bates, Mrs. C. S Bryan, Mrs. W. A. Butler, Mrs. Charles Cammann, Jr.; Mrs. W. M. Carson, Mrs. Walter F. Chappell, Mrs. B. Ogden Chisolm, Mrs. Gilbert Colgate, Mrs. Warren E. Dennis, Mrs. G. P. Dixon, Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mrs. Arthur B. Emmons, Mrs. Kenneth Frazier, Mrs. John Farr, Mrs. H. Ward Ford, Mrs. John P. Gilford, Mrs. Frank E. Hagemeyer, Mrs. J. M. Hartshorne, Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, Mrs. E. Hicks Herrick.

Mrs. Edward P. Hewitt, Mrs. Philip Hiss, Mrs. W. M. V. Hoffmann, Mrs. J. J. Janeway, Mrs W. Beals Kendall, Mrs Eugene Klapp, Mrs. Walter G. Oakman, Mrs. Francis U. Paris, Mrs. W. H. Parsons, Mrs. H. Hobart Porter, Mrs. Ogden M. Reid, Mrs. Archibald Rogers, Mrs. Alfred Schermerhorn, Mrs. Charles Steele, Mrs. James Remsen Strong, Mrs. Lindsley Tappin, Mrs. H. A. Todd, Mrs. H. G. Trevor, Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, and Mrs. Waldron Williams.

Hunyadi János

Natural Laxative Water

Speedy Sure Gentle

Quickly Relieves

CONSTIPATION

OPERA SUBSCRIPTION POLICY

Metropolitan to Tell Soon Its Plan for Next Season's Tickets.

It was said at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday that the policy which will be adopted in regard to the sale of its subscription tickets next season is now being considered actively, and that a statement of intention would probably be forthcoming in a few days. It is thought the new policy will take some form which will allow subscribers not now on the books who would prefer to deal directly with the opera company to do so, and at the same time provide for such persons as would prefer to deal with the agencies to follow their inclination.

The officials of the opera company recognize, they say, that there are benefits to be obtained by subscribers from the agencies which the house regulations will not permit their extending to the public, such as obtaining subscriptions for smaller numbers of performances and returning tickets which cannot be used for a particular performance.

LUNCHEONS FOR DEBUTANTES.

Parties for Misses Griffin, Wyeth, and Hall.

Dr. Henry A. Griffin gave a luncheon yesterday for his débutante daughter, Miss Helen de Forest Griffin, at Sherry's. Mrs. Robert A. Sands and Miss Olyphant chaperoned the party of twenty-six, who were seated at four tables, each having a centrepiece of gardenias, which was separated into corsage bouquets.

The guests were the Misses Barbara Shedd, Katherine Husted, Mai Watson, Dorothy Anderton, Margaret Porter, Katharine Sands, Dorothy Chisolm, Louise Frank, Penelope Sears, Coline Ingersoll, Marie Taller, Margaret Warren, Elvine Richard, Dorothy Hollister, Joy Williams, Noeline Haskins, Constance Peabody, Naomi Andrews, Alida Banks, Dorothy Keene Taylor, Marie Rodewald, Caryl Hackstaff, Vera Cravath, Elizabeth Kendall, and Elizabeth Klapp.

Mrs. C. Grosvenor Wyeth gave a luncheon at her residence, 9 East Seventy-fifth Street, for her daughter, Miss Caroline Wyeth. The guests included the Misses Augusta McCagg, Evelyn Brown, Katherine Oakman, Rosetta Carson, Dorothy King, Louise Butler, Elise Francke, Mary Baker, Priscilla Bull, Mildred Dennis, and Emelie Ford. The table was decorated in green, and there were white carnations corsage bouquets for the girls.

Mrs. Newlin Hooper gave a luncheon at the Colony Club for Miss Marion Wells Hall, the débutante daughter of Mrs. Benjamin E. Wells. The guests besides Miss Hall were the Misses Gabrielle Gourd, Lentilhon Gilford, Katie Schermerhorn, Dorothy Taylor, and Edith Milliken.

DANCE FOR MISSES HAMILTON.

Baroness de Graffenried Hostess for Her Daughters.

The Baroness de Graffenried was the hostess last evening at an informal and small dance at 875 Park Avenue, for her daughters, the Misses Gertrude and Violet Hamilton.

The hostess, in black panne velvet and point lace; Miss Gertrude Hamilton, in white satin, and Miss Violet Hamilton, in peach-colored brocade, received. A buffet supper was served at midnight. The guests asked included Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius W. Ransom, Mr. and Mrs. Lyttleton Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Lowry Gillett, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Minton, Mr. and Mrs. Noel Carpender, Mr. and Mrs. Eradish Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. John Aspegren.

The Misses Isabel and Mabel Hitchcock, Lentilhon Gilford, Frances Judson, Amy Johnson, Caroline Ward, Beulah Hepburn, Caramai Carroll, Frances Ward, Carol Kobbe, Mildred Rice, Elizabeth Kirlin, Elsie Ladew, Audrey Osborn, Ada Bryce Gray, Anne Glover, and the Misses Page Brown.

Also Alfred Macclay, Fairfax Ayres, Angier Duke, W. Bruce Brown, Freeman Smith, Dr. McLane, Barton Plumb, Alexander Orr, Charles Requa, Henry Rudkin, Edgar Shaw, J. C. Fremont, Dunbar Adams, Francis and Maurice Roche, Daniel Lawton, Jr., Theodore Crane, Alexander Hamilton, Jr., Harold Sterner, Ralph Kirlin, Lauren Carroll, Robert Wilcox, Lindley Atterbury, Henry Emmet, T. Sanford Beatty, Harvey Ladew, Burgess Wooley, Louis Keller, and Edward L. Norton, Jr.

CHARITY DANCE AT THE RITZ.

Benefit for the Downtown Day Nursery Yields $4,000.

There was a large attendance last night at the dance given at the Ritz-Carlton for the benefit of the Downtown Day Nursery, and about $4,000 was realized by the sale of tickets. It was a late dance, and several large dinners preceded it.

Those receiving included Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman, Mrs. F. C. Bishop, Mrs. Oliver Jennings, Miss Iselin, Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, and Mrs. G. Louis Boissevain. Mrs. William B. Bristow, who looked after the sale of tickets, did not assist in receiving on account of mourning.

Tango dancers from the Argentine entertained the assembly at midnight. The floor Committee consisted of Horace Stebbins, William Stewart, Richard Peters, W. Scott Cameron, Ashbel Barney, G. Louis Boissevain, and Francis Roche.

Among the patronesses were Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, Mrs. Eugene Hale, Mrs. H. P. Whitney, Mrs. Henry S. Redmond, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mrs. John Magee, Mrs. J. Frederic Kernochan, Mrs. Richard L. Morris, Mrs. W. A. Read, Miss Mary Fowler, Mrs. Paulding Fosdick, and Mrs. Payne Whitney.

FAIR FOR TEMPLE ISRAEL.

Sixty-three Girls Serve Tea at Bazaar at Hotel Astor.

There was a large attendance yesterday both at the afternoon and evening sessions of the fair and bazaar given for the Temple Israel of Harlem and its schools and allied charities in the belvedere atop the Hotel Astor. There were many attractive booths, and a tea room where sixty-three girls, under the management of Mrs. King, served tea.

Among the novelties was a large cake made without milk, butter, or eggs to demonstrate the possibilities of the low cost of living, although a slice of the cake sold for 25 cents. Programmes autographed by Secretary of State Bryan were also on sale. There was dancing at both sessions.

This afternoon the children will be in evidence. The fair will continue until Saturday evening, Friday evening and Saturday afternoon excepted.

Mr. and Mrs. Slokom Sail for Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Slokom sailed yesterday for Europe on the Laconia for a six months' trip. Mrs. Slokom was Miss Sue Catharine Dickinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Magruder Dickinson, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., and her marriage to Mr. Slokom, whose home is in Lancaster, Penn., took place on last Monday evening at the home of the bride's parents.

Miss Mildred Mordaunt's Debut.

Mrs. Francis Livingston Pell gave a coming-out tea yesterday at 14 East Sixtieth Street to introduce her cousin, Miss Mildred C. Mordaunt. Mrs. Pell, in white satin veiled with black net, the débutante, in white panne velvet and silver, and Miss Elizabeth Mordaunt, in blue panne velvet, received. Miss Elizabeth McVickar and Miss Louisa Livingston of Albany were at the tea table. The Misses Augusta McCagg, Anna Wright, Veronica Frazier, Sarah Williams, and Elizabeth Burrill assisted.

FEINBERG—SPELKE.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Feinberg of Noroton, Conn., formerly of this city, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Bertha Inez Feinberg, to Morris Spelke of Stamford, Conn.

JAMES—WANGLER.

Mrs. Ralph Arbogast of Union City, Mich., announces the engagement of her sister, Miss Marguerite Gardiner James, to Albert McCrcery Wangler of Flushing, L. I. Mr. Wangler is a graduate of Princeton, class of 1912. No date has been set for the wedding.

BEDFORD GIRLS SEE THEIR LIVES IN PLAY

Drama Beginning in a Reformatory, Telling of Girl's Struggles, Given for Them.

APPLAUD ITS TEACHINGS

Molly, Miss Crothers's Heroine in 'Ourselves,' Has Views of Men and Morals That Are Highly Approved.

The members of the theatrical company playing "Ourselves" at the Lyric Theatre gave a performance yesterday afternoon before the girls of the New York State Reformatory at Bedford Hills.

There are more than 500 women and girls in the reformatory serving sentences for all manner of crime, and about 300 of these, number limited by the size of the assembly hall, saw in the play given yesterday a clear-cut picture of their own lives. Molly, the chief character, played by Miss Grace Elliston, was one of themselves.

Miss Rachel Crothers, the writer of the play, actually got her local color from the institution. The first act was laid in a public institution of the same order and the slang, profanity, and the common witticisms, and even the lively fight between Molly and another of the girls, were all faithful reproductions of actual events at Bedford at one time or another.

The 300 who saw the play recognized it at once as a picture of their own lives. They laughed at the fun of it and they wept at the tragedy of it and they shouted enthusiastic applause when Molly came out triumphant. The response to every shadow of meaning in the play affected the players so strongly that many of their lines were unfinished, and they actually sobbed as they took refuge behind the curtains that formed the side wings. This gave a strange realism to their acting, and the spectators of audience and players were deeply moved. Miss Crothers, who had not intended to stay through the play, could not be dragged away and made her first public curtain speech to the girls to thank them for their appreciation of her play. She, too, was in tears and choked at her last words.

The play, in brief, is a story of Molly of the reformatory and a Miss Barrington who wishes to help such girls and takes Molly to her own home. There she grows strong enough to break away from "her man," but falls again through her love for Bob, the brother of her protectoress, an artist. His wife, discovering this, he casts Molly aside and tells his wife that such girls as she are no more between husband and wife than the wind that blows.

There was no doubt of the appreciation of the reformatory girls yesterday. They laughed with delight when one of the girls on the stage told the other in plain language to go to very warm regions or talked of the blanked washrag she had made, and they giggled when girls of their class were described as young and ignorant. Their first spontaneous applause came when in the talk with Miss Barrington of the condition of reformatory girls it was said:

"Once we get to locking up the men we'll get somewhere, and never before."

Every one of the 300 women and girls clapped an instant approval of that. It was the first feeling expressed by one of them to Dr. Katharine Bement Davis, founder and Superintendent of the reformatory, when, speaking of different men who had come into her young life, which had been one of hardship and suffering, she said:

"I don't see why I am any worse than those men."

"You are not," answered Miss Davis; "it is only the way people feel."

The girls laughed appreciatively and understandingly when Molly, telling Miss Barrington of her life, said "that if the men weren't kind, why, you got used to it," and, asked if she gave up all the money she made, said, "Sure, you have to." The girls laughed also when Molly, in response to a surprised question as to her running away from a nice home like that in the reformatory, said:

"What do they think I am—a lily blossom?"

But there were handkerchiefs at their eyes when she begged piteously to go to "her man" who had written to her, and they clapped enthusiastically when she succumbed at the end of the first act and went off with Miss Barrington, saying philosophically: "Oh, I'm going into society, I guess."

There were more tears for Molly as she was crushed by the man she thought had really loved her in the last act, and tears when she said: "I'd like to kill every girl on earth what I know now," and more applause and a great deal of it when she at the very last throws at the man:

"If you don't care enough for the women you love to keep away from us, then you are a beast."

The girls had adopted Molly from the middle of the play. She stood at one side as they passed from the hall and down the stairs, and all of them had a word to say to her. The play had been given "The Pirates of Penzance" the night before, and many were wearing carnations from a bunch that had been presented to their prima donna, and they handed these to Miss Elliston as they passed.

Dinner to Cyrus C. Miller.

A testimonial dinner to Borough President Cyrus C. Miller of the Bronx, who will retire from that office on Dec. 31, was planned by his friends yesterday. It will be held on Dec. 18 at the Bronx Opera House Restaurant in East 149th Street. At a meeting yesterday a committee having the affair in charge, with William C. Bergen as Chairman, was appointed. William A. Cokeley will preside at the dinner. Among those who are expected to attend are Mayor-elect Mitchel, Mayor Kline, Controller Prendergast, Borough President McAneny, and other city officials.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The first professional matinee of "Peg o' My Heart" will take place at the Cort Theatre on Friday afternoon, Dec. 12.

Eleanor Gates's new play, "We Are Seven," will be produced in Atlantic City to-morrow night. William Raymond will appear in the leading role.

Following the production of "Any Night" at the Forty-fourth Street Music Hall most of the one-act plays presented at the Princess Theatre will be put on at the former theatre by a stock company which will include the persons now in the cast of "Any Night."

There will be a turkey trotting contest at the Jardin de Danse next Monday night, open to all amateur dancers who have never won a prize. A silver loving cup and a silver inlaid cut glass cordial set will be awarded the couple most proficient in this style of dancing.

Henry W. Savage yesterday engaged Eugene Roder as assistant stage manager for "Sari." Mr. Roder was the stage manager of "Naughty Marietta," and because of his Hungarian nativity has been associated with most of the musical productions in New York in the last ten years in which a Hungarian atmosphere was demanded.

The Loyal Order of Moose, to the number of 500, including the New York, Brooklyn, Staten Island, and Hoboken Lodges, will attend the performance of "A Romance of the Underworld" at Keith's Harlem Opera House to-night and pay their respects to Ramsey Wallace, the leading man, who is a member of the organization.

A theatre party of several hundred members of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity attended last night's performance of "The Misleading Lady" at the Fulton Theatre, in honor of Paul Dickey, one of the authors of the play. Mr. Dickey is a member of the fraternity from the University of Michigan, and Ralph Graves, Jr., who is in the cast, is also a member of the fraternity, a graduate of Dartmouth.

More than 500 members of Franklin Lodge, 216, F. and A. M., will attend a special performance at the Hamilton Theatre, 146th Street and Broadway, to-night.

At the Hippodrome Sunday night, Dec. 14, the life of Martin Luther will be presented in moving picture form for the first time in America.

A special matinee performance of George M. Cohan's farce, "Seven Keys to Baldpate," is announced for the Astor Theatre next Tuesday afternoon. The proceeds are to go to the Madonna Day Nursery.

Canon James Owen Hannay, author of "General John Regan," and Mrs. Hannay sailed for home at 1 o'clock this morning on the Lusitania. All of the members of the "General John Regan" company were down at the pier to see Canon and Mrs. Hannay off. A number of the members of Cyril Maude's company also sailed for England on the same boat.

OPERA FEATURE NEXT WEEK

Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier" on Tuesday—"Manon" Thursday.

The American première of Richard Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier" will be the feature of next week's répertoire at the Metropolitan Opera House. It will be presented on Tuesday evening at prices from $10 to $2 for the special performance. The cast includes Mme. Hempel as the Princess, Mme. Ober as Octavian, the title rôle; Mr. Goritz as Baron Ochs, Miss Case as Sophie, the Baron's fiancée; Mr. Weil as Von Faninal, her father, together with Mmes. Fornia, Mattfeld, Maubourg, Cox, Van Dyck, and Braslau, and Messrs. Jörn, Reiss, Murphy, Audisio, Bayer, Schlegel, Ruysdael, and Burgstaller. Mr. Hertz will conduct.

"Aïda," with Mmes. Destinn, Matzenauer, and Sparkes, and Messrs. Caruso, Amato, Didur, Rossi, and Bada, will be Monday night's opera, with Mr. Toscanini conducting.

"La Bohème," with Mmes. Alda and Alten and Messrs. Martinelli, Amato, Didur, De Segurola, Ananian, and Pini-Corsi, Mr. Polacco conducting, will be given on Wednesday evening.

Massenet's "Manon" will have its first performance this season on Thursday evening, with Miss Farrar, Mmes. Sparkes, Duchene, and Maubourg, and Messrs. Caruso, Gilly, Rothier, De Segurola, Reiss, and Ananian. Mr. Toscanini will conduct.

The first "Tannhäuser" of the season is announced for Friday evening, the cast including Mmes. Destinn, (Elizabeth,) Fremstad, (Venus,) and Sparkes, and Messrs. Urlus, Well, Braun, Leonhardt, Bayer, and Ruysdael, Mr. Hertz conducting.

"Madama Butterfly" will be next week's Saturday matinée opera, with Miss Farrar, Mmes. Fornia and Mapleson, and Messrs. Martinelli, Scotti, Bada, and Bégué. Mr. Toscanini will conduct.

RECITAL IN LITTLE THEATRE

Ada Sassoli, Harpist, and Francis Rogers, Baritone, Please.

Ada Sassoli, harpist, and Francis Rogers, baritone, gave a joint recital yesterday afternoon in the Little Theatre, which was comfortably filled. The work of each of the artists is known to the public, and was on the established level of excellence. Each had a solo group of eighteenth century compositions, which was followed by a group of more modern works for each. The recital concluded with their performing together five songs by Schumann, Sinding, Lie, Duparc, and Godard.

The use of the charming auditorium of the Little Theatre added an extraneous enjoyment to the programme in the intimacy it brought about between artists and audience. This worked most happily for the harpist, whose instrument was thus displayed under almost ideal conditions.

In the case of Mr. Rogers it perhaps served on a few occasions to influence him into using a little too much tenuousness in half voice.

However, in such songs as Brahms's "Waldeinsamkeit," which he sang with an admirable sustaining of an elusive mood, the setting added to the success. One of his most grateful numbers was Mousorgsky's "Love Song of the Idiot," which demanded much of the sense of rhythm and the power of rapid enunciation. The audience chose to accept this number as of humorous intent, and the singer was forced to repeat it.

Isidore Luckstone assisted at the piano in his usual sympathetic style.

MISS PARLOW'S RECITAL.

The Young Canadian Violinist Plays in Aeolian Hall.

Miss Kathleen Parlow, the young Canadian violinist, who has already appeared in New York this season in an orchestral concert, gave a recital of her own yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. The audience was neither very large nor very discriminating, but it had opportunity to admire some of the excellences of Miss Parlow's playing that have been recognized before, and under somewhat more favorable circumstances. She played with abundant vigor and dash, with dexterity in overcoming technical difficulties, with a tone that was large and full, though it had a certain dryness of quality that had not obtruded itself before, and for which some of the uncertainties of the hall's acoustics may have been in part responsible.

Her programme was not an unalloyed joy. It began with Vieuxtemps's concerto in D minor, one of those compositions by violinists that violinists admire and continue to play, because they are well contrived for the instrument, are effective and "grateful," and please the player; though for musically intelligent listeners listening is a trial. Miss Parlow played it on the whole well; and she was appauded. She followed it with music of a sturdier fibre, Corelli's variations on the tune called "La Folia." Then came smaller pieces, including several of the arranged piano compositions that violinists find serviceable, and finally Wieniawski's "Carnaval Russe."

Sale at Delmonico's for Cripples.

The second and last day of the sale and exhibition at Delmonico's, under the auspices of the Federation of Associations for Cripples, will be held this afternoon and evening. The officers of the federation include Mrs. George F. Shrady, Mrs. Henry Goldman, Mrs. Albert Belmont, Miss Edith M. Bond, Miss Eleanor Adler, Bishop Greer, Henry W. De Forest, William Jay Schieffelin, Oswald Villard, Prof. Seligman, and Mrs. Florence Kelly.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King have returned from Newport to their town house, 16 East Eighty-fourth Street, where they are to give a dance this evening for their débutante daughter, Miss Dorothy King.

Count and Countess Széchényi plan to remain with Mrs. Vanderbilt for three months before returning to their home in England.

Col. and Mrs. P. A. Kenna of England, who came over for the Horse Show and have been staying at the St. Regis, sailed to-day on the Lusitania.

Mrs. George Cleary of 1,053 Fifth Avenue is to give a reception on Friday afternoon, Dec. 12, from 4 to 7, for Mrs. Lewis B. Woodruff. Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and Mrs. Lindley Garrison are expected to be present.

Mrs. Jules S. Bache has cards out for the reception to be given for her débutante daughter, Miss Kathryn Bache, on Saturday, Dec. 13, at her home, 8 East Sixty-seventh Street. Mrs. Fred Lloyd Richards will assist her mother in receiving.

Mrs. Charles McManus of 265 West Seventy-third Street is to give a large dance at Sherry's on Dec. 12 for her daughter, Miss Estelle Hall.

A Christmas sale for the benefit of the Darrach Home for Crippled Children will be held to-morrow at the residence of Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, 6 East Seventy-seventh Street, from 10 to 6 o'clock.

Mrs. B. Ogden Chisolm is giving a dinner on Friday at her home, 16 East Fifty-third Street, for Miss Sarah Remsen Manice, whose engagement to Charles H. Mellon was recently announced, and will take her guests afterward to the first of the three Sherry dances.

Mrs. Henry A. Todd will give a small dinner on Friday evening for her daughter, Miss Clover Todd, taking the guests to the Sherry dance afterward.

Mrs. Oliver Welles will be at home on Mondays in December and January at 4 East Sixty-second Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Kurt Reisinger, who were married last month, are occupying their apartment at 565 Park Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. William S. Sloan (Miss Janet de Kay) have returned from Paris, where they went immediately after their marriage, and are at 698 Park Avenue. Mrs. Sidney de Kay is giving a series of Fridays in December at 50 West Ninth Street for Mrs. Sloan.

Mrs. Harvey Murdoch of Brooklyn and Peacock Point, Glen Cove, will introduce her daughter, Miss Clara Murdoch, on Dec. 19 at a tea at 11 Montgomery Place, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Kenneth Frazier (Miss Julia Fish Rogers) will give a tea to-morrow afternoon at 23 East Sixty-fifth Street to introduce her daughter, Miss Veronica Frazier. Miss Frazier is a grandniece of Hamilton and Stuyvesant Fish and will have Miss Helena Fish among those receiving with her.

Mrs. William McCoy and her daughter Miss Louise Freeman gave an informal at home yesterday at 640 Madison Avenue. Mrs. McCoy has returned to Morristown, but will be here next Monday for a second reception.

JOHN C. EARL DEAD.

Montclair's Auditor Was Once Boxing Champion of Ireland.

John C. Earl, 58 years old, Auditor of Montclair, N. J., died there yesterday of heart disease at his home, 42 Gates Avenue. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, and entered the artillery service in the British Army, serving in Allahabad and Agra, India. For special service he was promoted to the rank of bombardier in the artillery. Later he was invalided home, but recovered his health and gained renown as an athlete. He won the boxing championship of Ireland in 1883, 1884, and 1885. He fought for the championship of England, but was defeated by Champion West. He was also an expert fencer and wrestler.

Later Mr. Earl became editor of The Irish Sportsman. He was the author of "Earl's Handbook on Boxing." Coming to America, he began work as an accountant and was employed for a while on The Christian Herald. He received in 1908 a commission as life member of the Japanese Red Cross Society and the honorary degree of the Order of Yukosho from the Japanese Emperor, for services while he was associated with The Christian Herald in relieving famine in Japan.

Mr. Earl had lived in Montclair since 1901. He left a wife and two children.

THOMAS W. HALL DIES.

Head of American Hide and Leather Co. Succumbs to Heart Disease.

Thomas W. Hall, President of the American Hide and Leather Company, died of heart disease on Monday night at his residence in New Canaan, Conn. He was 68 years old. Mr. Hall went to work at the age of eight years for a farmer who paid him $4 a month. Later he went to the oil regions of Pennsylvania, settling in Oil City. For several years he was a roommate of the late Henry H. Rogers.

In 1866 Mr. Hall entered the leather business and became the President of the American Hide and Leather Company when it was incorporated in 1899. He left a widow and five children, Loring B., Philip W., and Thomas W. Hall, Mrs. Eleanor R. Bradley and Lucile Winifred Hall.

The funeral services will be held in New Canaan to-morrow afternoon and the interment will take place in Skaneateles, N. Y., where Mr. Hall was born.

Major Jacob W. Keller.

Major Jacob W. Keller, U. S. A., veteran of the civil war and member of the Loyal Legion, died yesterday at his home, 730 Riverside Drive. He was born in Prussia Oct. 17, 1827, and came to this country in his early years. Major Keller served through the civil war with the Sixth Massachusetts Infantry. Following the war, in 1866, he received an appointment from Connecticut, and was commissioner a Second Lieutenant in the Thirty-second Infantry. He was elevated to the rank of First Lieutenant in 1867, and retired with the rank of Captain in 1870. He was promoted to the rank of Major in 1904.

The Rev. James Bruce.

ANDES, N. Y., Dec. 2.—The Rev. James Bruce, for forty-seven years the pastor of the United Presbyterian Church of Andes and ex-Moderator of the General Assembly, died at his home here yesterday. Dr. Bruce was in his eighty-third year. He is survived by five sons and two daughters, among whom are ex-Lieut.-Gov. and ex-Justice of the Supreme Court A. Linn Bruce and the Rev. William P. Bruce of Yonkers.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. WILLIAM HUTCHINSON MERRILL, retired, who formerly practiced on Jeckyl Island, off Georgia, and later at Pepperill, Mass., died at his home in Pepperill yesterday at the age of 85. Dr. Merrill was born in Brooklyn, was graduated from Yale in 1883, and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this city in 1886. He was a member of the University Club of this city. Dr. Merrill is survived by his wife, who was formerly Miss Anna Kinsman Phelps, daughter of former District Attorney Benjamin Phelps of New York and sister of Dudley Phelps, Attorney, of 2 Rector Street.

MARIA W. WILEY, widow of Francis Wiley, died on Sunday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. E. W. Hawkins, in Brooklyn. She was born in Manhattan in 1825, and for sixty years was a member of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, Manhattan. Mrs. Wiley was a prominent charity worker, and long a manager of the Home for the Friendless.

Mrs. CATHERINA NICKENIG, widow of Charles Nickenig, the builder of Acme Hall, died yesterday at her home, 452 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, following an operation. She was born in Germany seventy-four years ago, and had been a resident of the Park Slope in Brooklyn for more than forty years.

FREDERICK WILHELM MAALOE, a local missionary and evangelist, died on Sunday from pneumonia at his residence, 678 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. He was a licentiate of the Baptist Church. Mr. Maaloe was a real estate operator, and took no remuneration for his religious work. He was born in Assens, Denmark, in 1854, and had lived in Brooklyn for twenty years.

MARIE W. BECKMANN WINDHORST, widow of Frederick W. Windhorst, died yesterday at her residence, 1,016 Eighty-fourth Street, Brooklyn. She was a native of Hanover, Germany, 66 years old, and had been a resident of Brooklyn for fifty years. Mrs. Windhorst left a son, Capt. William F. Windhorst.

J. FUHRMAN ABRAMS, 38 years old, died on Monday from carcinoma at his residence, 148 Java Street, Brooklyn. He was a member of the Progress Club and of the Temple Beth-El in Brooklyn.

WILLIAM S. GOETSCHIUS, a retired ship chandler, died on Sunday at the age of 71 years at his home, 247 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn.

CHARLES ECKMAN, 64 years old, who was pensioned by the Standard Oil Company after thirty-three years' service, died on Monday at his home in Bayonne, N. J.

MICHAEL HURLEY of 188 Lincoln Road, Flatbush, died on Monday of carcinoma in the Union Hospital, Fordham. He was 71 years old.

Mrs. ROBERT SCHURMAN, mother of President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell University and of George Schurman of New York, is dead from pneumonia at Freetown, Prince Edward Island. Mrs. Schurman was 87 years old. Both of her sons were at her bedside.

PIERRE VAN ALSTYNE, the owner of a large stencil manufacturing plant, died on Monday from heart disease in his apartments in the San Remo Hotel in Central Park West. He was 70 years old. Mr. Van Alstyne was born in Albany. He is said to have been the youngest paymaster in the Union Army during the war. He reached that grade at twenty years, and was later made a Colonel.

H. T. JONES, one of the managers of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, died on Monday in the home of his daughter, Mrs. Mary L. Smith, 561 West 141st Street. He was 63 years old, and had been with the sewing machine makers for more than forty years.

WILLIAM H. MANSER, a builder of Irvington, N. J., is dead at his home there.

FRANK A. GALE, 73 years old, and for forty years a leather merchant, is dead at his home, 140 Henry Street, Brooklyn.

CHARLES BIEBER, 67 years old, proprietor of a hotel at Graham Avenue and Ten Eyck Street, Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 236 Graham Avenue.

GEORGE J. FLYNN, 59 years old, manager of a musical instrument house in Manhattan, is dead at his home, 1,655 East Ninth Street, Flatbush.

WILLIAM J. LAW, 63 years old, a produce merchant in Manhattan and an old member of the Produce Exchange, is dead at his home, 492 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.

CLARENCE EDWARD DELAFIELD, eldest son of Clarence Delafield, formerly a resident of Staten Island, died on Sunday after a short illness at Denver, Col., where he had his headquarters as Western representative of the Crocker-Wheeler Company. He left a widow and three children.

Mrs. ELMIRA G. MOORE, 95 years old, died Monday night at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Clara J. Smith, 26 William Street, West Orange, N. J. She was born in Basking Ridge and lived in that vicinity all her life. Besides Mrs. Smith, another daughter, Mrs. Enoch Coddington, also survives.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

BALE—BARTLEY.—Mr. and

NO CLAMOR TO CHANGE FOOTBALL RULES---POULTRY SHOW OPENS---TROTTING CASES DECIDED

OPEN FOOTBALL PLAY HAS COME TO STAY

Possibilities of Forward Pass Have Been Well Exemplified.

BY M. J. THOMPSON,
Football Referee.

The football solons have at least realized the desired results of many years of hard labor. For the first time, practically speaking, since the inauguration of the game in this country can it be safely stated that a season has come to a close without requests from all quarters to change the rules. Year after year the Football Committee, composed of men representing different sections of the college world, come together to formulate a code to carry on the great college sport. After spending much time and consideration on points and regulations for the best interest of the game, their efforts have gone along nicely until about mid-season, when all at once a cry was set up that everything was wrong, that the game should not be played, and all sorts of information doled out to make the game better.

Of course, as the rules were a few years ago, the sentiment was pretty strong, and it looked rather bad for the game. It seemed as though the coaches were advancing in their ideas much faster than the committee could lay down rules to hold them in check. In fact, there did not seem to be any team play between the rulemakers and the ones in charge to direct the destinies of the game. After this point was overcome, and a more amicable understanding reached, the game took on a different aspect entirely. The last two seasons saw the game take on a new life, and after a sound test with a few added changes, the sport was placed on the right basis for the season of 1913.

From present indications there seems but little for the Rules Committee to do when they meet next month. True, there will always be some, no matter how perfect the code is, who will be dissatisfied, but the prevailing opinion is that the rules are all right and have brought about the changes necessary to make what the general football public desired—a safe and interesting game. The lessening of injuries has made the game more popular than ever. Injuries are not entirely done away with or never will be in any true American athletic contest, but a close perusal of the reports of games played throughout the United States, and there are a great many more than the average reader has any idea of, will find that the injuries are very few, serious injuries being almost entirely confined to colleges and first-class prep schools, where proper facilities and attention are given to the boys. The serious injuries found by close investigation have been due to the lack of care and proper training of the candidates.

One of the most important changes made for the past season was the bringing back of the old-time play, the onside kick. There was great opposition to it at the time, but after a long consideration it was accepted to satisfy the advocates. There in favor of it, they saying that it opened up the game and made many possibilities for unexpected and spectacular features. Its sponsors evidently fooled themselves or are holding back for next season, as the play has been very little displayed, and then only in minor contests, and from the way the defense was lined up and the inaccuracy of the men who were called upon for the kick there was very little chance of the play being successful. At present the time may not be given to the formula to perfect it as in the days of Williams of Pennsylvania and Wykoff of Cornell, two men who could almost place the ball on a short kick any place they wished and made not only a great deal out of it, but also a very well executed play.

The forward pass was brought into prominence in this year's season than ever before, and even by teams whose tutors and followers are and have been always opposed to it. The play looks as though it is in the code to stay and the advance and accuracy with which it was executed this Fall augurs well for a more scientific plan next season rather than the old haphazard take-a-chance way of shooting the ball as in past years. Those opposed to the play classified it with basket ball. I never could see in that light if a well laid system was thought out for its execution, as it has been performed by many coaches whose work I have witnessed this year, and I must say that although I was very much against the play when first introduced, would be loath to see the play abolished, although it looked good this year I believe that the forward pass is still in its infancy, and wise tutors will make a great success of it. One of the Western colleges invaded the East this year and to a great extent showed the possibilities of the play much to the disappointment of the teams played who were completely puzzled in finding a defense and consequently took the losers' end. Also in the East, there are teams that used the forward pass and open style of play with telling effect and especially this is so with West Point against the Navy.

Great wonder has been expressed on all sides why the smaller colleges are so well able to compete with the larger ones; the only answer that can be given is that they have taken full liberties with the rules that are set forth while the big fellows who are still skeptical insist upon line plunges or when the ball is within hailing distance of the goal, depending upon a strong toe for a field goal to turn the tide, practically making the game subject to one man's ability when the rules offer so many opportunities for general team play.

There is no reason why a drop kick or a place kick should not take a prominent part in the game as it is today, as it is not only a pretty play when well handled, but has a peculiar tension on the anxious spectators until the goal is made or missed. Too much anxiety for a score with the thoughts of a good kicker on the team has resulted many times in the loss of a touchdown this season and also has had the tendency for the other ten men to let up in their work, thinking that within hailing distance the same amount of energy was not needed as the kick was certain to go. This is where the drop kicker is a bad asset for a team as too much responsibility is placed upon him. If the whole team can be relied upon to do its share at all angles within the field, a nice drop kicker, several of whom have been seen in the last season, is a wonderful asset to any aggregation.

The trouble seems to be that the man who possesses the ability to do the drop kicking is in many cases left to his own discretion when to try it, when as a matter of fact little success can be obtained without a well-concerted attack, each and every play being especially planned and with a good drop kicker there is no reason why the team should not be built around him without taking the power or force from the rest of the team. Very few instances of this system have so far been brought to notice. The ones which were successful showed that they accomplished the end by a very careful study of the situation and at all times thoroughly demonstrated that their plans were well concerted.

Criticism has been brought forward that in one of the big games a victor should have scored a touchdown, as every possibility was offered. Why worry about a touchdown when you have such an exceptional drop kicker who has clearly proved that he is safe at all times and that the rest of the team is working accordingly? Of course, this is a rare case and, perhaps, the only one this past season where so much liberty could be taken in drop kicking with success.

Another reason for bringing about changes in the rules was the general dissatisfaction with so many tie scores, which left for a number of seasons a very unpleasant situation for a football championship to be determined. We are getting back to the same predicament again, and so far it can be traced to too much dependence upon drop kicking and being satisfied to work on the defensive after getting one goal. As far as can be learned where teams have played the open game, few tie scores have resulted.

The rules, as they are now, from general impression received, are to remain with us for some time, and it is an open question why more of the larger colleges do not take advantage of them and adopt a system accordingly. There must be a deep reason and only time will bring out the answer.

The mass play, over which there was such bitter feeling some years ago, blaming such style for many injuries, is back again, although not under the old form. Prohibiting the man helping the runner was thought to do away with any attempt at mass formation, but some of the coaches, after careful study, have found a way, and it seems that the force with which these plays are being pulled off is far greater than when the runner was hiked through. I cannot say that any serious injuries have resulted therefrom, but what I wish to convey is the method the tutors have, evolved of still keeping in the old-time play—the man carrying the ball massing around two powerful interferers instead of the old-time slam-bang plunging. The speed and force which are put into these plays are far greater than at any time in the palmy days of the old mass play of guards back. There are still many opportunities to further build up and add to this style of play, and we are sure to see a great deal more of it next year. A team intent upon using this offense with a variety of the open-style play should prove a rather strong combination to beat and a most interesting game to witness.

The officials in general had very little to contend with the past season, the entire code being universally interpreted. Of course, here and there the wording could have been made a bit clearer, so that there would not have been the least chance of a misunderstanding between the players and officials.

YALE ELECTS TALBOTT.

Left Tackle Selected as Captain of Football Team.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 2.—Nelson Strowbridge Talbott of Dayton, Ohio, was to-night elected Captain of Yale football eleven for next season. He received three-fourths of the votes cast.

The election took place in the football coaches' room in the Hotel Taft incident to the annual banquet of the players. The nineteen men who played in part of the Harvard or Princeton games were invited to vote, but two were absent. Capt. Henry Ketcham presided, and gracefully thanked the players for their support, then retired from the field of the Yale department of football.

During the banquet it was announced that Forester Ainsworth, half back the past season, would return to Yale next year. He has decided to lengthen his engineering course in the Sheffield Scientific School.

Talbott, the choice for the captaincy, has been left tackle for two seasons, and prepared for Yale at the Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn. He succeeded Overstreet Jones, the votes cast to-night were for Archie MacLeish, who played left end and half back part of the time the past season. Talbott is a junior in the Sheffield Scientific School.

'Varsity "P" for Penn Footballers.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—Twenty-one members of this season's University of Pennsylvania football team were awarded their 'Varsity "P" by the Board of Directors of the Athletic Association here this afternoon. The players who won their Varsity letters for participating in the Dartmouth, Michigan or Cornell games are Capt. Young, Simpson, Minds, Marshall, Journeay, Peden, Bloom, Murdock, Crane, Carter, Worfe, Harris, Keons, McCall, Merrill, Bolger, Hill, Avery Tighe, Russell, and Kelly.

Metropolitan Chess League.

Complete organization, drafting a constitution, and the election of officers resulted in the formation of the Metropolitan Chess League at a meeting of delegates representing nine clubs of the vicinity held at the Manhattan Chess Club Monday night. It was practically a revival of the Metropolitan Chess Club of nineteen years ago, the more so as two of the officers of the old organization, the Vice President and the Secretary, were elected to the same positions. The same constitution, with some slight changes, was adopted after considerable discussion. It was decided to issue invitations to other clubs to join the league. A series of championship matches will be arranged at the next meeting, called for the evening of Dec. 11 at the same place. The election of officers resulted as follows: William T. Ryan, Staten Island C. C., President; W. M. de Visser, Manhattan C. C., Vice President; Gustav A. Barth, Staten Island C. C., Secretary; R. G. Wahrburg, Rice C. C., Treasurer.

The clubs were represented by the following delegates: Manhattan C. C., L. B. Meyer; Rice C. C., Julius Finn and R. G. Wahrburg; Progressive C. C., Dr. H. Siff and E. H. Koehler; Brooklyn C. C., J. H. Tatt, Jr., and B. C. Selover, Jr.; Eastern District C. C., W. E. Rudolph and H. S. Cortelyou; Central Y. M. C. A. of Brooklyn, R. Cochran and E. Bischoff; Staten Island C. C., W. T. Ryan and G. A. Barth; Queens Gambit Association, F. Altman; Rice C. C. of Newark, F. W. C. Crane and A. M. Nichols.

Local Billiard Results.

Dr. H. W. Hawley and M. J. Doyle were the winners in yesterday's games of the amateur Class C 18.2 balkline billiard tournament at the Morningside Billiard Academy, 129th Street and Lenox Avenue. Hawley won the afternoon contest, defeating E. P. Appleby by the score of 200 to 121 in thirty-nine innings. This was the day's best game, Hawley making high runs of 39, 26, and 18, with an average of 5 10-39. Appleby's best effort netted him high runs of 18, 15, and 13 with an average of 3 4-39. The evening contest between Doyle and I. R. Levine was long drawn out, requiring eighty innings before the final point was tallied. The final score showed Doyle a winner by 200 to 163. The highest run of the game was 17 points, made by Doyle, who averaged 2 40-80.

Dave Lauderbach decreased Pierre Maupome's 7-point lead to 5 points last night in the second block of their 300-point three-cushion carrom match at Keeney's Academy in Brooklyn. The score for the game was 92 to 50 in favor of Lauderbach, and this victory gives the Brooklynite a total of 95 points for the two nights of play to 100 for Maupome. The contest was decided in eighty-seven innings, Lauderbach making high runs of six and five, while the St. Louis billiardist had two runs of 4 points.

Waiting for British Polo Challenge.

H. L. Herbert, Chairman of the Polo Association, yesterday said no challenge had been received for an international polo match in 1914, although he thought one was on its way. The only information he had received as to a challenge was through the newspapers, which, he said, was undoubtedly correct, and he expected a communication from the Hurlingham Club within a week. He declined to discuss the prospects of a series of games with England next year, but said that if a challenge was on its way he did not expect any difficulties regarding the dates.

Jockey Club Revokes Licenses.

The Jockey Club Stewards at a special meeting yesterday revoked the licenses of Jockeys Thomas McTaggart and Phil Musgrave. The suspension of these two riders followed their unsatisfactory work in the saddle at the Southern race meetings. Secretary Algernon Daingerfield did not announce any specific charge against either of the jockeys. The action of the Stewards takes effect at once.

American Tennis Men Praised.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A warm tribute is paid in the annual report issued to-day of the English Lawn Tennis Association to the American players who won the Davis Cup this year at Wimbledon. At the annual meeting of the association to-day an attempt was made, but was defeated by an overwhelming majority, to get the English Lawn Tennis Association to break away from the recent decision of the International Federation permitting the payment of the expenses of representative players from abroad competing for the world's championships.

WARNING.

The Christmas Number of The New York Times, to be issued NEXT SUNDAY, will be sold out in advance. The only way to get the Sargent paintings, reproduced in the original colors, and the Girl of To-day pictures, printed by the new rotogravure process, is to place your order at once.—Adv.

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POULTRY COME TO NEW YORK TO ROOST

Birds of Fine Feather and Squawkers Shown at Grand Central Palace.

An unprecedented cackling, the joy cries of 3,000 hens and their mates, cockrells and pullets, opened the Empire Poultry Association's show at the Grand Central Palace yesterday. Before one reached the corner of Forty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue the shrill crowing of hundreds of roosters made an indescribable din. In all probability there never has been such a chicken show in New York. On every hand were not only the pick of the city and the suburbs for hundreds of miles, but exhibits from all over the country, even as far as the Pacific Coast. The Palace show started off successfully.

All day long exhibits of fowls were arriving. Some came by motor trucks, others by express trains. The famous collection of song birds is in place—canaries, whidah, and many curious and interesting feathered musicians.

Much to the disappointment of many persons who are enthusiastic about cats, the famed collection of felines—Persians, short hairs, and the rare kangaroo types—were not on hand. They will not arrive until to-day. But so interesting were the other exhibits that the absence of the cats made little difference.

Among the fowl the great interest was in the new breed of Buttercups, which has been widely advertised. They are the chickens that, owing to their industry in egg laying, are the gallinaceous hope of reducing the well-known high cost of living. The Buttercups attracted the particular attention of housewives. Buttercups are not any harder to raise than any other variety, but as layers they are indefatigable if properly fed. The Buttercup is a most interesting bird. Its comb is large enough to hold an egg.

Among the most picturesque features of the show is the exhibit of ornamental birds by George D. Tilley of Darien, Conn., who brought down three auto truck loads.

The most valuable bird of the lot is an Australian crane. It is the only one of its kind ever shown in New York. Even the collection in the Bronx Zoological Park is without a specimen. The only other Australian cranes in America are two in the National Park at Washington, D. C. These Australian cranes are nearly extinct even in their home in the Antipodes. Therefore, they are priceless. Tilley says that money could not buy the single specimen that he possesses.

Another bird from Australia is the Crown pigeon. It is one of the handsomest of feathered fowl. Two pairs are shown. These birds also are practically extinct in Australia. They were imported a year or so ago. None has been bred in this country as yet. In size they are as large as a small turkey and in color a dark blue, which

Some curious feathered "sports" are a part of the exhibit. One is an albino pheasant, another a white jackdaw, a first cousin to the white crow, and even rarer.

Among the waterfowl are two varieties of ducks—hybrids that cannot be duplicated. One is a cross between a mallard and an American wood duck. Another is a cross between a mallard and a pintail. It has a mallard head and a pintail body. Both breeds were bred on the Tilley farm and are unique.

There is a pair of spotted bill ducks from India in the show. Nothing of that sort ever has been exhibited before.

There are several specimens of what is called the most beautiful waterfowl in the world, the Chinese Mandarin duck. The only aquatic bird that rivals it in gorgeousness of plumage is the American wood duck or Summer duck, as it is often called.

The collection of cranes exhibited is especially noteworthy. There is a "sacred crane" from Japan—the kind that figures on many a vase and fan, and thus has become as familiar to American eyes as the peak of Fujiyama. Then there is a Sarus crane from India; also from India is the Crown crane, a rare variety.

Among the rare fowl that belong to the same family as the hundreds that make a tumult in the Palace are the Yokahoma fowl. These are sometimes called the Phoenix fowl. They never have been exhibited before in New York. They are bred in Japan, and are the greatest egg producers in the Mikado's empire. They are ornamental as well as useful. The male bird's tail feathers are between three and four feet long. In markings these Yokahoma fowl are a good deal like Dorkings.

In addition to these rare birds there are many varieties of pheasants. Some are drab hued; some are gay in plumage, but each variety has something interesting about it.

Albert G. Sherwood is the exhibitor of the largest rabbit in the world. It is a doe, and was imported from England. It is competing in an open class against all comers, the only other rabbit approaching it in size is another doe, which is in England. The one at the Palace show cost Mr. Sherwood a large sum, but he expects to import the other giant of the rabbit world, thus securing two that are unique and priceless.

Among the rabbits the "lop ears" attract much attention. A lop-eared rabbit is not considered "classy" unless its ears measure from 26 to 28 inches from tip to tip and are from 7 to 7½ inches broad when flattened out.

De La Salle Basket Ball Victory.

The De La Salle basket ball team defeated the Seton Hall Prep team in a one-sided game yesterday afternoon on the former's court by the score of 57 to 18. In a preliminary game the De La Salle second team defeated the Holy Name Alumni representatives by the score of 18 to 11. The line-up:

De La Salle.	Position.	Seton Hall Prep.
McCrorken.....	Right forward	.....Caughlin
Barker.....	Left forward	.....Cummings
Kuser.....	Centre	.....Kligh
Keogh.....	Right guard	.....McCarthy
Martin.....	Left guard	.....Brennan

Substitutions—For De La Salle: Coggin for Martin, O'Neil for Keogh. Goals from field—McCrorken, 4; Barker, 2; Kuser, 14; Keogh, 2; Coggin, 2; O'Neill, 2; Caughlin, 2; Cummings, 4; McCarthy, 2; Brennan, 1. Goals from foul—Kuser. Referee—R. McCann, Manhattan College. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Change in Six-Day Bicycle Teams.

A change was made yesterday in two of the teams that are to take part in the six-day bicycle race, which starts Sunday night at Madison Square Garden. Fred Hill, who was paired with Frank Corry, has been teamed up with Ryan, and John Bedell will have Corry as a partner. Donald McDougall, who will race Harry Kaiser in a special match race on Saturday night, is riding in championship form, and an order for a block of seats was received yesterday for members of the New York Athletic Club, who will be on hand to cheer their clubmate. At the completion of the Morris-Willard boxing bout to-night a force of carpenters will begin work on the construction of the track, which will be ready for practice on Friday evening.

Naval Militia Games in Brooklyn.

The armory of the Second Battalion, Naval Militia, at the foot of Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn, will be the scene of a large athletic meet on the evening of Thursday, Dec. 11. One of the big events will be the two-mile run, in which a large field will start. Billy Kramer, the cross-country runner; Harry J. Smith, the former ten-mile champion, and Sid Leslie, Metropolitan and Junior National cross-country champion, are expected to start off scratch. The medley relay race for small clubs will also be a good race. A dozen teams will go to the line, including the Glencoes, Mohawks, Pastimes, Loughlins, Dominicans, and Bronx Church House. Another fine contest should be seen in the two-mile bike race. Twenty riders are named to start, and in the lot are Eddie Goodwin, A. O. Lake, Townsend, Van Den Dries, Raleigh, Murphy, Fisher, and others.

Don't spoil a good dinner with a poor cocktail. The Ideal Cocktail is made of
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ATHLETES DECREASE FEE.

New York Athletic Club Men Vote to Make Admission Price $100.

As the result of the balloting last night at the special meeting of the members of the New York Athletic Club, at which action was taken relative to the lowering of the initiation fee of the organization from $200 to $100, the resolution was made effective by a vote of 340 to 67.

The sponsors for this change asserted that it would mean a vastly increased membership and enable the Winged Foot organization to find no difficulty in meeting payment on the 1915 debenture bonds. It is stated to be the intention of the organization to again return to the $200 fee after the membership assumes the condition of several years ago, when there was a waiting list, and the number of members was 3,500.

More than a thousand votes had been cast up to midnight, when the polls closed, on the make-up of the Nominating Committees, who are to name the tickets for the annual election, which takes place next month.

DR. HERSCHMANN SAILS.

Austrian Athletic Envoy Had Enjoyable Visit to United States.

Before sailing for home yesterday on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie Dr. Otto Herschmann of Vienna, the Austrian athletic envoy, breakfasted at the City Club with Leo Frederich, a wealthy Austrian, now a resident of this city, who is said to be interested in the building of a stadium in Vienna. Dr. Herschmann said that he regretted leaving America, and that he had found much to tell his countrymen about in the matter of American sportsmanship and all that tends to aid toward the fairness of play.

A number of athletic fans accompanied the Austrian to the steamship in Hoboken, among whom were James E. Sullivan, Matthew P. Halpin, Otto Wahle, Rudolph J. Schaefer, Daniel J. Ferris, and Charles J. Harvey.

Dr. Herschmann promised Mr. Sullivan a transcript of his report, which he will make to the Austrian Olympic Committee as soon as he arrives in Vienna, in which he expects to be able to go into detail about everything he has learned about the reason for American supremacy in athletics.

OXFORD TEAM COMING.

English Athletes to Run in Pennsylvania Relay Races.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—Oxford University will send a team from England to compete at the annual relay races under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania next April. A letter was received by Frank B. Ellis, graduate manager of the games to-night from Arnold A. S. Jackson, President of the Oxford University Athletic Club, accepting an invitation to participate. While Mr. Jackson's letter states that it has not been decided which events the Oxford athletes will compete, athletic authorities here believe the English university will be represented in the four-mile championship relay event.

There are three men on the Oxford team capable of running the mile in less than 4:20. They are Tabor, formerly of Brown University; Jackson, the Englishman who won the 1,500-meter race at the 1913 Olympic games, and Rudd, the South African half-mile champion.

$1,500,000 for Chicago Stadium.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—The clubhouse and stadium planned by the newly organized Sportsmen's Club of America will cost $1,500,000, according to James A. Pugh, President of the organization, who talked of the propect to-day. It is proposed to erect the structures on the lake front in connection with the system of water front parks which are part of the "city beautiful" plan.

West Point to Start Basket Ball.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 2.—With their big football championship tucked snugly away, the army athletes will pry the lid off the basket ball season here next Saturday in a game with Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. The army lost Van Vliet, its last year's Captain; Roberts, and Sutton, all strong players by the graduation of the class of '13, but still has in Howell, MacTaggart, Boye, Hyatt, Britton, and Baxter the nucleus for a strong five, who are being coached by Lieut. J. W. Stilwell, a former army basket ball Captain and star on the courts. MacTagart is the Captain and Cadet Harry C. Boye, jr., is manager. The army will have scheduled twelve games and one open date is to be filled. All their contests will take place at home. The schedule:

Dec. 6, Rensselaer Poly; 13th, Fordham; 20th, Yale; 27th, Seton Hall; Jan. 3, Manhattan; 10th, Cornell; 17th, Union; 24th, Swarthmore; 31st, Syracuse; Feb. 7, New York University; 14th, Penn State; 21st, open; 28th, St. Lawrence University.

Barnard's Strong Team.

The Barnard School basket ball team, last year's preparatory school champions, who signalized the opening of the season this year by a victory over the strong Poly Prep quintet by a score of 21 to 18, anticipate a hard season with such teams on their schedule as Townsend Harris Hall, Englewood High, Wilson Memorial Academy of Nyack, Ethical Culture, Hamilton Institute, Columbia Grammar, Berkeley, Cutler, Trinity, Horace Mann, Newman, and Columbia Freshman. The Barnard five appears to be progressing in good shape, and by the time the hard part of the schedule is reached the coaches hope to have the team in top-notch form. While the school has lost two of its star players, Percy Morningstar and A. Hoehn, by graduation, it is generally conceded that their places will be acceptably filled by N. Alexander and Lorraine of last year's Blair Academy team. Capt. O'Loughlin of last year's team was re-elected to lead this season, and he will be supported by H. Hoehn, Alexander, Rennie, McKeon, Brown, Wood, Kaesche, and Murphy.

To Sell Hunting Preserve.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—The 1,500-acre hunting preserve of the Tolleston Hunting Club, between Chicago and Gary, Ind., is to be abandoned for sport purposes and will be sold. The growth of Chicago, Gary, and Tolleston has surrounded the tract with homes and manufacturing plants, making it so valuable that members decided to sell it. The doom of the hunting grounds was pronounced last night at a meeting of club members. The reservation was dedicated to marksmanship nearly fifty years ago.

ALBERTS KNOCKS OUT PHIL CROSS

Elizabeth Boxer Far Outclasses East Sider in Atlantic Garden Ring.

Johnny (Kid) Alberts of Elizabeth, N. J., knocked out Phil Cross of New York in the sixth round of a scheduled ten-round bout at the Atlantic Garden, A. C. last night. A hard right swing to the jaw, sending Cross down so fast that his head struck a resounding blow against the ring floor, ended the battle just at a time when it seemed that Cross had fully recovered from the effects of two similar punches which floored him in the third round. It was the first knockout Cross has suffered since he gained prominence in the ring, and it is a singular coincidence that the only other knockout registered against the east sider was by another Elizabeth boxer, Tony Bender.

The bout fairly bristled with action, barring the fourth round when Cross had to do some judicious stalling until he had recovered from his stormy experience of the previous round. In the fifth session Phil did all the forcing, and the hardest punches delivered during the three minutes were straight lefts to Albert's stomach.

In the sixth, Cross again set out to force matters, and was going along fairly well until his jaw received one of Alberts's powerful right swings. He struck the floor in a sitting posture, his head striking hard against the floor, and bounding back again. He was sitting down all the time that Referee Billy Moore was counting over him, and was so dazed that he did not realize he was being counted out. When he regained his feet he staggered toward Albert's corner as if to continue the bout, but the Jerseyite had jumped from the ring before Cross reached the corner.

Hard straight punches to Cross's stomach in the opening round took all the strength out of the east sider. Alberts landed time and again in the opening chapter and he had Cross doubled up several times before the bell sounded. After that Cross falled to show much of his old form. He was as willing as ever and did not back away at any stage, but his punches lacked the former snap and caused Alberts no uneasiness. Cross aimed his blows at Alberts's face, but he did not land over any hard smashes. In the second round Alberts continued his battering tactics on Cross's stomach, beating Phil to the punch as the latter rushed in to force the fighting. In this round Alberts was warned for striking low, which was apparently unintentional and did not weaken Cross much.

The third round was an unfortunate one for the east sider. For two minutes he was outboxed, and then he got a hard right on the chin which sent him to the resin covered canvas for seven seconds, and as soon as he got on his feet Alberts sent over another right to the jaw which kept Cross down again for seven seconds. Alberts cornered him as soon as he got up again, and in his eagerness he could not locate Cross's jaw. Phil took a hard hammering while waiting for the welcome sound of the bell, and his handlers spilled enough cold water over him during the one-minute rest to drown a man. Cross showed signs of weakness at the bell when he came out for the fourth round, but managed to stall through it. In the fifth he was apparently all over the effects of the knockdowns and held Alberts even, but early in the sixth he got into the path of another right-hand punch, and it was all over. Cross weighed 140¾ pounds and Alberts 141½ pounds.

LEVINSKY IN A DRAW.

Young Weinert Holds Philadelphian Safe at Brown's.

Battling Levinsky, the light heavyweight from Philadelphia who is usually called upon to concede weight to his opponents, last night had the better of Young Weinert of Orange from a weight standpoint and had to show all his cunning to hold the New Jersey boxer to a draw in the main event of ten rounds at Brown's Gymnasium.

Levinsky this time was the heavier of the two boxers in the final event, tipping the beam at 170 pounds, while Weinert scaled 161 pounds. It was practically lack of ring experience that affected the Jerseyite's performance, for he showed himself to be a good heady boxer. It was an interesting contest and with the exception of a few times when either of the boxers erred unconsciously by holding in the clinches the boxing was clean. Neither scored a knockdown or had his opponent in distress.

At the start Weinert carried the work to the former Lehigh boxer and was going along at a fast clip. He used both hands well in the clinches and was equally effective at long range. Levinsky undoubtedly was the cleverer, and many times showed this by scoring cleanly to both the face and the body, but more than once he failed in his aim with well-meant punches by the trickery of the Jerseyite. Four rounds favored Levinsky, with the same number going to Weinert, with the second and eighth chapters ending on even terms.

Levinsky rolled mostly on his left hand, leading for the face and countering with the right to the body. His best round was the ninth, when he set sail from the opening bell and stuck a left to Weinert's face twice and crossed the right to the heart without a come-back. He, however, slowed up before the bell sounded. The final round showed both men battering away in a final effort. Weinert really had the better of the session. He forced the work and seemed to get over his best blows of the bout, mixing continuously with Levinsky.

WILLARD AND MORRIS BOUT.

Winner To-night Will Challenge Smith for Heavyweight Honors.

The elimination of one of the three leading candidates for the white heavyweight championship is likely to result at Madison Square Garden to-night, when Carl Morris of Oklahoma and Jess Willard of Texas come together in a ten-round bout. The loser of this match will be forced out of the running, for the present at least, and the winner will be in a position to demand a match with Gunboat Smith. Such a bout would put an end to all dispute as to the best white heavyweight in the ring to-day.

Both Morris and Willard have exchanged punches with the Gunboat, and the results indicate that both are worthy rivals of the hard-hitting Californian for premier pugilistic honors. Several months ago Willard battled twenty rounds with Smith in California and Smith got the decision on points, but many who saw the bout contended that Willard was entitled to a draw. A few weeks ago Morris and the Gunboat came together at the Garden A. C., and the contest came to an unsatisfactory end in the fifth round, when Smith's claim of a foul was allowed. At the time the alleged foul blow was delivered Morris was giving Smith the hardest bout he has had in this city. The big Oklahoman had improved wonderfully since his previous battles here, and his work in this bout alone stamped him as a likely contender for the honors.

Willard stands six feet six inches, and weighs 230 pounds and Morris is two inches shorter and four pounds heavier than the Texan. There is little difference in reach, Morris measuring eighty-three inches and Willard one-half inch less. They are the biggest two men the boxing game has produced in recent years, and each has been successful against the other heavyweights. Willard blames overconfidence and lack of training for his recent poor showing in the bout with George Rodel at Milwaukee. Billy Joh will referee the bout and both men will be in the ring at 10 o'clock.

Boxing at City A. C.

Entry blanks have been sent to every club in the Metropolitan Association for the amateur boxing tournament to be held under the auspices of the City Athletic Club in its gymnasium on East Fifty-fourth Street on Dec. 16 and 18. The classes to be contested will be 105, 115, 125, and 135 pounds, and the prizes will be solid gold watch, with City A. C. die fob medal, to winner in each class, gold-filled watch and fob to second, and silver medal to third in each class. Information can be had of Harry Meyers, City Athletic Club, 50 West Fifty-fourth Street, and at the Amateur Athletic Union, 21 Warren Street.

Lester Coming Here for Bouts.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 2.—Jack Lester, Western heavyweight and protege of Tommy Burns, who came here seeking matches, left to-night for New York, where he says he expects to box Jim Coffey, the Irish giant, before Fairmont A. C. on Dec. 15. He also expects to box the winner of the Morris-Willard match at Madison Square Garden to-morrow night.

Wrestling Bouts at Fairmont A. C.

The Fairmont Athletic Club will hold its first wrestling entertainment of the season on Friday night at the clubhouse, 141 Columbia Heights. Abert, the Finnish champion, will tackle George Sandale, the Greek, best two out of three falls. Hlamar and Lundin will furnish the second bout, and Joe Rosek and Bull Montano are scheduled to open the entertainment. All bouts will be mixed style.

Curtis Boys Win at Soccer.

Soccer football teams representing Curtis High School and Commercial High School met yesterday in a regularly scheduled match on the field of the latter, with the result that the Staten Islanders won by a score of 3 goals to 2, after a stubbornly contested game. Captain George Copeland of Curtis proved a tower of strength in his position at centre, as he tallied two counts, while the other for his side was made by D. Jones, the outside right. Fabricant aided in the rallying for his side, but that Commercial profited by an unwitting error by one of the opponents, Wood, the right back, was shown when the player poked the ball through for his rival's benefit, much to the chagrin of the visitors. The attack of the home team was such as to warrant the closest attention of Lehman, whose work, in conjunction with that of Lamberton, was gilt-edged. The line-up:

Commercial.	Position.	Curtis.
Thomas.....	Outside left	.....C. Jones
Blandow.....	Inside left	.....Pierce
Fabricant.....	Centre	.....G. Copeland
Harquail.....	Inside right	.....Carson
Segal.....	Outside right	.....D. Jones
Macarchan....	Right half back	...E. Copeland
Roth.....	Centre half	....Lamberton
Brandt.....	Left half back	.....Smith
Larson.....	Right back	.....Wood
Mathison.....	Left back	.....Donnelly
Larquitz.....	Goal	.....Lehman

Advertisers' Golf at Pinehurst.

Judging from the elaborate plans which are being made by the committee in charge of the annual golf tournament to be held at Pinehurst, N. C., during the week of Jan. 12 by the Winter Golf League of Advertising Interests, it promises to be the largest attended tournament ever given by the league. Golfers from Chicago, St. Louis, Washington, Boston, Philadelphia, Rochester, Buffalo, and Baltimore who are members of the league will be represented in large numbers. In addition to the usual rolling events there will be a number of side events, such as trap shooting, &c., besides a special golf tournament for the wives and daughters of the members of the League. The Entertainment Committee, of which William S. Bird of New York is Chairman, is planning for a ball, besides a minstrel show, to be held in the ballroom of the Carolina Hotel.

Benedict Yacht Commissioner.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 2.—Gov. Baldwin to-day appointed E. C. Benedict of Greenwich to act as Yachting Commissioner for Connecticut to act in conjunction with Commissioners from other States to plan for International yachting in connection with the Panama Exposition.

HORSE COURT HEARS ODD LOT OF CASES

Board of Review Disposes of Complaints in Harness Horse Sport.

Chief among the many findings yesterday of the Board of Review, the governing body in the trotting world, at the Murray Hill Hotel, was that in relation to the suspension of the officers of the trotting association known as the Greater New York Fair and Exposition, which held a meeting at Empire City Park, Yonkers, Aug. 4-9, 1913.

This association, according to the decree of the Board of Review yesterday, failed to pay a portion of its premiums by order of the President, dated Aug. 30, 1913, and the action of the President as to R. M. Williams, General Manager, was affirmed, and his action cancelling the suspensions of Howard F. Lea, President; Frank R. Spellman, Vice President; Goodwin B. Smith, Treasurer, and Herbert J. Krum, Secretary, for good and sufficient reasons, was also affirmed.

It was further decreed that the order did not in any way affect the Empire City track, as it was not owned by a member, or the lease held by the National Fair and Exposition Association, Incorporated, as it was not a member.

It was also asserted that nothing in the order would prevent the National Fair and Exposition Association, Incorporated, from conducting the usual trotting meeting under its own name, or under the name of the Greater New York Fair and Exposition at the Empire City track.

Among those who took part in the debates which were brought up for adjudication were P. P. Johnston, President of the National Trotting Association; W. H. Gocher, Secretary; De Forrest Settle, Syracuse; J. M. Johnston, Boston; P. H. Wall, Ottawa; John Early, Nashville, and Fred Postal, Detroit.

Drivers, owners, and horsemen prominent on the Grand Circuit tracks, the chief of whom were Alonzo McDonald, Walter R. Coxe, W. L. Snow, Michael McDavitt, P. W. Barton, Capt. David Shaw, George E. Latimer, Samuel Hastings, and H. S. Malley were also in attendance.

Alonzo McDonald entered a protest against the decision of the judges in the Hoster-Columbus $10,000 race at Columbus, July 23 last, when the officials placed Star Winter, as the protestant affirmed, wrongly in the second heat. McDonald asserted that the horse had finished second, but had been placed fourth, which eventually made a difference of $800 to him in the prize money. While the matter was taken up in executive session, it received no real consideration, as the board took no action.

The celebrated E. W. Hanks case, which had to do with the former manager of the Pine Tree State Circuit, was put over to a subsequent session because of the inability of Hanks to be present. The case against Hanks included demands for the return of entrance money, in some cases paid to the association, and also for the forced payment of prize money alleged to have been won at meetings promoted by Hanks, and which it is claimed has never been paid over.

The board took under advisement the protest of J. Hallenbach against the Thomas entry in a race at Ogdensburg last August, when it is asserted, the Thomas horse won the half mile heat in second and succeeding heats of the race. The driver of the horse in question stated that he had never driven the entry Kenny McGregor without straps, although a photograph of the race showed no straps or bobbs on a horse which the driver identified as his.

The driver stated that it was not beyond the bounds of possibility that the photographs had been tampered with, as he had been told such a thing was possible. It was declared that, according to the rules of the association, if a horse travels the first heat of a race without hobbles, they cannot be used in later heats, nor can they be removed if worn in the opening brush. Confirmation of the reinstatement of Ruby K., which had been disqualified, was affirmed as the result of the meeting.

Fines Go to Needy Drivers.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Fines totalling $700 levied during the last season of the American Trotting Association will be divided among injured or needy drivers who participated in race meets, it was decided to-day by the Board of Appeals of the association. About seventy-five cases were considered by the board, 60 per cent of them being appeals from decisions of the judges.

Williams College Hockey Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Dec. 2.—Williams College hockey practice started to-day, with twenty-four men trying for positions on the team. Only light practice in shooting will be engaged in on the board track until the rink is in condition. Three members of last year's team have been lost by graduation, but it is thought Williams will have a strong team. Capt. Rodgers at goal, MacNamee at point, and Swain at right wing are the strongest players on the seven this

DISCUSS PROBLEMS OF WOOLEN TRADE

Manufacturers Make Spinners and Others Eligible for Membership in Their Association.

FIGHT EVIL OF "RETURNS."

Plan for Uniform Action to Stop the Making of Unjust Claims by Buyers.

The seventh annual meeting of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers was held yesterday afternoon at Delmonico's, uptown. The meeting was called to order by President Richard A. Strong, who in his speech reviewed the association's work in the last year.

A resolution was adopted providing for a change in the association's constitution so as to admit spinners and topmakers to active membership, and to admit commission agents and sales agents engaged in the woolen and worsted trade to associate membership.

Reports of the officers, the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee and the Joint Committee of Fabric and Clothing Manufacturers were read and adopted. The report of the Examiners' Committee, appointed to investigate the present system of doing business in the matter of returns, rejections and unjust claims followed.

This committee reported that it found nearly every adjuster in this market over busy, that one concern represented as many as ninety-five mills, another sixty-five and that many of the mills and commission houses were taking back goods that had never been seen by an adjuster. Not more than 10 per cent. of the goods, it is asserted, upon which claims are made are examined, and it is charged that the spongers' reports are accepted about the remaining 90 per cent.

The prevailing method of examination in the piece goods market, according to the committee's report, is a farce.

Both spongers and examiners acknowledge that such abuses exist. The committee thought that ultimately business would be done on a non-claim basis. The following recommendations were made to be put into immediate effect.

That all pieces be marked at head end with a stencil or punch, and on board end with piece number, stenciled or stitched on cloth.

That all piece goods tickets be stamped with date of invoice.

That all goods sold as a job be stamped as follows: "It is understood that these goods, being sold off price, are not subject to return or claims of any description, except for short measurement. Goods to be merchantable, all or none." This stamp is to be placed on the copy of order bill and each piece goods ticket.

That all sponging houses, whether belonging to the Spongers' Association or independent, be required to furnish to selling agents and commission houses, either weekly or semi-monthly, a list of all goods remaining in their possession which have been in dispute, whether signed for return or not.

That no adjuster be employed by a mill or commission house who also represents a jobber.

Allowances for apparent imperfections should be made on the piece goods tickets as at present, but pieces shall not be strung.

The committee's report also took up the question of a co-operative clearing house. It was said that this plan had been under consideration by the joint committees representing the cloth manufacturers and the clothing manufacturers for some time, but that nothing definite had yet been accomplished. The idea favored at present, it was said, was to have an organization presided over by an expert examiner or examiners.

The Chairman of the "Signed Copy of Order" Committee reported on the committee's work in the year. He said that in the worsted industry a contract had not been a contract, and that the present system of doing business seemed to bind the manufacturer but not the customer. The committee, he said, had devised a means to prevent excessive cancellation, and that plan had been adopted in one of the houses here.

The committee's suggestion was to regard each order not as an order, but as a selection of reference samples, until the order was confirmed. Under this plan the customer takes the goods and places the order after comparison. At the time of selection a memorandum is issued, and the buyer receives this and his reference samples. The order is not considered binding until the merchant makes his choice and sends in the order signed. The chief advantage in this plan is that the mills' books are not filled with orders that are likely to be cancelled later. In addition, the plan makes the customer more careful in choosing, as he would in a sale. When the confirmations are received, they immediately are acknowledged, establishing a contract.

It was noted in the report of this committee that fewer goods would be refused if the mills would ship free on board, mill, instead of following out the custom of the old commission house days and prepaying freight. It was pointed out that when a bill of goods was turned over to a common carrier and the receipt taken, the goods were the property of the consignee and that the shipper could then enforce payment for his goods.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Richard A. Strong; Vice Presidents, George C. Hetzel and A. L. Gifford; Secretary, Herbert E. Peabody, and Treasurer, Robert T. Francis.

The annual dinner of the association was held last night at Delmonico's, at which John Kendrick Bangs was the speaker.

ROAD TO REWARD EMPLOYES

But Lackawanna Workers Are Suspicious of President's Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Dec. 2.—President W. H. Truesdale of the Lackawanna Railroad is to announce the establishment of a system of monetary rewards affecting every employe from the lowest to the highest, aiming at co-operative effort and sharing of benefits.

Mr. Truesdale states that the company's earnings for the last sixteen months have exceeded any previous period in its history, but he forecasts a diminution in this advancement, or a slump in business throughout the country, and says that the company seeks to stimulate business by encouraging employes.

On the other hand, the unorganized employes look upon the coming announcement with suspicion, and think that there is a near prospect of complete organization of all the classes of labor as yet unaffiliated with unions. It is intimated that the example of the New York Central will soon be followed here, and that already the employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad are effecting complete organization, affiliating engineers, conductors, and other powerful brotherhoods.

INDICT STATE OFFICIALS.

Mississippi Lieutenant Governor and Senator Accused of Seeking Bribe.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Mich., Dec. 2.—Sheriff Hyland of Warren County arrived here tonight with bench warrants for the arrest of State Senator G. A. Hobbs of Lincoln County and Lieut. Gov. Theodore G. Bilbo, on indictments found by the Warren County Grand Jury on the charge that Hobbs and Bilbo solicited a bribe from a citizen of Belzoni to work for legislation to create a new county out of portions of Holmes, Yazoo, and Washington Counties, by the Legislature of 1912. The Lieutenant Governor is in Poplarville, whither a Deputy Sheriff has been sent to place him under arrest. Mr. Hobbs was in this city to-day, but to-night the Warren County Sheriff had not located him.

Gov. Earl Brewer to-night refused to comment upon the indictments. The Grand Jury of this (Hinds) county, which has just adjourned, investigated the same affair. A Grand Jury was dismissed in Warren County yesterday and a new jury sworn in, the indictments against Bilbo and Hobbs being among the first it returned.

NOVEL BID ON SUBMARINE.

Lake Company Offers to Build Two Boats on a Commission Basis.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—An unusual bid was received to-day by the Navy Department in the competition for the contracts to build four submarines.

The bidders were the Electric Boat Company and the Lake Torpedo Boat Company. The latter offered to build two submarines on a commission of 10 per cent. on the cost of labor and materials supplied by the Government, the company supplying plans, plants, and patents. The two submarines would be of 527 tons and cost $517,000.

The Electric Boat Company made bids ranging from $260,000 to $1,300,000 on many different designs and types of submarines.

The Lake Company recently informed the Navy Department that it was unable to finish two submarines it now has under contract, and Secretary Daniels decided to finish them with navy labor at the risk of the contractors and their bondsmen.

It will require several days to make an analysis of the bids received to-day.

HELPFUL TO BUSINESS.

Chicago Opinion Commends the President's Policies.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Fred D. Countiss, former President of the Chicago Stock Exchange, said to-night concerning the President's address:

"President Wilson's declarations will be helpful to business. In that portion of the address relating to the Sherman law it appears that the Administration desires to change the law to clarify the situation with regard to business consolidations. The message is the most bullish thing that has come from Washington."

James G. McShane, Democratic candidate for the United States Senate; Judge Hugo Pam, and Judge William E. Dever all characterized the President's plan for Presidential primaries as a distinctive and commendable reform.

JUDGE BLAMES SHERMAN LAW

Putnam Says It Is Retrogressive in Every Particular.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—When the defense in the Government's suit against the United Shoe Machinery Company began in the United States District Court to-day, and after Charles F. Choate, counsel for the company, had started his opening address, Judge W. L. Putnam, who was presiding, took occasion to comment on the Sherman act.

The Judge said he wished to drop a pebble into the case. At common law a manufacturer was protected in making his price as best he could, if he acted honestly, he said. The Supreme Court of the United States, he continued, was drifting away from this interpretation of the common law in the Sherman law cases. Methods justly adopted under the common law must give way, he said, under the Sherman law. This was shown, said Judge Putnam, in the bathtub case, and somewhat in the recent copyright cases.

"The Supreme Court is drifting away from the old rule of the common law," Judge Putnam said. "The Sherman act is retrogressive in every particular."

The hearing went on. Judges Dodge and Brown are sitting with Judge Putnam in the case. Whether they share in his condemnation of the law under which the suit is brought is not known.

Judge Putnam has repeatedly offered adverse criticism of the Sherman law, especially in the early stages of this same case, and his remarks to-day did not, therefore, greatly surprise counsel.

The doctrine laid down by the Supreme Court in its interpretation of the anti-trust act in the "mimeograph case" was the basis of the defense, as explained by Mr. Choate, the doctrine of the Supreme Court which he cited is nothing more than the common law right of a manufacturer to protect his property and to get as good a return for it in the market as he honestly may.

Discussing the so-called "tying clauses," which are included in leases of the company's machines, he contended that the royalty of 2 to 4 cents a pair on shoes made on their machines would not provide a suitable return unless the machinery was properly used. It was to insure proper use that the tying clauses were inserted in the leases to manufacturers, he asserted.

WILL INCREASE CONFIDENCE.

New Orleans Banker's View of Anti-Trust Law Pronouncement.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 2.—The suggestion in President Wilson's message that no change should be made in the Sherman anti-trust law and that the only measures taken should be toward removing doubt regarding the meaning of the law, so that business men may be relieved of all uncertainty of law with regard to enterprises and investments, will have a good effect on business conditions, in the opinion of Sol Wexler, Vice President of the Whitney Central National Bank.

"The President's expression is in line with the conservative thought of the country," Mr. Wexler said. "The expression of that conservative opinion, coming from such a high authority, will have a tendency to increase confidence among business men and eliminate the fear that exists now of disturbing legislation. The President has sounded a note that will appeal to business men and investors the nation over."

GUILTY OF AUTO SWINDLE.

Lewis Introduces Poems as Part of His Defense.

George L. Lewis, 60 years old, a consulting engineer, was convicted of grand larceny in the first degree yesterday in Judge Mahoney's part of the Court of General Sessions. He was remanded to the Tombs for one week for sentence.

Lewis was accused by Mrs. Jennie Barrett, wife of George H. Barrett, a portrait painter of 375 West Seventy-second Street, with a studio in Sixty-seventh vStreet, of obtaining $1,250 in an automobile transaction. Mrs. Barrett testified that Lewis offered to sell an automobile for her. He said that a man in Philadelphia would buy it, and on a deposit of $100 took the machine. Mrs. Barrett charged that he kept the car and made no further payments.

The defense, to quote Assistant District Attorney Manley, was poetry. It developed that Lewis had become acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Barett and while at their home had spoken of his love of poetry. In the course of the trial, which began last Wednesday, many poems sent by Mrs. Barrett to the defendant were introduced as evidence. Among these was one called "Nothing but Leaves," which Mrs. Barrett tore up in court.

It developed at the conclusion of the trial that Lewis has been previously convicted several times. He has served many terms in prison in this and other States on larceny charges and for obtaining money under false pretenses.

WALDO MAKES TRANSFERS.

Londergan and Sweeney Change Places—Detectives Put in Uniform.

Commissioner Waldo made several transfers of policemen yesterday "for the good of the service." Capt. John Londergan of the Fifth Street Station was sent to Richmond Hill, Queens; Capt. John F. Sweeney, in charge of that precinct, goes to Fifth Street.

Edward T. Lennon, a detective of the first grade, who was attached to the Mulberry Street Station, will hereafter do desk duty in the same station at $1,750 a year. He formerly received $2,250 a year. Detectives Nathan Fishel and David Spiro were transferred from the Central Office Detective Bureau to precinct patrol work. The Commissioner said their work had been unsatisfactory.

Because of dissatisfaction over the work on the auto hold-up cases Acting Capt. George Kauff, in charge of the detectives in the upper Bronx, was put back on desk duty. His successor has not yet been appointed.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Will Join Simpson-Crawford Staff.

Bernhard Jacobson, who was at one time connected with Gimbel Brothers' store in this city, and who was later President of Mahler's, will join the executive staff of the Simpson-Crawford Company on Monday next. Mr. Jacobson will act as merchandise manager for the first and second floors of the Simpson-Crawford store, and will supervise everything but cloaks and suits and men's clothing.

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"Advance Payment" Agencies.

The National Jewelers' Board of Trade calls attention to the fallacy of merchants putting their slow accounts in the hands of collection agencies that want payment in advance. In most cases, it says, such arrangements produce more excuses and explanations than money. A number of merchants have been given the worst of such matters. The effect of having an account worked on by a series of collection agencies of this type, which sometimes means the loss of a slow, but good customer, is also pointed out.

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Against Premium Advertising.

From the National Association of Credit Men comes the suggestion that credit grantors show to customers their disapproval of advertising schemes which involve the purchase of expensive premiums. It is suggested that when information of proposed premium campaigns is received by credit men, they point out to the customers, in a friendly way, the effect of the burden failure of their plans. More than one bankruptcy case is said to have resulted from the failure of a premium scheme to work.

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Rubber Demand Fair at London.

There was a fairly active demand in evidence yesterday at the opening of the fortnightly auction of crude rubber in London. Cables received here yesterday said that 500 tons of the 1,150 tons of plantation grades offered had been sold. Smoked sheets closed at 2s 5d, while pale crepe brought 2s 3½d. Both prices were lower than those obtained at the last sale. Up-river fine was held regularly at 3s 1d in London. In New York this rubber could be had for spot delivery for 73 cents a pound. Pale crepe was quoted here at 56½ cents. Business was said to be limited in the local market yesterday.

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Well-Known Clothiers Go Abroad.

A number of prominent local clothing manufacturers sailed for Europe early this morning on the Lusitania. These men, it was said yesterday, were going abroad more for the purpose of looking over foreign markets and informing themselves about tariff matters than for actual buying. Among those booked for passage were William Goldman of Cohen, Goldman & Co.; Edwin Blum of the Alfred Benjamin-Washington Company; Joseph Guggenheimer and Charles T. Stott of the Stein-Bloch Company, and Leon Mann of the Leon Mann Company. They will remain abroad from five to eight weeks.

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Hard Coal Prices Advance.

"The most important happening of the week in the hard coal trade," The Coal Trade Journal will say to-day, "was the advancing of circular prices last Monday by three of the leading producing interests which had not previously made an advance to offset the Pennsylvania tax of 5 per cent. on the value of the output. The increase amounted to 10 cents a ton on the prepared sizes and 5 cents on pea coal. One company also made a 5-cent advance on buckwheat coal. The lack of a good spot demand at tidewater is the most conspicuous feature of the bituminous trade. Were it not for the fact that so much coal is contracted for, and that the line trade is comparatively active, prices would suffer a worse slump than has so far developed."

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General Store Suggestions.

One feature of the holiday season for small wares and general merchandise is the increased amount of goods that can be had this year to retail at 5, 10, and 25 cents. Dealers are not prepared to say whether it is a result of the recent revision of the tariff or whether there are more manufacturers producing the kind of goods that is wanted by this trade. An interesting suggestion is made by one wholesale house to owners of small stores that are being hurt by syndicate store and mail order competition. Wall counters should be abandoned in all cases, it says, in favor of counters that run across the store and permit the prospective customer to walk completely around them. This arrangement permits closer examination of the goods for sale and does away with waste space. It is said to be working very well with merchants who have tried it.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

Exporters of cotton goods here are at a loss to understand the situation in China. While one customer will write that things are going well, with a good chance that before long the Chinese dealers will be able to pay higher prices for merchandise, another's report will directly conflict.

Although there were signs in the dress goods market of a revival of cream serges for Spring a few weeks ago, there is little demand for them now. A number of sellers, however, are of the opinion that such goods will again be popular.

Excellent business in woolen and worsted hosiery has continued up to a point where the market has little more to offer. Eastern manufacturers of 25-cent grades are said to have done the best initial business in their history. No price changes are reported, despite the way popular lines have been ordered.

BUSINESS NOTES.

It was reported yesterday that Amory, Browne & Co. would open their 1914 staple lines of Lancaster rompers and aprons about Feb. 1.

The second annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America will be held in Washington Feb. 11-13. The meeting of the National Council of the chamber will be held in that city on Feb. 10.

Exports, exclusive of specie, from New York in the week ended Nov. 29 were valued at $14,840,070, against $13,219,040 in the previous week and $17,954,988 in the corresponding week of 1912. The present valuation of 1913 exports is $801,160,218, compared with $767,937,945 in the same period last year.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed:

Berlinghoff, Raffale G.—A. Starace, Nov. 29, 1913, $355.

Brookhouse, Charles, and Federal Union Surety Co.—W. W. Farley, June 21, 1912, $1,835.

F. T. Nesbit Co.—J. D. Tullis, Nov. 22, 1913, $167.

Green, Henderson M.—R. De Lesser, May 26, 1913, $167.

Lewis, Mark W., and Inter-City Contracting Co.—Nassau Bank, March 8, 1910, $496.

Johnson, Charles P., jr.—M. Isaacs and others, May 9, 1913, $110.

Malle Little Grip Co.—Morris Building Co., Nov. 5, 1913, $311.

McMillan, Albert—M. M. Driscoll, April 8, 1912, $172.

National Bank of North America—C. J. Bulkley, March 20, 1908, $1,485.

National Surety Co.—Heidelberg Tower Electric Adv. Co., Dec. 23, 1912, $11,489.

Queens Borough Development Corp.—City of New York, July 30, 1906, $1,986.

United Royalties Corp.—National Indicator Co., Oct. 31, 1913, $126.

Greenbaum, George E.—S. Greenbaum, Oct. 22, 1913, (vacated,) $2,559.

JOHN S. SARGENT'S "PROPHETS."

These famous paintings from the Boston Library will be reproduced in their original colors as a special section of The New York Times Christmas Number, NEXT SUNDAY, Dec. 7. The edition will be sold out in advance. You cannot get a copy unless you order at once.—Adv.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

SHEPPARD, KNAPP & CO., dealers in carpets, furniture, and interior decorations, one of the oldest houses in the trade, of 36 West Twenty-third Street, was put into bankruptcy yesterday, and Judge Holt appointed Payson Merrill and George D. Kingsley receivers under a bond of $100,000, who may in their discretion continue the business for thirty days. The petition was filed by Latson, Tamblyn & Pickard, attorneys for these creditors: Thomas Develan, jr., $75,000; Edwin D. Tucker, $13,000; Englander Spring Bed Company of Brooklyn, $258; Max Englander, $111, and Charles H. Harris, $27. The amount of the liabilities was not mentioned in the papers. The current assets are $190,000.

AMERICAN MOVING PICTURE MACHINE COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the American Moving Picture Machine Company of 101 Beekman Street by these creditors: New York Edison Company, $177; Arthur L. Marvin, $850, and Anthony Markman, $93. Judge Holt appointed A. Gordon Murray receiver, bond $35,000. The assets are said to be $70,000.

UNITED MACHINERY COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the United Machinery Company of 88 Centre Street by these creditors: D. M. Root Company, $900; Sidney Hirschberg, $200, and Edward C. Eustace, $200. Judge Holt appointed William S. Creevey receiver, bond $6,000. The liabilities are $20,000, and assets $12,000.

KAHN FEATHER COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the Kahn Feather Company, manufacturer of ostrich feathers, 61 East Eleventh Street, by these creditors: David E. Rapp, $1,500; Swiss Colours Co., Inc., $5, and Yetta Siegel, $49. Judge Holt appointed Thomas D. Hewitt receiver. The liabilities are $6,500, and assets $3,000.

PETER ADLER.—A petition has been filed against Peter Adler, manufacturer of quilts and comforters, 31 and 33 Walker Street, by these creditors: H. B. Claflin Company, $372. Murray Kanner, $130, and J. & A. Lesberg, $29.

T. LEONARD'S SONS.—Vincent L. and Charles J. Leonard, doing business as T. Leonard's Sons, furniture dealers, 687 Eighth Avenue, have filed a petition with liabilities $23,537 and assets $27,387, consisting of stock, $3,500; accounts, $2,854; cash, $5, and real estate, $21,000. The real estate consists of the fee of 781 Eighth Avenue, value $18,000, on which there are four mortgages aggregating $28,000, and leasehold of twenty-one years of 687 Eighth Avenue, value $3,000, on which there are mortgages of $12,500. Among the creditors are Ellen Leonard, $6,294; Chelsea Exchange Bank, $4,500, and S. Sanford & Sons, $1,672.

HERMAN ZIEGEN, clerk, of 1,000 Kelly Street, has filed a petition with liabilities $2,214 and no assets.

JEROME W. ROSENTHAL of 63 Allen Street has filed a petition with liabilities $1,288, with seventeen other claims for unknown amounts.

THOMAS J. BELL, plumber, of Yonkers, has filed a petition with liabilities $3,300 and assets $90.

NIAGARA WOOD WORKING COMPANY.—Judge Holt has appointed Thomas J. McCormack receiver for the Niagara Wood Working Company, 103 East 125th Street and Middleport, N. Y., with a bond of $5,000, with authority to carry on business ten days.

FANCY MARABOU MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Judge Holt has appointed Albert Levy receiver for the Fancy Marabou Manufacturing Company of 40 East Ninth Strett, with a bond of $2,500, with authority to carry on business twenty days. The liabilities are $5,700 and the assets $4,000.

MORRIS STERN.—Judge Holt has appointed Peter B. Olney, jr., receiver for Morris Stern, retail dealer in cloaks and suits, 1,725 Third Avenue, with a bond of $500, with authority to carry on business ten days. The liabilities are $4,500 and the assets $1,000.

GUZY BROTHERS.—Judge Holt has appointed Robert F. Levis receiver for Guzy Brothers, dealers in dresses, waists, and furs, 22 West Twenty-third Street, 21 West Thirty-fourth Street, 402 Fifth Avenue, and at Whitestone, with authority to carry on business thirty days.

PARISIAN SHOP.—Judge Holt has appointed Shanley Shackelford receiver for Bertha Klosty, doing business as the Parisian Shop at 66 West 125th Street, with a bond of $500.

HERMAN B. FLAXMAN.—Judge Holt has appointed Wilder Bellamy receiver for Herman B. Flaxman, manufacturer of waists and dresses of 1,133 Broadway, with factory at 1,329 Bristow Street, the Bronx, with a bond of $750.

HERMAN SCHOTLAND.—Judge Holt has appointed Matthew A. Henkel receiver for Herman Schotland, jeweler, of 1,876 Third Avenue, with a bond of $300, with authority to carry on business twenty days. The liabilities are $5,000, and assets probably $1,000.

BARTLETT J. SMITH.—Judge Holt has appointed Frank J. Waldeyer receiver for Bartlett J. Smith, druggist, 1,060 Seventh Avenue, bond $1,000.

GENESON & GOLDMAN.—Judge Holt has appointed Charles Mautner receiver for Geneson & Goldman, furriers of 169 West Twenty-fifth Street, bond $500.

MORRIS BENDRIMER.—Judge Holt has appointed Peter B. Olney receiver for Morris Bendrimer, grocer, 196 Brook Avenue.

STRAUSS HARRIS COMPANY.—Judge Holt has appointed Robert H. Ewell receiver for Strauss Harris Company, wholesale dealer in buttons, of 41 West Twentieth Street, bond $500.

READING HAT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Judge Holt has appointed Bernard A. Illoway ancillary receiver for the assets in this city of the Reading Hat Manufacturing Company of Reading, Penn., on the application of the Hatters' Fur Exchange, Inc., a creditor for $5,193. Liabilities are $20,000, and assets $10,000. The assets here are about $2,000.

FRANCKLYN W. HOWES.—Schedules of Francklyn W. Howes, doing business as Francois, millinery, 12 East Forty-sixth Street, show liabilities of $75,642 and assets of $21,353. Among the creditors are Raimon, $26,695; James G. Johnson & Co., $4,501; J. A. Stern, $4,103; Harriman National Bank, $5,000, and Blum Frères of Paris, $8,583. In the list of debtors are the names of many women of fashion and wealth.

ROSE HOFFMAN. — Schedules of Rose Hoffman, cloak manufacturer of 14 West Seventeenth Street, show liabilities of $19,618 and assets of $5,567.

SOLOMON SHAPIRO MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Schedules of the Solomon Shapiro Manufacturing Company, dressers, of 450 Sixth Avenue, show liabilities of $10,393 and assets of $7,197.

PULITZER PUBLISHING COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the Pulitzer Publishing Company, publisher of The Welcome Guest, magazine, at 225 West Thirty-ninth Street, by David Kornbluh, attorney for these creditors: Brunswick Press, $112; George W. Willis, $1,101, and Edward L. Stevens, $144. The company was incorporated on March 20, 1912, with capital stock of $200,000. Walter Pulitzer President and Treasurer and George W. Willis Secretary. Judge Holt appointed T. Tileston Wells receiver, bond $2,000. The liabilities and assets are not given. A petition has also been filed against the Pulitzer Magazine Company, publisher of Pulitzer's Magazine, 1,086 Sixth Avenue, by Samuel Fine, attorney for Brett Page, a creditor for $1,200, on an assigned claim from Walter Pulitzer.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Allan, William W.—G. O. Linkeletter, $341.
Blake, Mary L.—C. S. Hirsch, $241.
Becker, Isaac—J. Guberger, $579.
Buchman, Nathan—Robert H. McC. Potter, $136.
Blanchard, Roscoe E.—Lang & Co., $168.
Ball, Louise M.—E. Loughlin, $891.
Blain, William A.—J. R. Potter, $122.
Bernstein, Hyman—A. Bernstein et al., $254.
Brown, Isaac—G. F. Schwarz, $8,405.
Same—Same, $3,558.
Blank, Nathaniel—M. Semel, $145.
Bondy, Aaron H.—B. Cohen, $500.
Bryson, Frances M.—J. Allen, $126.
Catania, Charles—J. A. Murray et al., $211.
Chisalin, G. Ballston and Sabina—A. Cesari, $224.
Cohen, Henry J.—D. Jones, $105.
De Rosa, Frank, and Eugenia Carbone—T. Natella, $964.
Dunne, Vincent L.—L. C. Hirsch et al., $1,144.
Dugan, Dennis F.—Bernheimer Distilling Co., $194.
Eisenberg, Abraham M.—S. Swartz, costs, $112.
Engel, Ferdinand—Pabst Brewing Co., $889.
Edmonston, Elizabeth E.—Weber Bunke Lange Coal Co., $200.
Foulke, J. Aubrey—Machol & Machol, $108.
Fenercisen, Rudolph—A. Greenwald et al., $112.
Fitzmorre, Thomas—George Ringler Co., $537.
Goldfinger, Marcus—Bloomingdale Brothers, $113.
Goldstein, Henry P., and Samuel A. Langfur —Joseph Fahys & Co., $176.
Globe, Maxim S.—A. Schapiro, $308.
Godfrey, Laura, and Catherine Chesebrough —G. Fumagalli, $194.
Goldberg, B. M.—German Artistic Weaving Co., $235.
Gallo, Joseph, Frank Pittelli, James A. Pittelli, and Joseph A. Gallo—Title Guaranty & Surety Co., $11,048.
Hequembourg, Walter J.—Dimock & Fink Co., $112.
Haight, Allen T.—J. W. Bell et al., $287.
Hill, George W.—New Netherland Bank of New York, $490.
Hollander, Elmer R.—No. 471 Park Av., Inc., $349.
Hers, Jerome P.—Euclid Realty Co., $398.
Hirsch, Louis, and Louis Lipkowitz—E. E. Hart, $279.
Haims, Louis, and Isidore H. Brown—E. C. Davidson, $115.
Klein, Solomon—A. Zadak et al., $112.
Kohan, George W.—Barrett Co., $170.
Klimer, William S.—C. Beecher, $256.
Kapelsohn, Emanuel, Arlington Estates and Jersey States Realty Co.—M. A. Holets, $940.
Kennedy, Rosewell, and John J. Gillen—People, &c., $4,000.
Larkin, Thomas C., and Eugene F. McGee—Tribune Association, $478.
Lange, William—S. Schanck, $1,027.
McDougal, Robert P.—Consolidated Hoof Pad Co., $218.
McMann, Charles A.—Cressman Kleinman Mfgrs. Co., $538.
Miller, William H.—Sonn Brothers Co., $269.
Mahoney, Eugene P.—M. J. Mahoney, costs, $339.
Milliron, Ira A.—Hurst Engraving Co., $634.
Massimino, Albert E.—Northern Bank of N. Y., $585.
Moore, Truman—G. W. Roberts, $709.
Masterson, William P.—A. W. Bryan et al., $146.
Ohringer, Regina and Isidor—Security Bank of New York, $950.
Nuchman, Nathan—R. H. McPotter, $136.
O'Brien, Thomas—C. D. Gregg, $126.
Patrillo, Frank and Giovanni—D. Maiolatesi et al., $489.
Pugh, Edward E.—F. R. Jones, $544.
Phillips, Samuel C.—D. Jones, $271.
Romanio, Emilio—N. Y. Cont. Co., Pennsylvania Terminal, costs, $116.
Ringelstein, Louise—G. Hauser, $1,858.
Rubinsky, Samuel and Thomas Misicke—D. Rosen, $113.
Rice, Aubrey L.—Rogers Peet Co., $157.
Ruschmann, Joseph—E. R. Merrill Spring Co., $280.
Slater, Samuel H.—J. A. Goodwin, $126.
Shapiro, Isaac—J. Buellesbach, $134.
Scholl, John B.—Hobart Electric Mfg. Co., $169.
Schneider, Harris—Southwestern Surety Ins. Co., $1,015.
Schwam, Jacob and David Kukler—M. Davidson, $478.
Steindler, Robert M.—Louise & Co., $144.
Stagg, Sylvester—C. Dugan, costs, $103.
Stevens, Henry, and Emma A. Russler—George Ringler & Co., $6,487.
Slotopolsky, Louis—Jefferson Bank, $858.
Scheinberg, Louis—Century Bank, $217.
Shepsinsky, Sam, and Southwestern Surety Insurance Co.—People, &c., $1,000.
Walter, Joseph, Augusta Walter, and J. & A. Walter Co., Inc.—Frank Sibenaler, R. Buxbaum, $493.
Weissberger, David S.—M. Greenbaum, $254.
Wagner, Otto—Porterfield Construction Co., $688.
Williamson, William A.—Wachovia Bank and Trust Co., costs, $280.
Wittmeyer, Edward L.—E. Martin, $164.
Weingarten, Julius—J. Miller, $339.
Zibelli, Giuseppe—Standard Plumbing Supply Co., $214.
Bello Mountain Ranch—R. Du Rand, $1,660.
Inner Circle Realty Corporation—B. Harris, $299.
Monaton Realty Investing Corporation—M. E. L. Crisp, $2,800.
Same—L. Knepton, $1,782.
New York State Construction Co.—Wall Paper Works of New York, $229.
New York Mail Co.—Diamond Rubber Company of New York, $198.
Pittsburgh Contracting Co.—T. Hart, $108.
Ryesdale Estates—A. Dehil, $4,221.
Rockland Railroad Co.—A. G. Locke, $879.
Sundstrom & Stratton Co.—M. M. McIntyre, $109.
Thirty-fourth Street Realty Company of New York—New York Telephone Co., $116.
Third Avenue Railroad Co.—V. Mandero, $3,147.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Ilfeld-Spitz Mercantile Co.; T. H. Dreyfuss, suits, coats, skirts, dresses; 43 West 27th.
ALTOONA, Penn.—Kline Bros.; V. Kline, dry goods; 214 Church; Victoria.
BALTIMORE.—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss J. Armstrong, waists; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE.—Goldenberg Brothers; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; Pierrepont.
BALTIMORE.—A. Whitehill, furnishing goods; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—Cann, Coblens & Co.; A. M. Goldsmith, clothing; Navarre.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kahn & Co.; Miss R. Sperzel, muslin underwear; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE.—Baltimore Bargain House & S. Trautman, millinery; 72 Leonard; Cumberland.
BALTIMORE.—Joel Gutman & Co.; Miss M. Campbell, laces, trimmings; 200 5th Av.; Holland House.
BLOOMINGTON—A. Livingston & Sons; S. Livingston, jobs in serge dresses; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Langtry, knit underwear; Pa. Oxford, furs; W. R. Clark, millinery; Miss Louis, trimmed hats; basement buyers, Mrs. Kasanof, ladies' neckwear; C. O. Cooper, coats, suits; H. Levy, waists; A. C. Smith, infants', children's coats, petticoats, dresses, corsets; W. Silberman, skirts; H. Schroeder, muslin underwear, kimonos; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; E. A. Crawford, flannels; T. O'Donnell, tailered suits; A. Sanbarn, ribbons; J. T. Mulverhill, men's clothing; Mr. Keogs, men's clothing; E. Lahty, laces, embroideries; G. W. Little, upholstery goods; F. H. Jury, dresses; W. J. Brookes, silverware; W. N. London, leather goods, trunks; W. A. Hooper, toilet goods, cutlery; R. J. Tremble, underwear; basement; Miss Rowell, corsets; Miss Mahoney, representing; Miss Brickley, cloaks, suits, skirts; Miss M. E. Moss, corsets, (basement;) Miss O'Gorman, representing; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—M. J. Collins, cotton goods; Hoffman House.
BOSTON.—Magrane-Houston Co.; Miss Barrett, laces, handkerchiefs; Grand Northern.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; Mrs. G. S. Matthews, silk waists; Miss McCluskey, costumes; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—William Filene's Son Co.; H. B. Scates, shoes; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON.—Conrad & Co.; Miss E. Boas, costumes, dresses; Miss B. Blumenthal, silk waists; 15 East 26th.
BOSTON—H. Siegel & Co.; Miss Golding, waists; 19th St. and 6th Av.; Simpson-Crawford Co.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; Mr. Gibon, representing; 2 Walker.
CHICAGO.—Montgomery Ward & Co.; E. E. Wheeler, clothing, hats, caps; 43 Leonard.
CHICAGO.—Gage Brothers & Co.; W. H. Wilson, untrimmed hats; 11 West 32d.
CHICAGO.—Marshal Field & Co.; Miss M. B. Clements, women's coats, wraps, basement; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Sosmá & Birkelman; M. Sosma, Spring serge, silk dresses, skirts; 48 W 27th.
CINCINNATI—G. W. McAlpin Co.; J. F. Hoppen, domestics, linens; 214 Church.
CINCINNATI.—Fair, The; W. C. Burke, general merchandise; 214 Church.
CINCINNATI—Henry Rollman's Sons & Co.; Mr. Rollman, cloaks, suits; Prince George.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; C. N. Retford, laces, bidis., ribbons, trimmings; F. Schnebly, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 214 Church.
CLEVELAND.—Hart & Co.; J. W. Mason, silks, ribbons, laces; G. A. Kline, trimmed hats; 19 West 32d.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; E. Noel, fancy goods; 45 E. 17th; Collingwood.
DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; Miller, cloaks, suits; hosiery; 5 west 15 Mercer's.
DETROIT—Edson, Moore & Co.; F. N. Culver, ladies' children's wear; 51 Leonard.
FORT WORTH, Texas—Monnig Dry Goods Co.; A. R. Phenis, laces; 4 W. 20th.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bros.; W. Hager, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.
LOS ANGELES—Paris Cloak and Suit House; L. H. Wilson, cloaks, suits; 214 Church.
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.—Hoey & Gray; J. G. Gray, dry goods; Latham.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; M. A. Reilly, domestics; 60 West 33d.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; Miss M. Burnham, gloves; W. J. McGuire, furn. goods, hosiery, knit underwear; 75 Spring.
NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; J. Malone, men's, boys' clothing; 15 E. 26th.
PAWTUCKET—Shartenberg & Robinson; T. F. Skahan, hosiery, knit underwear; 75 Spring.
PHILADELPHIA — Gimbel Bros.; E. Goldman, mdse. mgr.; Miss Savidge, furs; Broadway and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; G. R. Dunn, art needlework; Broadway and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA.—John Wanamaker; Miss R. M. Call, millinery; Miss M. McMahon, misses' coats, suits; Broadway and 10th.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann, Dept. Store; C. Klein, cotton dress goods; E. Meyers, young men's clothing; T. Flynn, men's clothing; L. Schwartz, muslin underwear, infants' wear; L. Powers, men's furn. goods; H. Edgcomb, hats, caps; I. M. Keller, gen'l mdse.; 200 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Brothers; L. Cohen, Spring suits

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Up—Street's Reception of President's Message—The Government and Its Bonds.

It was characteristic of the present attitude of the rank and file in Wall Street that after a chance had been afforded for a hurried glance at the President's annual message to Congress many should have said that there was nothing in that document of market import, and that, as a matter of fact, what the market was waiting for was the President's later special message on the trust question. May it not be that when in due course that message is delivered it will be said of it as it was said of yesterday's message that the ground covered was already familiar and that no new points of view were to be predicated on its contents? Part of the trouble lies in offering specific explanation for general phenomena. The over-taxing of the capital market in various ways, not to the least extent through the world's devoting a vast amount of wealth to unproductive uses has had a great deal more to do with recent stock market experience than many of the things about which the Stock Exchanges have lately talked much more.

The thing which Wall Street talked most about yesterday afforded no basis for an advance in prices, but the fact was that for a good part of the day the market was strong and more active than on any day since the dead level of a week ago last Monday was reached. Some of the ground which was gained in the morning was surrendered in the later hours of trading, but none the less there were few stocks which did not at the close of the day show some net rise. Neither the resistance which the market, taking it as a whole, has lately shown to adverse developments, nor the fairly brisk, though not well maintained, recoveries which the market has had on several recent occasions, has served in the slightest apparently to lessen the despondency with which many in the financial district look upon the situation. And yet, some weight must be given to the absence of pressing liquidation, and to the fact that all in all the market record has been more cheerful than have been the majority of those who have been watching it from close at hand.

The money market traveled somewhat slowly yesterday in the direction of ease but the renewal rate for call loans was considerably lower than on Monday. The relative firmness of the call rate in the afternoon was probably not unconnected with the fact that an institution which is a large lender of call money was likely to have a heavy debit at the Clearing House this morning because of large payments made yesterday by the city. The readjustments which this shifting of funds required seemed thus for a day or two to be delaying the return of the call money market to the level of rates which prevailed before the appearance of the special demands associated with the Dec. 1 payments. Another transfer was made to San Francisco, but it was small and there was some indication that this Pacific Coast demand, which has outlasted by several days the Canadian demand which appeared coincidentally with it, was approaching its end.

After having had for a day or two a chance to consider the bearing of the latest currency bill proposals in reference to the handling of the Government bonds now deposited to secure Notional bank circulation the market seemed to have come to the conclusion that it was not yet warranted in reflecting the probable fate of these proposals in any price change. The recovery of three points or thereabouts from the lowest price at which the 2 per cent. bonds sold reflected a lessening of the concern which was felt regarding the ultimate effect of the proposals regarding the existing National bank circulation. On the other hand the fact that the bonds have for so long a time stood two points or more under par indicates that the holders of these securities still feel that assurances are lacking that concessions affecting the present value of the principal of these bonds will not be forced from them. Two per cent. on the $700,000,000 or more of the Government's 2 per cent. bonds is not a small matter in itself, but it is a very much larger matter in principle than it is in dollars and cents. This is not merely a matter of market quotation for which the issuer of the bond is in no wise responsible. Here the Government is proposing positive action. The framers of the currency bill should make very sure that no proposals are sanctioned which would in effect impair the principal of the Government's obligation to the owners of these 2 per cent. bonds.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 4¼@6 per cent., with the last loan at 6 per cent. The renewal rate was 5¾ per cent.

Time money rates were 5@5¼ per cent. for sixty, ninety days, and four months, and 4¾@5 per cent. for five and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5¼@5¾ per cent. for the best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $476,883,225; balances, $37,014,880; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $3,340,028.

The local banks have lost $7,522,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 4⅞@4 15-16 per cent. for short and 4¾ per cent. for three months' bills; Berlin, 4¼@4½ per cent.; Paris, 3½ per cent. Money was 4¼@4½ per cent. in London and 3½@4 per cent. in Berlin.

The Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 49 pfennigs. The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 28½ centimes.

Foreign exchange was quoted as follows:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

Demand sterling, high, 4.85½; low, 4.84⅝; last, 4.85½.
London—Cable, 4.8595.
Paris—Cable, 5.20 less 1-32; check, 5.20⅛ less 1-32.
Berlin—Cable, 94 13-16; check, 94⅜.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.21¼; check, 5.21⅜ plus 1-32.
Holland—Cable, 40.12; check, 40.06.
Belgium—Cable, 5.23⅛ less 1-16; check, 5.23⅜ less 1-16.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', sixty days, 4.81¼; ninety days, 4.79½.
London—Commercial, sixty days, 4.81; ninety days, 4.79⅛.
Paris—Bankers', sixty days, 5.23⅜ less 1-16; ninety days, 5.25 less 1-16.
Paris—Commercial, sixty days, 5.24⅜; ninety days, 5.25⅝ less 1-32.
Berlin—Bankers', sixty days, 94; ninety days, 95⅛ plus 1-32.
Berlin—Commercial, sixty days, 93⅞ plus 1-32; ninety days, 93 9-16.
Amsterdam—Commercial, sixty days, 39.70; ninety days, 39.55.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, 15c discount; St. Paul, 15c premium; San Francisco, par; Montreal, 15⅝c discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was 9-16d higher in London, at 26½d per ounce, and 1⅛c higher in New York, at 57⅝c per ounce.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Costly Railway Construction.

The well-known methods of some of the old-school railroad promoters in capitalizing new lines at double cost per mile have been so thoroughly advertised in fact and fiction stories that the average purchaser of transportation is skeptical of any valuation figures not substantiated by an independent appraisal. Nevertheless, it is probably true as a general thing that the railroads in this country were built as cheaply as possible, and have not been grossly overcapitalized on their actual first cost. The first cost varies greatly, even on roads built in the same year in much the same kind of country, which makes the known cost of one line a poor yardstick by which to estimate the cost of a similar line. Speaking of this, the President of a large and prosperous railway told yesterday of a connecting line twenty miles in length built by his company through farming country for which he had to pay an average of $30,000 a mile for right of way.

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Disobeying Lawson.

One theory on which traders used to attempt to explain the Lawson advertisements was that he expected wise brokers to do exactly the opposite of what he advised them, and consequently said "sell" when personally he meant to buy, and "buy" when he meant to sell. Lawson's latest broadside against Steel probably had no bearing on yesterday's buying by a house with strong Boston connections of 10,000 shares of Steel, but it recalled the old theory.

***

Beginning Life Anew.

The Middletown, Unionville & Water Gap Railroad, cast out of its own home by an ungrateful parent, has taken up separate quarters following its recovery from the shock and will try to earn its own living. When $150,000 of first and $250,000 of second mortgage bonds fell due the Erie, which controlled the little road, disowned it. The bondholders have reorganized the road, which is less than fourteen miles long, have elected their own officers, and will run it as an independent line under the name of Middletown & Unionville. Charles I. Henry is President of the new company. Oddly enough, the Middletown & Unionville was not among those companies, such as the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern, which were mentioned yesterday as possible buyers of a controlling interest in the Erie.

***

Unusual Result of Drought.

When hot winds and a burning sun were scorching the crop in many parts of the corn belt last Summer a natural assumption was that the merchant as well as the farmer was in for a hard Winter. If the farmer was pinched for money he would not be in a position to spend as freely as he had in the preceding years of excellent crop returns, and the product of this contraction would be delay on the part of merchants in taking care of their debts because their income had been reduced. It was argued in numerous financial quarters that, as merchants had been influenced by the favorable condition of corn in the early growing season to extend their lines on a substantial scale, the banks would be asked to renew an extra large amount of loans. It is possible now to size up the situation, and reports from bankers in the stricken area fail to verify previous gloomy estimates of poverty. A local banker who returned recently from a trip which took in Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis, said yesterday that he had found that collections and liquidation of loans had been as rapid as in any year of great crop yields. Furthermore, merchants with whom he talked said that the gross turnover of business for 1913 would be within 5 or 7 per cent. of the record of 1912. His explanation was that the farmers had been placed in so strong a position financially by a series of highly profitable seasons that they were not disturbed by a single lean year.

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Municipal Bonds in November.

Municipal bonds brought out in this country during November aggregated $32,125,369, says The Bond Buyer, as compared with $12,494,414 in the same month of last year. The total for the year up to Dec. 1 was $274,108,209, against $290,798,503 in the corresponding period of 1912. In addition to the permanent loans represented by this total of bonds, short-term loans were made by eleven municipalities amounting to $54,969,165, of which all but $480,000 was borrowed by the City of New York.

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A Riker-Hegeman Contrast.

Life was injected into the Riker-Hegeman stock situation on the Curb yesterday by a sharp advance in the shares of the company as it is now constituted. Sales of thirty shares carried the price up from 145 to 170. At the same time stock of the proposed drug store organization under the direction of United Cigar Stores interests was selling, "when issued," around $6.75 a share. These quotations showed a wide difference in the relative values of the shares in view of the plans in contemplation for substituting the new for the old stock. Twenty new shares are to replace each share of old, and the market value of each twenty-share lot at yesterday's prices was approximately $135 against $170 (the best figure) for the old stock.

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A Famous Figure Recalled.

The round number $29,000,000 was made familiar in gossip of the Street a few years ago when Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis decided that it would be a proper fine for the Standard Oil Company of Indiana to pay, and its reappearance yesterday had a decidedly familiar sound. It was mentioned as the amount of damages sought by litigants under the Sherman law against the American Sugar Refining Company in Louisiana. As a result, apparently, of fresh talk of the suits American Sugar stock was one of the few weak issues in the day's business.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday, the present month, and the fiscal year as follows:

	Dec. 1.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$419,586	$419,586	$137,517,344
Inter. rev., ord.	1,025,830	1,025,830	137,675,848
Corporation tax	27,744	27,744	3,689,745
Miscellaneous	183,946	183,946	21,741,632
Total receipts	1,607,087	1,607,087	299,623,971
Expenditures	1,979,576	1,979,576	308,742,560
Deficit	$372,488	$372,488	9,118,588

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s..May, 1957	104	104½	103⅞	104⅛
4½s..Nov., 1957	104	104½	103⅞	104⅛
4½s..May, 1917	101¼	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
4½s..Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
4½s..Mar., 1930-60	100¼	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
4½s..March, 1962	99⅛	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜
4½s..Sept., 1960	99¼	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜
4s ..May, 1959	96½	96⅝	96¼	96⅜
4s ..Nov., 1958	96½	96⅝	96¼	96⅜
4s ..May, 1957	96½	96⅝	96¼	96⅜
4s ..Nov., 1956	95	95⅜	94⅞	95⅛
4s ..Nov., 1955	95	95⅜	94⅞	95⅛
4s ..Nov., 1936	96	96⅛	96	96⅛
4s ..1918-1919	98½	99⅛	98¼	99⅛
3½s..Nov., 1954-5	84⅞	85¼	84⅝	85¼
3½s..May, 1954	84⅞	85¼	84⅝	85¼
3½s..1950-1954	84½	85⅛	84⅜	85⅛

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Market Displays a Better Tone and Business Shows Some Enlargement.

The outside security market improved considerably in tone yesterday with some notably sharp advances among the oil stocks. Transactions were not especially heavy, although here and there throughout the list interest was shown in particular issues. While not officially quoted, sales of small lots of Riker-Hegeman, old stock, were reported at 145 to 170. United Cigar Stores closed with a net gain of a point, and Standard Oil of New Jersey at an advance of 2 points, as compared with the closing price of Monday. Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600..	Br.-Am. Tob.	24	24½	24	24⅛
100..	I. Rub. tr.ctfs.	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
1,000..	Man. Transit.				
		1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16
300..	Marc. of Am..	4	4	4	4
2,000..	*Mays Oil	19¼	19½	18	18
75..	S. O. of N. J.	385	387	385	387
900..	U.C.S.Co. of A.	90¾	91¼	90¾	91

MINING STOCKS.

5,000..	Bailey	6	6	6	6
200..	*Beaver Con.	30	30	30	30
510..	Big Dome	12¾	13	12¾	13
1,500..	*Big Four	9	9	9	9
600..	Braden Copper	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
700..	Buf. Mines	1 15-16	1 15-16	1⅞	1⅞
200..	Butte-N. Y.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,700..	*Can. Gold-Sil.	11	12	10	12
4,300..	*Caribou Cob.	61	62	60	62
1,000..	*C. O. D. Con.	4	4	4	4
5,000..	Dia. Black B.	2	2	2	2
200..	Goldfield Con.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½
3,000..	*Gold Hill	19	20	19	20
50..	Gr.-Can., new.	29½	29½	29½	29½
2,800..	*Greenwater	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100..	Halifax Con.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100..	Iron Blossom	115	115	115	115
1,000..	Jim Butler	69	69	69	69
500..	Kerr Lake	4 7-16	4½	4 7-16	4½
400..	La Rose Con.				
		1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16
100..	Mason Valley	3½	3½	3½	3½
200..	McKin.-Darr.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
200..	Mispah Extens.	27	27	27	27
1,500..	*Nev. Hills	47	48	47	47
400..	Nip. Mines Co.	8	8	8	8
1,000..	Oro	8	8	8	8
1,000..	Rescue Eula.	10	10	10	10
600..	Temiskaming.	14	14	14	14
200..	Tono. Belmont.	7½	7¾	7½	7¾
100..	Tono. Exten.	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,500..	*Tono. Merger.	57	57	56	56
90..	Tono. Mining.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼

LISTED PROSPECT—MINING CO.

2,000..	W. End Ext.	4	5	4	5

BONDS.

$1,000..	N.Y.City 4½s, 1962	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼

*Sell cents per share. ‡Odd lots.

INDUSTRIALS.

Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in were:

	Dec. 2. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 1. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	22½	23	22½	23
Anglo-Am. Oil, new	11⅝	12	11⅝	12
Am. Writing Paper	¾	1	¾	1
Bay State Gas	3-16	5-16	3-16	5-16
Br.-Am. Tob., new	24½	24⅝	24	24⅛
Con. Rubber Tire	31	35	31	35
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	91	95	91	95
Emerson-Brant.	22	28	22	28
Emerson-Brant. pf.	75	87	75	87
Havana Tobacco	3	6	3	6
Havana Tobacco pf.	9	12	9	12
Houston Oil	13	16	13	16
Houston Oil pf.	60	70	50	60
L. V. Coal Sales Co.	175	185	175	185
Maxwell Motors	2	3	2	3
Maxwell Motors 1st pf	18	20	18	20
Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	5½	6½	5½	6½
Puebla Smelt. & Ref.	2	2½	2	2½
R. J. Reynolds	230	250	230	250
Tobacco Products pf.	82½	84½	82½	84½
U. Cigar Stores Co. pf.	110	115	110	115
U. S. L. & H.	4	5	4	5
U. S. L. & Heat pf.	20	26	20	26
Willys Overland	58	60	58	60
Willys Overland pf.	82	89	82	89

MINING STOCKS.

Boston Montana	5	5½	5	5½
Brit.-Col. Copper	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
Butte & London	32	34	32	34
Combination Frac	5	6	5	6
Crown Reserve	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1 11-16
Con. Ariz. Smelting	5-16	5-16	3-16	5-16
Copper Mines Co.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Davis-Daly Copper	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
El Paso Con.	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
First National	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Florence	20	23	20	23
Greene-Cananea	5½	6⅛	5½	6⅛
Hollinger	17⅛	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞
Keene Wonder	10	14	10	14
Kewanna	2	3	2	3
Mines of America	2	2¼	2	2⅛
Montana Tonopah	90	95	94	95
New Utah Bingham	40	50	40	50
Onyx Copper	7-16	½	7-16	½
Preston East Dome	1	2	1	2
Stand. Silver-Lead	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Stewart	1 5-16	1⅜	1 5-16	1⅜
Tri-Bullion	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Tuiarosa	7-16	½	7-16	9-16
Tuolumne Copper	⅝	13-16	⅝	⅞
United Copper	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
United Copper pf.	3	5	3	5
Victor Tonopah	25	27	26	27
West End Consol	1¼	1 5-16	1¼	1 5-16
Wettlaufer Sil. Mines	7	8	7	8
Yukon Gold Mines	2	2¼	2	2¼

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	132	140	132	140
Braden Cop. 7s, new	132	140	132	140
Chicago Nipissing 5s	95¼	96	95¼	96
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	64	67	64	67
Mason Valley 6s	60	65		60
N. Y. City 4½s, 1960	99¼	99⅜	99¼	99⅜
St. L. & S. Fran. 6s	102	102⅜	102	102⅜
Western Pacific 5s	76½	77½	76½	77½

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	22¼	23	22½	23⅛
Atlantic Refining	705	710	700	710
Borne-Scrymser	275	285	285	295
Buckeye Pipe Line	165	180	160	162
Chesebrough Mfg.	675	690	675	690
Colonial Oil	120	130	120	130
Continental Oil	197	202	188	193
Crescent Pipe Line	58	59	57	59
Cumberland Pipe Line	65	70	65	70
Eureka Pipe Line	338	343	338	343
Galena-Signal Oil	172	176	173	175
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	133	138	133	138
Indiana Pipe Lines	126	129	127	129
National Transit	39	41	40	42
New York Transit	320	325	317	320
Northern Pipe Line	110	115	110	115
Ohio Oil	138	140	134	136
Prairie Oil & Gas	422	425	420	424
Solar Refining	285	295	280	290
Southern Pipe Line	238	243	236	242
South Penn. Oil	252	255	251	255
S. W. Penn. Pipe Line	156	159	158	162
Standard Oil (Cal.)	221	225	220	224
Standard Oil (Ind.)	394	397	398	400
Standard Oil (Kan.)	415	425	420	430
Standard Oil (Ky.)	605	610	610	620
Standard Oil (Neb.)	325	335	330	335
Standard Oil (N. J.)	386	388	384	388
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	159	161	158	160
Standard Oil (Ohio)	320	330	317	323
Swan & Finch	285	300	285	300
Union Tank Line	91	93	90	92
Vacuum Oil	194	197	189	193
Washington Oil	37	40	37	40
Waters-Pierce Oil	2100	2800	2100	2300

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Dec. 2. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 1. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	140	145	140	145
American Cigar pf.	87	90	87	90
British-American	23¾	24	23¾	24¼
British-Am., new	24	24¼	24	24½
Conley Foil	280	295	280	295
R. J. Reynolds 6% sc.	100	104	100	104
Tobacco Products	100	150	100	150
Tobacco Products pf.	83½	84½	83½	84½
United Cigar Stores	91	91¾	90	90¾
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	110	115	110	115
Johnson Tin & M.	165	185	165	185
J. S. Young	140	150	140	160
MacAndrews & F.	180	190	180	190
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip	130	140	130	140
R. J. Reynolds	240	245	240	245

UP-STATE BANK FIGURES.

Following are the combined reports of State banks and trust companies outside of Greater New York for the week ended Nov. 29, 1913, as compiled by the State Banking Department:

State banks:		Decrease.
Loans and discounts	$124,348,800	*$738,500
Total deposits	130,143,700	1,353,600
Total reserve	24,101,300	968,000
Average reserve, 19.8.	Reserve required, 15%.	

Trust companies:		
Loans	$180,517,300	*$1,737,100
Total deposits	183,204,400	422,800
Total reserve	21,896,800	167,700
Average reserve, 12.8.	Reserve required, 10%.	

*Increase.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Ladenburg, Thalman & Co. and E. H. Rollins & Sons have contracted with the United Railroads of San Francisco for an extension of the Market Street Cable Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds for a period of two years, or until Dec. 15, 1915. The extended bonds have all been sold.

A protective committee for the bondholders of the failed New York Real Estate Securities Company consists of Charles H. Sabin, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company; Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank; George Leask, and H. B. Davis. One or two more members will be selected later.

Kissel, Kinnicut & Co. are offering at 90 and interest, to net about 4.55 per cent., $250,000 City of Augusta 4½ per cent. flood protection bonds. Besides being a direct obligation of the city, the bonds are a first mortgage on the municipal water works and power plant.

J. K. Rice, Jr., & Co. have issued a circular on the Standard Oil Company of New York.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100..	A. C. Line of Conn.	227	227	227
10..	Bank of Commerce	31½	31¼	31½
10..	Cons. Power	108	108	108
5..	First Nat. Bank	140	140	140
100..	Merchant-M. Bank	33	33	33
11..	Union Bank	137½	137½	137½
10..	United Ry. & Elec.	25¼	25¼	25¼

BONDS.

$1,000..	Ana. & Potomac 5s.	97¾	97¾	97¾
2,000..	Balt. Elec. 5s, stp.	96½	96½	96½
5,000..	Chicago Rys. 1st 5s.	97¼	97	97¼
1,000..	C. B. 4s, '61, S. L.	95¾	95¾	95¾
600..	City Balt 3½s, '30	90¼	90¼	90¼
9,000..	Cons. Power 4½s	87¼	87¼	87¼
5,000..	G. B. S. B. inc. 5s.	6	6	6
1,000..	Nash. St. Ry. 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼
4,000..	N. O., M. & C. 5s.	45¼	45	45¼
2,000..	Potomac Valley 5s.	102	102	102
1,000..	Southern Ry. 5s.	102¾	102¾	102¾
2,000..	Un. Ry. & E. 1st 4s	82¾	82¾	82¾
16,000..	Un. Ry. & E. Inc. 4s	61¼	61¼	61¼
2,600..	U. Ry. & E. fdg. 5s.	96¾	96	88
500..	Va. Mid. 4th series.	101½	101½	101½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10..	Ahmeek	246	240	240
2,765..	Alaska Gold	20	19	19¾
110..	Alloues	31	31	31
542..	Amalgamated	69¾	68½	69¼
395..	Am. Zinc	15¾	15¼	15¾
175..	Ariz. Commercial	4 3-16	4⅛	4 3-16
1,730..	Bonanza	61c	54c	60c
995..	Butte-Bal	4¾	4½	4¾
915..	Butte & Superior	28¾	28	28½
200..	Calumet & Arizona	61¼	60½	61
17..	Calumet & Hecla	395	390	390
180..	Chino	38	37¾	37¾
350..	Copper Range	33¼	32¾	32¾
208..	East Butte	10	9¼	9¾
65..	Franklin	2¾	2¾	2¾
795..	Granby	68¼	67¾	67¾
13..	Greene-Cananea	29	29	29
5..	Greene-Can. fractions	29	28½	28½
200..	Hancock	12½	12	12½
25..	Island Creek	45½	45½	45½
204..	Isle Royale	18½	17	17½
25..	Kerr Lake	4½	4¾	4¾
520..	Keweenaw	2¾	2½	2½
365..	Lake	5½	5¼	5¼
25..	Mason Valley	3½	3¼	3¼
210..	Mayflower	5½	5½	5½
75..	Mohawk	40	39	40
55..	Nevada Con	15¼	15¼	15¼
166..	Nipissing	8 1-16	8	8
508..	North Butte	24¾	23¾	24
100..	North Lake	1¼	1¼	1¼
145..	Old Colony	4½	4½	4½
25..	Old Dominion	47¾	47¾	47¾
35..	Osceola	70	70	70
110..	Pond Creek	17¾	17½	17½
56..	Quincy	55	54	55
125..	Ray Consol	18¼	18	18¼
5..	Santa Fe	1½	1½	1½
65..	Shannon	6¼	6¼	6¼
350..	Shattuck	26	24¾	26
100..	St. Mary's Land	31	31	31
150..	Superior & Boston	2¾	2½	2½
2,000..	Superior Copper	21½	20¾	20¾
45..	Tamarack	26½	26	26½
95..	Trinity	4	3¾	3¾
4..	U. S. Smelting	37	37	37
90..	U. S. Smelting pf.	46½	46½	46½
100..	Utah Apex	1¾	1¾	1¾
95..	Utah Consol	8	7¾	8
155..	Winona	1¼	1¼	1⅝
63..	Wolverine	41½	41	41¼
25..	Wyandotte	50c	50c	50c

RAILROADS.

10..	Boston & Albany	199	198½	199
15..	Boston Elevated	85½	85½	85½
175..	Bost'n & Maine	50	47½	47½
35..	Chic. Jnctn. & S.Y.pf.	104	103¾	104
45..	Mass. Electric pf.	67	67	67
650..	N. Y., N. H. & H.	75¾	77¾	75¾
3,080..	N.Y., N.H. & H. rights	1½	1	1 1-32
100..	Union Pacific	149⅝	149⅝	149⅝

TELEPHONE.

1,142..	American	120½	118¾	119

MISCELLANEOUS.

37..	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	90	90	90
135..	Am. Sugar	107	106	106
11..	Am. Sugar pf.	113	112¾	112¾
51..	Am. Woolen pf.	76	76	76
84..	Gen. Electric	138	137	138
25..	Mass. Gas	91¾	91	91¾
49..	Mass. Gas pf.	91¾	91

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$35,000,000 IN BANK, YET CITY TAKES LOAN

Pays 6 Per Cent. Interest to City Bank for $5,000,000 It Could Have Transferred.

FAULT IN ADMINISTRATION

City Chamberlain Controls Deposits While Controller Has to Provide for Payments.

With approximately $35,000,000 in bank and with receipts from taxes at their very crest, the City of New York borrowed $5,000,000 on Monday for a week from the National City Bank at interest of 6 per cent., a rate that has not been approached in its financing since 1907.

The rate was not excessive, as money ruled on Monday around 8 per cent., and the city might have had to pay as much as that it had not been for the practice of the City Bank never to charge more than 6 per cent. on loans it makes, regardless of the market rate.

The difficulty was that the city found it necessary to make a loan during the squeeze accompanying the general settlement demands of Dec. 1, and this necessity was due directly to the unusual delay this year in the payment of November taxes. In former years the semi-annual tax payments due in November have been to some extent scattered through the month, with the heaviest receipts, of course, toward the close. This year, however, nearly everybody seemed to hold back till the last day, and, as it takes several days to handle the mail, credit the checks and get them into the bank, the city found itself with a considerably smaller balance in the City Bank on Monday than had been expected.

All the general receipts and disbursements of the city pass through the City Bank. When funds accumulate there in excess of needs they are in part transferred to other banks designated as city depositaries. Conversely, the balance in the City Bank is ordinarily kept up to requirements by withdrawing, when necessary, part of the balances in other depositaries. The Finance Department expected to have a sufficient balance in the City Bank to take care of its drafts on Monday and yesterday through its receipts of taxes and apparently no arrangement had been made to meet a possible shortage by transfer of funds from other depositaries.

The city is a heavy borrower at all times both on corporate stock notes, issued in anticipation of a bond sale, and on revenue bonds, issued in anticipation of the receipts of taxes. These temporary obligations run for various periods and are constantly being renewed until the time comes for their payment or funding through the collection of taxes or a bond issue. Their maturities are arranged with a view to taking advantage of the fluctuations in the money market, and in this way a great saving of interest has been made during the administration of Controller Prendergast.

Part of the city's temporary indebtedness, amounting to $5,000,000, became due on Wednesday of last week at the City Bank, and the Finance Department, on the assumption that the deposits of tax receipts by Monday would be sufficient to take care of it, in addition to disbursements, renewed its obligations until that time. The city also had a lot of other temporary loans arranged to fall due and be paid out of the tax receipts, so that it faced heavy disbursements on Monday and Tuesday. The amounts actually checked out by the City Chamberlain, largely in payment of these obligations, amounted to about $8,000,000 on Monday and $20,000,000 yesterday.

While the balance in the City Bank would have taken care of Monday's payments it would not have been enough to meet those to be made yesterday, and for this reason the $5,000,000 loan was renewed for another week. If this borrowing could have been postponed for a few days the new call would probably have been made at 3 or 4 per cent. It was well understood that the tightness would last only a day or two, because of general disbursements on Dec. 1, and, in fact, call money, which was 8 per cent. on Monday, had already dropped yesterday to below 6 per cent.

The point that struck those in the financial district was that the city could have avoided making the loan by transferring funds from other depositaries to the City Bank, and this was commented on as showing a defect in the administrative arrangement of the city financial management. The borrowing is all done by the City Controller, while the disposition of the city's cash funds is under the charge of the City Chamberlain.

"If the city were a business institution," said one banker, "both functions would be under one head, or at least more closely co-related, with the result that the city would have transferred $5,000,000 and postponed making the loan till the squeeze is over, after which, if its aggregate balances required it, could have borrowed money at a low rate and retransferred the $5,000,000."

It was also regarded as striking that the transaction should have taken place at a time when the city's aggregate balances were greater than they have been in months. They are kept usually around $25,000,000, and on them the city receives 2 per cent. interest. Frequently they fall as low as $17,000,000 or $18,000,000. The City Chamberlain's statement for the week ended Nov. 30 shows that they were then $35,720,978.77.

As the tax receipts were then at their highest, it was apparent that they would not be much less on Monday, the next business day, and, in fact, they were more than $34,000,000, although exact figures are not available. This was increased to $39,000,000 by the $5,000,000 loan. With yesterday's disbursements of $20,000,000, they were about $22,000,000 at the close of business yesterday.

The delay in payment of taxes this year was ascribed to two causes. One was the tightness of money in general this Fall, emphasized by the calling of mortgages, which has been giving concern to real estate interests for several months; the other was that taxpayers had become more conversant with the fact that while taxes become a lien on Nov. 1 they do not have to be paid till Nov. 30, and there is nothing to be gained by paying them earlier in the month.

The amount of taxes paid, despite this slowness, was relatively better than last year. The receipts from May 1, when the first half became due, to and including Dec. 1, were $111,546,401.93, while for the same period last year they were $108,500,677.53. The increase in the total tax levy was less than $1,000,000, having been $150,956,705.75 in 1912 and $151,786,268.42 this year.

12,881 FAILURES IN 1913.

Liabilities Were $252,300,637, or 40 Per Cent. Higher Than in 1912.

While there were fewer failures in November than in October, there was a considerable excess, both in number and in liabilities over November of last year and of recently preceding years. This condition, says Bradstreet's, points to the long-continued strain in money affairs being reflected in increased tension upon all commercial enterprises. Then, too, the decrease in number from October was more apparent than real, because there were fewer business days in November than in October.

In fact, the failures, taken as a whole, seem to point to increased tension in the matter of money accommodation, to closer credit scrutiny, to slower collections, and consequently to an enlarged number of suspensions of commercial enterprises poorly supplied with the sinews of success in commercial life. This is borne out by the evidence of the large proportion of those poorly provided with capital failing.

There were 1,229 failures of individuals, firms, or corporations during the month of November, a decrease of 1.9 per cent. from October, but an increase of 11.4 per cent. as compared with November last year. The number of failures is the largest reported in November since 1895. Liabilities aggregated $22,496,048, an increase of 6.8 per cent. over October, and of 63 per cent. as compared with November last year.

Failures for eleven months of this year number 12,881, with liabilities of $252,300,637, an increase of 8 per cent. over last year and of nearly 1 per cent. over the year 1908 as regards number, while liabilities are 40 per cent. larger than in 1912, though 8.7 per cent. smaller than in 1908.

Trust Co. Must File Accounting.

Surrogate Cohalan decided yesterday that the Metropolitan Trust Company must file an account of its proceedings as administrator of the estate of the late Alexander McDonald by Dec. 10. He had previously revoked the letters of administration of the trust company upon the application of Laura McDonald Stallo, Mr. McDonald's granddaughter. An appeal from his decision was taken by the trust company to the Appellate Division. The argument on the appeal will be heard next Thursday, and the trust company's attorneys contended that it should not be required to file its accounting until the appeal was determined.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Dec. 2, 1913	$1,500,500
Same day last year	2,516,000
Total year to date	457,956,420
Same period last year	635,400,500
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change.	86.07 +.06
Same day last year	91.93 —.01
	High. Low.
Range year to date	92.31 Jan. 10 85.78 June 11

Jap Gov 4½s, ster l		5s, reg						
5,000	89	1,000	112¾					
500	88½	C & O gen 4½s						
N Y Canal 4s, 1961		2,000	91					
9,000	91¼	8,000	91¼					
1,000	99⅝	1,000	91					
Va 6s, def, Brown Bros & Co ctfs		con 5s, reg						
1,000	103	1,000	103					
5,000	56¼	Chi & Alton 3s						
2,000	56	1,000	60⅛					
1,000	55⅝	C, B & Q gen 4s						
2,000	55½	3,000	90					
N Y City 4s, 1959		joint 4s						
2,000	96⅛	1,000	94					
4½s, 1960		5,000	94					
1,000 c	100⅜	2,000	94					
1,000	100¼	5,000	94⅛					
4½s, Nov, 1957		111 Div 3½s						
2,000	104	7,000	81¼					
12,000	104⅛	1,000	81⅛					
4½s, 1963		Iowa Div 4s						
6,000	104	1,000	97					
14,000	103⅞	Chi, Mil & St P gen 4½s						
Alb & Susq 3½s		1,000	101⅛					
1,000	84½	conv 4½s						
Am Ag Ch cv 5s		1,000	101¾					
1,000	38¾	1,000	101⅛					
Am Cot Oil 5s		5,000	101¼					
1,000	90½	gen 4s, Ser A						
Am T & T col 4s		2,000 t e						
10,000	83⅞	C & N W gen 3½s						
4,000	84	2,000 t e						
5,000	83⅞	C, R I & P gen 4s						
1,000	84	13,000	85					
conv 4½s		Chi, Rock I & P						
5,000	94⅜	Ry ref 4s						
5,000	94⅝	1,000	75⅜					
10,000	94⅝	C, R I & P RR 4s						
20,000	94	4,000	51¼					
Am Tobacco 6s		5,000	51⅝					
1,000	116½	10,000	51⅝					
Am Wr Paper 5s		32,000	52					
8,000	75	10,000	51⅝					
Armour & Co 4½s		35,000	52					
1,000	89⅞	Chi, R I, P, M & O deb 5s						
A, T & S F gen 4s		1,000	100					
500	92¾	Col & Southn ref & ext 4½s						
17,000	92½	1,000	91⅝					
1,000 85f	92⅜	Del & Hud cv 4s						
adj 4s	83¾	1,000	97					
2,000	83¾	Den & Rio Gr 1st & ref 5s						
500	83½	2,000 f	69⅜					
stamped	84	con 4s						
conv 4s, 1955		2,000	81⅛					
26,000	93¼	Den & R G 1st						
Atl Coast Line 4s		1,000	91⅛					
1,000	90½	Du R & S P 4½s						
4,000	90¼	10,000	87¼					
1,000	90½	Erie 1st gen 4s						
Balt & O gold 4s		30,000	70⅞					
1,000	90	cv ds, Ser A						
4,000	90¼	10,000	72⅝					
10,000 85f	90	10,000	72½					
2,000	90¼	2,000	72⅜					
conv 4½s		Series B						
500	91¼	5,000	70					
33,000	91⅛	10,000	70⅝					
500	91⅜	29,000	70¼					
20,000	91⅛	2,000	70⅝					
102,000	91¼	Ev & T H con 6s						
1,000	91⅛	1,000	105					
S W Div 3½s		6,000	105¼					
1,000	87	Gen Baking 1st 6s						
Bklyn City R R 5s		1,000	91					
10,000	100	Gen Elec deb 5s						
B R T gold 5s		2,000	102					
8,000	99⅛	Gen Motors 6s						
5s, 1918		1,000	97⅛					
11,000	99⅝	Ill Cent ref 4s						
ref conv 4s		1,000	80⅞					
5,000	85¾	Inter-Met 4½s						
10,000	85	14,000	73⅜					
15,000	85⅝	5,000	73½					
10,000	85¾	1,000	73⅜					
10,000	85⅝	3,000	73⅜					
Bklyn U El 1st 5s		5,000	73½					
3,000	99⅞	I R T 1st & ref 5s						
Bklyn Un Gas 5s		3,000	98½					
1,000	102	40,000	98⅝					
Cal G & Elec 5s		3,000	98½					
2,000	92½	Internat Nav 6s						
Cent Leather 5s		4,000	76					
16,000	94⅜	Inter Paper 6s						
Cent Pac gtd 4s		2,000	102½					
3,000	90¼	1,000	102¼					
1,000	90⅜	Int Stm Pump 5s						
1,000	90¼	2,000 t e	57					
Cent of N J gen		Iowa Cent ref 4s						
		8,000	81¼					
Kans & M 2d 5s		5,000	93¼					
1,000	96¼	10,000	93⅜					
K C, Ft S & M 6s		R & Danv con 6s						
1,000	107⅞	1,000	100½					
K C, Ft S & M 4s		1,000	100⅜					
6,000	70	Rio Gr W 1st 4s						
Lack Steel 5s, 1915		1,000	80					
5,000	94½	St L & San Fran R R ref 4s						
Lacl Gas L of St Louis 5s		1,000	68½					
10,000s10f	99⅞	St L & S F R R gen 5s, Tr Co ctfs						
L S & M So 3½s		10,000	55					
2,000	86	St L S W con 4s						
Ligg & Myers 5s		6,000	75					
5,000	97⅛	San An & A P 4s						
5,000	97⅛	5,000	75⅝					
Lorillard Co 7s, temp bonds		Seab Air L adj 5s						
1,000	116⅜	2,000	72½					
Lorillard Co 5s		So C & Ga 1st 5s						
1,000	96⅝	1,000	100					
Lou & N unifd 4s		So Bell Tel & Tel 1st 5s						
1,000	92¼	2,000	96⅜					
4,000	92¼	2,000	96¼					
Mich Cent deb 4s		So Pac conv 4s						
10,000	82	1,000	85					
National Tube 5s		4,000	84⅞					
1,000	95⅜	1st ref 4s						
Newark Gas 5s		1,000	89½					
1,000	101¾	500	90½					
New O, M & C 5s		col 4s						
10,000	45	1,000	81¼					
N Y Cent gen 3½s		Southn Ry 1st 5s						
10,000	81¼	5,000	81⅛					
4,000	81	4,000	81					
12,000	81¼	3,000	103⅛					
L S col 3½s	78	gen 4s	72¾					
36,000		1,000						
registered	77	Texas Co cv 6s						
1,000		1,000	98¼					
N Y, Chi & St L 1st 4s		5,000	98⅛					
14,000	96	1,000	98¼					
deb 4s		Tex & Pac 1st 5s						
1,000	85¾	1,000	99½					
N Y G, El, H & P col tr 5s		Third Av 1st 5s						
5,000	101½	1,000	103⅝					
3,000	101⅝	ref 4s						
pur money 4s		1,000	80½					
1,000	81½	500	80					
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s		adj 5s						
10,000	108¼	5,000	74					
1,000	108⅛	Union Pac 1st 4s						
cv deb 6s, w i		4,000	94⅛					
46,000	103¾	3,000	94⅛					
21,000	103⅝	5,000	94⅛					
89,000	103¼	5,000 8f	94					
conv 3½s		conv 4s						
10,000	69¼	5,000	90½					
N Y Rys adj 5s		U S Rubber 6s						
32,000	53⅜	5,000	100½					
5,000	53⅞	2,000	100⅝					
ref 4s		U S Steel C s f 5s						
1,000	73½	1,000	99					
Nor & W con 4s		Cent L pf 94¾						
5,000	93¼	C R R of N J	320					
8,000	94⅜	280						
registered		C & S A T 100	104					
1,000	99⅝	Chi & Alt.	15					
500	99⅝	Do pf	170					
Nor & W con 4s		Chi Gt W. 11¾	113⅝					
5,000	93¼	C, I & L						
divisnl 1st 4s		pf 50	80					
1,000	94½	C, M & St Paul pf. 131½	132¼					
Virgn Riv 1st 5s	89⅜	C & N W						
4,000	97¼	pf 166	175					
Wabash 1st 5s		Chi, St P, M & O 117	125					
2,000	101⅜	Do pf 130	140					
8,000	101¾	C, C, C & St L pf 61	75					
4,000 85f	101¼	Col F & I pf 190						
2d 5s	92½	Col & So 28	29					
6,000		Do 1st pf 80	90					
Wabash R R ref & ext 4s		Do 2d pf 50	70					
2,000	49⅜	Corn P R 9	9¾					
Wash Central 4s	81½	Do pf 65	67					
1,000		Crex Carp 65	90					
Wash Term 3½s	80½	Cub-Am S 30	30					
1,000		Do pf 84	90					
West Shore 4s	90¾	D & Co pf 94	95¾					
1,000	90⅝	Del & H 149¾	151¼					
10,000		D, L & W 385	390					
registered	90¾	D & R G 17½	18¼					
2,000	90¼	Do pf 28	30					
Westingh E & M 1st conv s f 5s	89½	D M & Ft D 1½	5					
1,000	89¼	Det & M 85	..					
Wis Cent gen 4s		Do pf 55	71					
1,000	85	Det U Ry 70	72					
8,000	84⅝							

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, DEC. 2, 1913.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales Dec. 2, 1913	212,268
Same day last year	576,973
Total year to date	76,454,033
Same period last year	119,389,879
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	66.48 +.19
Same day last year	81.70 —.32

	High.		Low.	
Range year to date	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10
Same period last year	85.83	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1

	—Call Money.— High.	Low.	Ren'al.	—Sterling Exchange.— High.	Low.	Close.
Dec. 1, 1913	6	4¼	5¾	$4.8550	$4.8535	$4.8550
Same day last year.	9	6	9	4.8465	4.8455	4.8460
Range year to date.	10	1	...	4.8790	4.8480	.....
Same period last y'r.	20	1⅝	....	4.8785	4.8440	.....

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
19⅞	20	2,400	Alaska Gold Mines	19¼	20	19⅛	19⅞	+ ⅝
69⅛	69¼	11,700	Amalgamated Cop	68¾	69⅛	68⅝	69⅛	+ ⅛
23	24	200	Am. Beet Sugar	23	24	23	24	+1
26⅛	26¼	7,700	Am. Can	25⅝	26⅛	25⅝	26¼	+ ⅜
87	87½	2,825	Am. Can pf	86⅞	87½	86¼	87⅜	+ ⅜
43⅛	43⅜	300	Am. Car & Fdry	43	43⅛	43	43⅛	+ ⅛
4	4½	100	Am. Hide & Leath	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
97	98	100	Am. Loco. pf	97¼	97¼	97½	97¼	— ⅜
32¾	32½	1,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	32⅜	32⅝	32¼	32½	+1⅛
156	165	100	Am. Snuff	164¼	164¼	164¼	164¼	...
105⅜	106½	500	Am. Sugar Refin	106	106	105⅝	105⅝	—1½
118¾	119⅞	2,400	Am. Teleph. & Tel	119½	119¾	118⅝	119⅛	— ⅛
231	254	200	Am. Tobacco	282¾	283	282¾	283	+1
100	102	10	Am. Tob. pf., new	102	102	102	102	...
75	76½	100	Am. Woolen pf	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	+ ¼
33¼	33⅝	100	Anaconda Cop. Co	33½	33½	33½	33½	...
92	92½	1,000	Atch., Top. & S. F	92	92½	92	92⅜	+ ⅛
97¼	97¾	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	97½	97½	97¼	97½	+ ⅜
117	118	300	Atlantic Coast Line	117½	117½	117½	117½	...
92¾	93	275	Baltimore & Ohio	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	+ ⅛
80	81	5	Baltimore & O. pf	81	81	81	81	...
68¾	69	200	Bethlehem Steel pf	68¾	69	68¾	69	+1¼
86⅞	87¼	1,200	Brook. Rapid Tran	87	87¼	87	87	+1⅛
17	17⅜	500	California Petrol'm	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+1⅛
47½	54	200	California Pet. pf	49	49⅜	49	49⅜	+2⅜
223½	223⅝	3,050	Canadian Pacific	223¼	224½	223¼	223¾	+ ⅝
24	24½	200	Central Leather Co	24½	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
56¾	56⅞	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	57¼	57¼	57	57	+ ⅛
27⅞	28¼	200	Chi. Gt. West'n pf	28	28¼	28	28¼	+ ⅛
98¾	99⅛	1,110	Chi., Mil. & St. P	98¼	99½	98¼	99⅛	+ ⅛
123½	125½	100	Chi. & Northwest'n	123½	123½	123½	123½	+ ⅛
37⅝	38	1,900	Chino Copper	37½	38	37½	37⅝	+ ⅛
32	46	300	Clev., C., C. & St.L	35	36	35	35	— ⅛
27¼	27¾	200	Col. Fuel & Iron	27¾	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅛
126	126½	200	Consolidated Gas	126¼	126½	126¼	126¼	+ ½
16½	17	200	Distillers' Securities	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ½
9	9⅜	50	Du., S. S. & A. pf	9	9	9	9	...
27¼	27⅜	12,500	Erie	26⅞	27⅜	26⅞	27⅜	+ ⅜
42½	42¾	1,900	Erie 1st pf	41⅝	43	41⅝	42⅝	+ ⅞
35⅛	35½	500	Erie 2d pf	35	35⅝	35	35	— ⅛
137	139½	100	General Electric	138	138	138	138	+ ½
36	37	280	General Motors	36⅝	36⅝	36⅞	36⅝	...
163½	168¾	500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	163⅝	168¾	161½	161½	...
78	78¾	1,275	Goodrich pf	77½	79	77½	78¼	+1
123	123¼	1,900	Great Northern pf	123⅝	125⅝	123½	125⅝	...
31¼	32	600	G. N. certs.ore prop	31⅞	32	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
45¼	45⅝	700	Guggenheim Explor	46	46	46	46	+ ½
117	124	1	Homestake Mining	118	118	118	118	...
106⅞	107	100	Illinois Central	106½	106½	106½	106½	...
14	14½	100	Inspiration Cop	14	14	14	14	...
14	14½	200	Inter.-Met. v. tr. ctfs	14	14	14	14	— ¼
57½	57⅞	600	Inter.-Met. pf	57½	58¼	57½	58¼	+1
101½	102	200	Int. Harvester Corp	101	101½	101	101⅝	+1½
8	8¼	500	Int. Paper	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
25½	26¼	10	N. Y., O. & W	26¼	26½	26¼	26½	...
82	85	50	Norf & West. pf	82	82	82	82	...
68¼	69	235	North American	70¼	70¼	70	70	— ½
106½	106½	1,110	Northern Pacific	106½	107	106½	106½	+ ½
2¼	3	200	Ontario Mining	2½	2½	2½	2½	...
23½	24	200	Pacific Mail	24	24	23½	23½	— ¼
108⅜	108¾	2,080	Penn. Railroad	108¾	109¼	108⅝	108⅝	+ ¼
6	12	100	Peoria & Eastern	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
18½	19	100	Pittsburgh Coal	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
87½	88	400	Pittsburgh Coal pf	87½	87⅞	87½	87⅞	+ ⅛
24½	25¼	300	Pressed Steel Car	24½	25	24½	25	+ ⅛
17⅞	18	200	Ray Consol. Copper	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
160½	160⅝	37,000	Reading	159⅞	161⅝	159⅞	160½	+ ⅜
85	87	100	Reading 2d pf	86	86	86	86	+2
19¼	20	50	Rep. I. & S.	19	19	19	19	...
14	14½	200	Rock Island Co.	14	14	14	14	...
22	22¾	400	Rock Island Co. pf	23	23	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
35½	39	100	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
20½	21½	100	St. L. Southwestern	21½	21½	21½	21½	...
16½	16¾	100	Seaboard Air Line	16½	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
44¼	44¾	100	Seaboard A. L. pf	44½	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
172	173½	100	Sears, R'buck & Co	172	172	172	172	+ ½
26	30	300	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	26	26	26	26	...
...	106	...	Southern Pacific	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	...
86⅛	86¼	6,214	Southern Pac. ex-d	86¼	86¾	86¼	86½	+ ⅛
92	92⅜	100	So. Pac. tr. rights	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	+ ⅛
...	92½	100	So. Pac. tr. 1st pd	91½	91½	91½	91½	— ⅛
21¾	21⅞	100	So. Pac. extended	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
74½	74¾	300	So. Pac. pf. ex-d	74⅞	74⅞	74⅝	74⅝	+ ⅛
28¾	29	600	Tennessee Copper	28½	29	28½	28¾	+ ⅛
113	115	750	Texas Co.	112½	113½	112½	113½	+

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Office of the City Clerk of the City of Richmond, City Hall, Richmond, California, November 20, 1913.

Sealed bids will be received by the City Clerk of the City of Richmond, at his office in the City Hall of the City of Richmond, California, until Monday, the 29th day of December, 1913, at 8:00 o'clock P. M. of said day, for the construction of a highway and tunnel from the south side of Richmond Avenue between Oregon Street and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad in a general southerly direction through the Potrero Hills and Point Richmond, to Survey Station No. 47 plus 92.48, and being the line of Lot No. 26 of Section 23, T. 1 N., R. 5 W., M. D. B. & M., and all being in the City of Richmond, Contra Costa County, California, and all as described and shown in and upon the Contract, Further Notice to Bidders, Specifications and Plans, and Supplementary Specifications and Plans and all amendments thereto for the work, now on file in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Richmond, and which, for the purpose of more definite description, are made a part hereof.

All bids must be made upon the proposal sheets to be furnished each bidder. Notice to Bidders, Proposal Sheets, Contract, Contractors Bonds, Specifications, Supplementary Specifications and Plans and all amendments thereto can be obtained at the office of the City Clerk of the City of Richmond, California, or at the office of the Engineer in charge of the work, P. A. Haviland, of the engineering firm of Haviland, Dozier and Tibbetts, Alaska Commercial Building, corner of California and Sansome Streets, San Francisco, California, on the deposit of twenty ($20.00) dollars by the prospective bidder.

All bids shall be subject to the requirements of the contract, Notice to Bidders, Specifications and Plans, Supplementary Specifications and Proposal Sheets, and all amendments thereto, which for a more definite description of the work are hereby referred to and shall be deemed and considered as though herein inserted and made a part of this Notice to Bidders.

All bids which, in the judgment of the City Council, present unbalanced unit prices considered in relation to other unit prices, will be rejected.

The right is reserved by the City Council of the City of Richmond to reject any or all proposals or bids.

Each bid must be accompanied by a check certified to by some responsible bank, made payable to the City of Richmond, in the sum of at least five per cent. of the total amount of the bid or proposal.

Bids will be required as set forth in the Contracts.

(Seal) A. C. FARIS,
City Clerk of the City of Richmond.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C., Nov. 29, 1913.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office, Room 500, District Building, Washington, D.C., until 2 o'clock P. M., Saturday, Dec. 13, 1913, to furnish all necessary labor and materials for printing and furnishing the list of delinquents for taxes and sales of real estate for arrears on the first day of July, 1913. Specifications and necessary information may be obtained from the Purchasing Officer of the District of Columbia, Room 500, District Building, Washington, D. C. This advertisement is published in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York City, for the reason that in response to previous advertisements for the same purpose which was published in three daily newspapers in the City of Washington, under date of Oct. 15, 1913, only one proposal was received, which was rejected in view of the absence of competition indicated by that limited response to the advertisement.

OLIVER P. NEWMAN,
ALEXANDER B. ANDREWS,
CHESTER HARDING,
Commissioners, District of Columbia.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 8, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Monday, the 15th day of December, 1913, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering and authorizing the following matters: (1) The purchase by and conveyance to the Company of the railroad and properties of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railway Company, of the White Water Railroad Company, of the Fairland, Franklin & Martinsville Railroad Company, and of the Cincinnati & Southern Ohio River Railway Company; (2) the execution of instruments extending the liens of existing mortgages under which are pledged any of the capital stock of any of the railroad companies above-named or the leases or operating contracts covering said railroads, or any of them, so that such mortgages may in accordance with their proper rank become liens upon the franchises and property so to be conveyed; and (3) such other matters and things as may be incident to or necessary or appropriate to be done in connection with such transactions.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

COLLEGIATE REALTY COMPANY
Notice of Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Collegiate Realty Company will be held at the office of the Company, at No. 62 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 10th day of December, 1913, at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

WALTER BARNUM, Secretary.
New York, November 29th, 1913.

SACKETT PLASTER BOARD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given of a meeting of the stockholders of the SACKETT PLASTER BOARD COMPANY, called by its Board of Directors to be held at the office of the Company, 1,170 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on the 16th day of December, 1913, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. on that day, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition that such corporation be forthwith dissolved.

Dated November 14, 1913.
C. T. MESERVEY, Secretary.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co.

New York, Nov. 26, 1913.

An extra dividend of ten (10) per cent. was this day declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable December 22, 1913, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 5, 1913.

ARTHUR D. CHAMBERS,
Secretary & Treasurer.

The Germania Life Insurance Company.

The annual election of Directors of The Germania Life Insurance Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 50 Union Square, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 10th day of December, 1913, from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

CARL HEYE, Secretary.

BUILDING CODE READY.

New Draft Cheapens Fireproof Construction, It Is Said.

The Committee on Buildings of the Board of Aldermen, which is drafting a new building code, will hold a final hearing on the matter to-day. Five members of the committee have already signed the report, but six signatures are necessary to have it adopted by the committee, and Chairman Herbst hopes to have the sixth member sign after to-day's meeting.

In the code as drafted the cost of fireproof construction is to be greatly cheapened, it is said, in order to stimulate the construction of fireproof buildings. It also has these new features:

Certificate of occupancy required to compel compliance with requirement of code if occupancy is changed in character or numbers.

Factories, office buildings, &c., to be fireproof if over forty feet in height, stairways of similar buildings under forty feet to be fireproofed or inclosed in fireproof material.

Exterior stairways and tower stairways required. Number of exits regulated by occupancy.

Elevator shafts and stairways to be inclosed by fireproof shafts; not more than two elevators permitted in one shaft.

Floor loads reduced from 20 to 33 per cent. in certain kinds of buildings. Wall thickness for inclosure walls reduced to thickness of twelve inches supported on each story.

Fire walls and fire division partitions to divide a floor into two or more areas to facilitate the escape of the occupants in case of fire.

Elevators to be equipped with automatic safety devices to eliminate danger and fatal accidents. Elevator accidents to be promptly reported to Superintendent.

A section provides for punishment by imprisonment as well as a cash penalty for violation of the code.

Fund for New Rochelle Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Five hundred business men, physicians, ministers, lawyers, actors, and artists attended a dinner to-night to inaugurate a twelve days' campaign to raise $90,000 for the New Rochelle Hospital. A like number of women will join the movement to-morrow and teams will visit every house and office in the city. The first subscriptions announced included $5,000 each from Columbus O'Donnell Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Iselin, and Miss Georgine Iselin, and $2,000 from Walter R. Marvin, all of New Rochelle.

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Cash Position, Nov. 29, 1913.

CITY TREASURY.		
Balance Nov. 22, 1913		$20,974,083.35
Receipts—		
Taxes and other revenues	$15,265,093.56	
Sale of revenue bonds	5,000,000.00	
Miscellaneous	37,998.18	
Sale of corporate stock notes	9,804,531.69	
Sale of corporate stock to the sinking fund	500,000.00	
Sale of special revenue bonds	224,000.00	
		30,831,623.43
		$50,905,706.78
Payments—		
General administration	$6,246,581.73	
Repayment of revenue bonds and bills	10,906,008.79	
Redemption of city debt	700.00	
Interest on the city debt	144,720.69	
Redemption of corporate stock notes	8,181,921.41	
		25,479,932.62
Balance Nov. 29, 1913		$25,425,774.16
SINKING FUNDS.		
Balance Nov. 22, 1913		$10,722,724.43
Receipts		224,614.08
		$10,947,338.51
Payments		652,138.90
Balance Nov. 29, 1913		10,295,199.61
Aggregate balances Nov. 29, 1913		$35,720,973.77

Temporary Financing, Nov. 23 to 29, Inclusive.

	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue' Bds. and Bills.	Special Rev. Bonds.
Outstanding Nov. 22	$56,390,404.28	$63,142,038.27	$4,867,187.50
Issued	9,804,531.69	5,000,000.00	224,000.00
Total	$66,203,935.97	$68,142,038.27	$5,091,187.50
Redeemed	8,181,921.41	10,906,008.79	
Outstanding Nov. 29	$58,022,014.56	$57,236,029.48	$5,091,187.50

COMMODITIES MARKETS

Wheat was firm yesterday, and the other grains had some difficulty in holding their ground of the preceding day. Wheat closed with gains of from ½c. to ¾c. Corn was unchanged to 1½c. higher, and oats was unchanged except for a half-cent gain in the December option. Cotton displayed fair strength at one time, but receded gradually, and left off with gains of from 3 to 6 points. Provisions and cotton oil were heavy.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was only moderately active, and while prices were generally higher, the undertone was rather nervous and traders were considerably puzzled over the situation. The Liverpool market failed to make a full response to our advance on Monday and the news from Argentina was of a generally promising character, but selling was of the cautious sort, nevertheless. At one time values were 1½@¾c higher, but final quotations were only ½@¾c net higher. Prices in the Buenos Aires market were ¾c lower, and it was the general impression that the crop is progressing favorably.

Bradstreet's visible showed a decrease in the United States of 818,000 bushels, while stocks in America and afloat for Europe decreased 3,974,000, compared with a decrease of 1,795,000 a year ago. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1, elevator, domestic, and $1.01, free on board; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 97¼c, free on board.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	..	..	96¼	95¾	90
May	98⅝	97⅞	98⅛	98⅛	96⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	87½	86⅝	87	86¾	84½
May	91¼	90½	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
July	88⅝	88	88⅛	88⅛	87⅝

CORN.

The corn market lacked definite tendency either way, and after an early advance of ¼c to ⅜c. prices sagged, and at the close were unchanged to ⅛c net higher. Cash markets were steady, and the distribution of corn in the West was on a liberal scale, and so far there has been no accumulation of stocks. Bradstreet's visible decreased 106,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 1,093,000 last year.

In the local cash market old No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 85c, elevator, domestic.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	71⅞	70¾	70¾	70⅝	48¼
May	70⅞	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	48¼
July	70	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	49¼

OATS.

It was the general impression in the oats market that December liquidation was over, and in consequence the market was steady, closing ½c higher for December and unchanged for the other months. Bradstreet's visible decreased 432,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 658,000 last year.

The local cash market was steady; standard white being quoted at 45¼@46c; No. 2, 46¼@47c; No. 3, 44½@45c; No. 4, 44@44½c; ordinary clipped white, 44@45½c; fancy clipped white, 46@47c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	38¼	37¾	38⅛	37⅝	51⅜
May	41¾	41½	41⅝	41⅝	33
July	41⅝	41¼	41¼	41¼	33⅛

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was moderately active and lower under selling by leading commission houses, prompted by a decline of 10 points in the hog market and owing to the fact that the monthly statement of stocks showed larger supplies than anticipated. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 32,000; estimated for Wednesday, 42,000. Kansas City received 16,000 and Omaha 11,500.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	10.87	10.82	10.82	10.90	10.57½
May	11.12	11.10	11.10	11.17	10.17½
Ribs—					
January	11.10	11.02	11.05	11.17	10.22½
May	11.25	11.22	11.25	11.32	9.90
Pork—					
January	21.32	21.12	21.12	21.40	19.27½
May	21.15	21.00	21.05	21.22	18.60

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was more active and prices were lower, closing at a net loss of 3 to 8 points. Offerings were decidedly more liberal, and it seemed to be the general impression that leading refiners were selling against purchases of crude.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	..	7.00@7.20	7.06
December	7.05	7.04	7.03	7.06	7.06
January	7.13	7.08	7.06	7.07@7.08	7.13
February	7.15	7.15	7.08	7.14@7.15	7.15
March	7.23	7.19	7.18	7.19@7.20	7.24
April	..	..	..	7.20@7.25	7.28
May	7.32	7.29	7.30	7.31@7.32	7.34
June	..	..	..	7.30@7.35	7.38
July	7.45	7.40	7.40	7.40@7.41	7.47

COTTON.

Another bullish private crop estimate, placing the commercial yield at 14,135,000 bales, caused an early advance in the cotton market yesterday, but the upward movement was checked by a bearish view of private ginning returns, and prices lost part of their gain, with the close steady, 3@6 points net higher. Next Monday the Census Bureau will issue a report on ginning to Dec. 1, while four days later the Department of Agriculture will issue its annual estimate of the total crop. The feeling appears to be that the ginning figures will be bearish, but that they will be followed by such a small estimate from the Department of Agriculture as will suggest that they represent an unusually large percentage of the total yield.

The bullish private crop figures and increased spot business in Liverpool were considered responsible for the opening advance of from 6 to 9 points, and the market sold 12@14 points net higher during the middle of the morning on covering and scattered buying, largely from Wall Street sources. It eased off afterward, and closing prices were at practically the lowest.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to ⅛c higher. The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 13.50 for middling upland.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	13.27	13.17	13.19@13.20	13.14
January	13.13	13.04	13.04@13.05	13.00
February	..	..	13.02@13.04	12.98
March	13.25	13.15	13.15@13.16	13.12
April	..	..	13.12@13.14	13.06
May	13.17	13.08	13.09@13.10	13.03
June	..	..	13.03@13.05	12.99
July	13.05	12.97	12.98@12.99	12.92
August	12.80	12.80	12.73@12.74	12.67
October	12.09	12.06	12.08@12.10	12.04

COFFEE.

The coffee market opened steady at an advance of 8 to 12 points. Late in the session the market was narrow and easily influenced, but sentiment semed a little more confident in regard to values. The Havre market closed ½f to ¾f net higher, Hamburg was unchanged to ½ pfennig advance, and, while the Brazilian cable covering Monday's market showed a decline of 100 to 125 reis in the spot position, futures yesterday in Santos opened 60 reis higher. The total visible supply of coffee increased 478,945 bags during November, compared with an increase of 184,949 bags last year, bringing the total to 13,183,224 bags, compared with 9,520,408 bags a year ago. It is expected deliveries will be large during the present month, as there are now 751,000 bags afloat for the United States.

The local spot market was unchanged, with Rio 7 quoted at 9¾c.

Contract prices follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	..	..	..	9.30@ 9.31	
January	..	..	..	9.43@ 9.45	
February	..	..	..	9.56@ 9.58	
March	9.73	9.75	9.70	9.70@ 9.71	
April	..	..	..	9.82@ 9.83	
May	10.00	10.00	9.95	9.95@ 9.96	
June	..	..	..	10.02@10.03	
July	10.18	10.20	10.08	10.09@10.10	
August	..	..	..	10.17@10.18	
September	10.35	10.36	10.25	10.25@10.26	
October	..	..	..	10.30@10.31	
November	..	..	..	10.30@10.32	

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 31,406 packages. Exports, 220 packages, to tropical countries. Imports, 435 packages. The market for high-grade fresh creamery has ruled a little more in sellers' favor. The really fancy lots are now commanding outside figures, and for an occasional lot that scores very high ¼@½c more is obtained. Some trading in fancy held creamery at 30@32c, but the other qualities are greatly neglected. Not much demand for process, and outside quotation becoming more extreme. Factory and packing stock feel the effects of the recent importations of Siberian butter, and prices for all grades are lower. Creamery extras, 34@35c; firsts, 27@32c; seconds, 23½@26½c; thirds, 22¼@23c; held, extras, 30@32c; firsts, 27@29c; seconds, 23½@28c; thirds, 22½@23c; State dairy, finest, 30@32c; good to prime, 26@29c; common to fair, 22@25c; process, extras, 25½@26½c; firsts, 24@24½c; seconds, 23½@23½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24@24½c; factory, held, firsts, 22½@23c; current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 20½@21½c; thirds, 19@20c; packing stock, held, 21c; current make, No. 2, 20c; No. 3, 18@19½c.

CHEESE.—Receipts for week, 8,709 boxes; exports, 249 boxes to Europe and 20 boxes to tropical countries. Market has held steady on the leading grades of whole milk cheese, but trading very quiet. State, whole milk, held, colored, specials, 16½@16¾c; white, 16½@16¾c; colored, average fancy, 16¼c; white, 16¼c; colored, average fancy, 15½@16c; white, 15½@16c; State, whole milk, undergrades, 12½@15¼c daisies, held, best, 16¾@17c; Wisconsin, whole milk, daisies, fresh, best, 15¾@16c; twins and flats, held, best, 16¼@16½c; daisies, held, best, 16@16½c; State, skims, held, specials, 13@13½c; choice, 12¾@13c; fresh, specials, 12@12¾c; skims, fresh, choice, 11@11½c; skims, poor to fair, 5@10c; State, full skims or badly defective, 1½@4c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 21,066 cases; imports, 1,983 cases. The market has been lightly supplied with fresh-gathered eggs of good to fine quality. Undergrades, however, have ruled dull and irregular. Storage eggs have ruled firm, but there is only a moderate trading at present. Nearby eggs in better supply and prices have fallen a little. Receipts of foreign eggs have been more liberal in the past week, the total arrivals being equal to about 8,000 American cases, most of which, however, are not yet on the market. The sales reported have been in range of 24@26c for limed, 25@28c for refrigerators, and from 26@38c for fresh stock, but with very few sales at the top figures. Most of the so-called fresh have sold at 28@32c, showing more or less loss, and containing many shrunken eggs. Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 46@48c; extra firsts, 44@45c; firsts, 42@43c; seconds, 38@41c; thirds and poorer, 30@37c; dirties, 25@28c; checks, 23@23c; refrigerator, special marks, 30@30½c; firsts, 28½@29½c; seconds, 27@28c; lower grades, 22@20½c; dirties, 22@26c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery, whites, fine to fancy, 36@40c; gathered, whites, fine to finest, 34@35c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, whites, fair to good, 46@52c; small or otherwise seriously defective, 40@45c; Western, gathered, white, 40@50c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery, brown, 48@49c; gathered, brown and mixed colors, 42@48c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

BEEF.—The following are current wholesale market prices for Western beef cuts in New York City: Ribs, No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 13c; No. 3, 11c; loins, No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 13c; No. 3, 11c; rounds, No. 1, 12½c; No. 2, 11c; No. 3, 10c; chucks, No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 10½c; No. 3, 9c.

SUGAR.—The refined sugar market was quiet and unchanged yesterday. The local raw sugar market was practically unchanged as to price, and trading was quiet. The London beet sugar market was steady and quiet. Prices remained as previously quoted.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—There was a good demand for molasses yesterday, and prices were firm. Syrups, however, were dull.

RICE.—The rice market was quiet. Receipts and stocks were increasing steadily, and the undertone was heavy. No price changes were reported, however.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market was inactive, and prices remained unchanged.

OILS.—Refined petroleum and linseed oil were steady and unchanged.

NAVAL STORES.—There was an easier tone yesterday in turpentine as a result of the reaction in the Southern markets. Resin and tar were steady and unchanged.

LYMAN MAY GET NEW TRIAL.

Rumors of Jury-Fixing Cause Halt in Panama Land Case.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 2.—The trial of Dr. John Grant Lyman, charged with misuse of the mails in connection with land deals in Panama, was abruptly halted to-day while Judge Wellborn of the United States District Court inquired into published intimations that the jurors had been approached.

Counsel for Dr. Lyman called the court's attention to the newspaper articles, saying that there was no truth in them. Edward A. Regan, special counsel for the Government, said that there had been no suspicion of communication between the jurors and the defense, but counsel joined in stating their belief that the published rumors had made it impossible to continue with the present jury. Judge Wellborn ordered a recess while he considered the advisability of ordering a new trial.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1913.	Increase.
ANN ARBOR—		
3d week Nov.	$46,521	$1,631
July 1-Nov. 21	969,737	40,369
DETROIT UNITED—		
1st week Nov.	215,256	2,026
2d week Nov.	205,454	*8,264
Jan. 1-Nov. 14	11,182,656	1,064,008
HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER—		
Week ended Nov. 30	52,538	4,930
Jan. 1-Nov. 30	2,584,418	239,876
NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION & LIGHT—		
3d week Nov.	49,559	2,908
Jan. 1-Nov. 21	2,381,670	157,632
*Decrease.		

ATLANTIC COAST LINE for October—

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Gross	$3,085,875	$3,033,457	$2,784,564
Net after taxes	825,949	870,191	878,471
4 mos. gross	10,517,149	10,394,850	9,695,386
Net after taxes	1,816,617	2,120,839	2,497,113

BOSTON & MAINE to the Interstate Commerce Commission for October—

Mileage	2,252	2,244	2,225
Freight rev	2,641,347	2,759,612	2,439,211
Pass. rev	1,386,097	1,434,319	1,381,184
Total op. rev	4,351,378	4,516,478	4,115,342
Mt. of way	746,161	686,524	884,910
Mt. of equip	655,902	654,875	553,596
Transp. exp	1,898,664	1,948,964	1,711,943
Total op. exp	3,366,223	3,325,502	2,978,373
Taxes	154,520	183,090	178,585
Op. income	857,181	1,017,800	974,740
Four months:			
Freight rev	9,708,665	9,887,607	8,836,096
Pass. rev	6,563,596	6,583,301	6,406,367
Total op. rev	17,552,473	17,740,206	16,413,606
Mt. of way	2,563,686	2,112,546	2,519,551
Mt. of equip	2,631,462	2,432,450	2,114,902
Transp. exp	7,405,257	7,361,908	6,974,020
Total op. exp	13,155,277	12,450,240	12,129,489
Taxes	641,388	700,642	701,643
Op. income	3,806,542	4,662,261	3,672,375

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for October—

Mileage	9,129	9,074	9,074
Freight rev	6,008,689	6,393,370	5,670,978
Pass. rev	2,077,488	2,015,348	1,940,948
Total op. rev	9,482,483	9,575,517	8,320,215
Mt. of way	965,530	936,433	924,060
Mt. of equip	1,476,231	1,515,872	1,269,485
Transp. exp	3,893,314	3,674,845	2,511,570
Total op. exp	5,629,318	5,565,589	5,013,229
Taxes	304,309	288,995	244,445
Op. income	3,533,247	3,710,184	3,040,700
Four months:			
Freight rev	23,598,835	22,536,809	20,376,609
Pass. rev	8,738,035	8,524,275	8,387,837
Total op. rev	35,269,120	33,067,735	31,465,143
Mt. of way	4,410,794	4,042,244	4,305,575
Mt. of equip	5,698,261	5,351,907	5,124,873
Transp. exp	10,421,136	9,792,483	9,343,564
Total op. exp	21,780,072	20,631,263	20,049,231
Taxes	1,217,134	1,113,017	1,057,682
Op. income	12,219,323	12,190,768	10,331,151

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON for the year ended June 30—

Oper. rev	10,671,297	9,825,321	9,570,282
Op. exp	8,061,990	7,317,253	7,398,589
Net op. rev	2,009,307	2,508,068	2,171,693
Taxes	430,419	397,675	378,977
Op. income	1,578,887	2,110,393	1,792,716
Other income	207,437	205,648	114,772
Total income	1,786,324	2,316,041	1,907,488
Chgs., hire	3,429,391	2,933,028	2,588,534
Deficit	1,643,068	617,887	661,046

DELAWARE & HUDSON for October—

Mileage	854	854	852
Gross	2,115,533	2,021,740	1,955,818
Net after taxes	741,471	751,471	771,009
Gross, 4 mos	8,589,428	8,385,265	7,599,832
Net aft. taxes	3,308,408	3,325,836	3,157,914

DETROIT UNITED for October—

Gross	1,022,804	1,030,490	884,243
Net	294,039	316,486	305,581
Other income	17,306	19,652	13,653
Total income	311,175	336,140	319,234
Chgs. & taxes	182,430	175,307	177,438
Surplus	129,545	160,833	141,796
Gross, 10 mos.	10,761,946	9,691,700	8,511,734
Net	3,483,292	3,294,449	3,045,829
Other income	174,469	171,411	144,466
Total income	3,687,761	3,465,860	3,190,295
Chgs. & taxes	1,801,144	1,769,890	1,766,127
Surplus	1,886,617	1,695,970	1,424,167

ERIE for October—

Gross	5,732,617	5,780,078	5,205,847
Net aft. taxes	1,761,405	1,771,529	1,535,218
Gross, 4 mos	22,383,907	22,347,032	20,587,865
Net aft. taxes	5,054,590	6,478,735	6,066,929

LEHIGH VALLEY reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for October—

Mileage	1,438	1,453	1,431
Freight rev	3,346,127	3,438,873	2,974,955
Passenger rev	896,472	880,930	873,679
Total op. rev	4,875,426	3,947,468	3,465,305
Main. of way	430,700	687,756	402,033
Main. of equip	745,880	586,666	585,443
Transp. exp	1,231,542	1,211,210	1,135,405
Total op. exp	2,576,414	2,605,245	2,272,157
Taxes	121,000	117,500	95,400
Oper. income	1,177,221	1,220,403	1,083,247
Four months:			
Freight rev	12,087,550	12,917,726	10,995,403
Passenger rev	1,978,686	1,917,204	1,951,747
Total op. rev	14,581,420	15,337,039	13,393,641
Main of way	1,701,039	2,064,339	1,517,715
Main. of equip	2,408,614	2,340,448	2,261,433
Transp. exp	4,775,192	4,502,852	4,342,497
Total op. exp	9,595,546	9,648,827	8,721,633
Taxes	484,000	470,000	376,500
Oper. income	4,412,572	5,171,457	4,318,289

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for October—

Mileage	4,926	4,926	4,705
Gross	5,831,253	5,390,953	5,182,825
Net after tax	1,801,112	1,478,926	1,789,635
4 mos. gross	21,142,238	19,717,899	18,813,314
Net after tax	5,276,651	5,052,557	5,597,520

NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN for October—

Gross	361,835	325,035	345,061
Net after tax	95,848	75,931	124,664
4 mos. gross	1,320,324	1,225,090	1,338,430
Net after tax	298,449	262,652	438,724

NORTHERN PACIFIC reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for October—

Mileage	6,313	6,313	6,016
Freight rev	5,552,252	5,846,297	4,819,718
Passenger rev	1,456,589	1,409,941	1,406,337
Total op. rev	7,423,031	7,687,043	6,604,917
Maint. way	970,123	952,705	758,216
Maint. equip	842,082	718,172	609,268
Transp. exp	2,113,537	2,167,561	1,845,403
Total op. exp	4,124,804	4,028,802	3,424,105
Taxes	374,665	353,333	330,246
Op. income	2,965,070	3,343,414	2,881,472
Four months:			
Freight rev	18,529,826	18,572,685	15,627,287
Passenger rev	6,507,798	6,089,141	6,248,394
Total op. rev	26,665,744	26,229,713	23,369,816
Maint. way	4,211,690	3,877,624	3,346,538
Maint. equip	3,088,412	2,881,811	2,430,271
Transp. exp	7,940,763	8,733,936	8,791,346
Total op. exp	16,032,330	15,267,401	13,287,654
Taxes	1,444,080	1,247,333	1,168,491
Operating inc.	9,379,371	9,895,408	9,095,850

SEABOARD AIR LINE for October—

October gross	2,247,453	2,149,519	2,024,275
Net after taxes	678,850	668,036	668,692
Four mos. gr.	7,742,405	7,408,292	7,175,587
Net after taxes	1,988,597	1,820,842	1,807,374

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN for October—

Av. mileage	451	450	450
Gross earns.	415,183	357,317	352,151
Net after taxes	126,254	89,125	72,020
Other inc. deb.	22,432	10,616	19,784
Total income	148,822	78,508	52,236
Four mo. gr.	1,562,922	1,382,758	1,389,124
Net after taxes	510,520	338,314	348,025
Other income	193,563	*50,970	*66,988
Total income	704,083	287,344	281,037
*Debit.			

Miscellaneous Companies.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC COMPANIES for the year ended June 30—

Gross earnings	9,462,251	9,116,202	8,881,520
Expenses	5,109,511	5,800,410	5,597,300
Net earnings	3,852,740	3,309,792	3,824,217
Charges	1,914,901	1,840,328	1,838,579
Balance	1,437,838	1,469,463	1,485,637
Dividends	1,258,702	1,077,681	1,169,090
Surplus	184,076	391,782	316,547

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COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Following are the Supreme Court orders issued to-day by the Chief Justice:

97—The Interstate Commerce Commission et al., appellants, vs. Southern Pacific Company et al.; and

98—The Interstate Commerce Commission et al., appellants, vs. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company et al.—Passed to be restored under provisions of Section 9, Rule 26.

279—Edmund Burke vs. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company et al.; and

280—J. L. Lamprecht and F. M. Aiken, as trustees, vs. Southern Pacific Railroad Company et al.—Leave granted to file supplemental memorandum on behalf of the United States. Leave granted to file reply on behalf of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company et al. Leave granted to file reply on behalf of the intervenors.

590—The Atchison, Top

500-MILE AUTO RUN STARTS HERE TO-DAY

Seventeen Cars, Including Five Non-Contestants, in the Procession—The Route.

Seventeen cars will start this morning on the first leg of the 500-mile reliability run of the Motor Dealers' Contest Association. Eleven of the cars will make up the contesting division for comparative scores under a set of rules which has never been equalled in this country for completeness. Everything, from the machine itself to the last detail of its equipment, save the clock, will be subject to penalty if it does not go as it should through the three days of running over selected routes. Five cars of the procession will be non-contestant and will be used by the referee, pacemaker, and other officials.

***

A meeting for final instructions was held last night at the Manhattan Automobile Club, at which about fifty persons, including contestants, drivers, and officials were present. Approximately this number will make the trips with the cars on each of the three days. The start will be made this morning from the M. A. C., begining at 7 o'clock. The speed of the cars must be maintained at an average determined by their piston displacement. Thus the first four (Buicks) must average sixteen miles an hour, the next two (a Chandler Six and an Oakland) must average eighteen miles an hour, and the next five (an Oldsmobile, a De Dion Bouton, a National, a Hudson, and another Buick) must average twenty miles. The non-contesting cars, in addition to a Vaughan for the referee and a Simplex, which will strew confetti to show the route, will be a De Dion, a Hudson, a Fiat, and a White.

***

The route of the first day's run, which totals 164.6 miles, will be down Long Island, through Elmhurst, Flushing, Roslyn, Cold Spring Harbor, Smithtown, St. James, Port Jefferson, and Wading River to Riverhead.

The route will then run through Quogue, Westhampton, Eastport, Patchogue, Oakdale, Babylon, Massapequa, Valley Stream, and Jamaica to New York.

***

The beautiful Berkshire section of Massachusetts is still available for week-end tours. The bureau of tours of the Automobile Club of America advises that by running north through Tarrytown and Peekskill to Poughkeepsie, then eastward through Millbrook to Amenia, and north through Copake to Hillsdale a satisfactory route can be had. The return can be made by way of Hillsdale, Hudson, and Poughkeepsie over the State road, good in the main. The new road over Jacob's Ladder has been laid out in a manner to be commended. This road is a very popular one, forming a direct connection from Boston and New England points through Springfield to Western New York by way of Troy and Albany. The Jacob's Ladder used to be noted for its sharp curves and steep grades. This condition has been corrected.

***

Another Berkshire enterprise which is progressing nicely is work on the $900,000 road over Hoosac Mountain. The Hoosac tunnel route has been a bugbear for a number of years. This work is now well advanced, and much of the route from Williamstown and North Adams to Greenfield will be opened to automobilists early in 1914. A concrete bridge under construction over the Deerfield River is also a splendid piece of work.

AUTO CONFERENCE CLOSES.

Association Ignores Heyl Charges of an "Inner Ring."

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Dec. 2.—The American Automobile Association's eleventh annual convention adjourned this afternoon without putting the charges made against Dr. A. B. Heyl of Cleveland in the hands of a committee. Dr. Heyl signed an article which stated that the association was run by an "inner ring" composed of manufacturers of automobiles and supplies. The Executive Committee may act on the charges against Dr. Heyl.

A report was made that The American Motorist, the official organ of the association, was in serious financial condition, and the Executive Committee was authorized to act in the matter.

Additional committeemen were appointed as follows: George C. Diehl and Richard Kennendell of Pennsylvania; Fred C. Pabst of Texas, and S. A. Miles of Maine. George C. Diehl of New York was reappointed Chairman of the Good Roads Committee, Howard Longstreeth of Pennsylvania Chairman of the Committee on Touring, and William Schimpf Chairman of the Contest Board. Mr. Ventiler of New Lork and Dr. Sweet of New Jersey were added to the Executive Committee.

Just before adjournment Dr. Rowe of Baltimore offered a motion, which was adopted, that the association conduct an educational campaign to teach children how to avoid accidents. Dr. Rowe said that such instruction was given to children in Baltimore and had been productive of much good.

INCORPORATIONS.

New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 2.—These companies were incorporated to-day:

The Boro Company, Inc., of Manhattan, restaurants, hotels, amusements, &c.; $300,000. Arthur J. Westermayr, Joseph C. Totten, and Henry H. Frieder, 424 East Fifty-first street, New York.

The K. and S. Furniture Company, Inc., of Manhattan; $100,000. John C. H. Keubel, William L. Keubel, and Charles E. Abramson, 222 West 118th Street, New York.

Manhattan Color Works, Inc., of White Plains, paints, varnishes, &c.; $75,000. Adolph Schwartz, Samuel J. Horowitz, and Abram Breitbard, 220 Broadway.

Kingsbridge Contracting Company, Inc., of Manhattan, construction and realty; $50,000. James Pilkington, William P. Schmuck, and Daniel Lynch, 327 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York.

Delmount Park Corporation of Buffalo, realty and construction; $50,000. Owen B. Augspurger, Henry L. Janch, and Everette H. Hant, all of Buffalo.

A. & H. G. Mutschler, Inc., of Rochester, machinery, tools, &c.; $40,000. Albert Mutschler, Henry G. Mutschler, and Frederick Mutschler, 393 Barrington Street, Rochester.

Phoenix Gas and Electric Company, Inc., of Phoenix; $40,000. Herbert Dunn, L. M. Hutchinson, and J. A. Hawks, all of Phoenix.

Pennsylvania Taxi Company, Inc., of Manhattan, transfer, express, &c.; $14,000. Pancrazio Crami, of Spinale Coviello, and John E. Mona, 189 Ninth Avenue, New York.

Portimex Manufacturing and Mercantile Company, Inc., of Manhattan; $10,000. Aaron Rosenfeld, Isaac Horovitz, and Louis Rosenfeld, 49 Wooster Street, New York.

D. & R. Cooper Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, realty and construction; $10,000. David Cooper, Rose Cooper, Solomon Kaplan, all of 179 South Second Street, Brooklyn.

Shevers Ice Cream Company, Incorporated, of Walden; $15,000. Elton M. Howell, Isaiah Porter, Richard Condon, 461 Edgecombe Road, New York.

Watertite Drain and Scupper Company, Incorporated, of Troy; $12,000. Stanley S. Covert, Michael R. Fallon, Frank M. Brady, all of Arch Island, Green Island.

The Seamless Bag Handle Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; $10,000. Barnett J. Sokol, Florence Silverman, Julius Sokol, 830 East 170th Street, New York.

The Gloversville Motor Car Company, Incorporated, of Gloversville, auto and garage; $15,000. John W. Sisson, Lillian B. Sisson, Mortimer E. Everett, all of Gloversville.

Fifteen West Forty-fourth Street Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, realty and construction; $50,000. Alvin C. Cass, Charles L. Apfel, Frank Slater, 100 West 121st Street, New York.

Increases in capital stocks were notified to-day by:

H. B. Haskins Company of New York, from $40,000 to $75,000.

Yale Laundry Company of Rochester, from $32,500 to $50,000.

Dissolution certificates were filed to-day by:

Fifty-seventh Street Realty Company of Manhattan, incorporated June 16, 1905, with $110,000 capital; Hoyt A. Moore, President; Arthur C. Bang, Secretary.

Isaac Mandosa Book Company of Manhattan, incorporated Jan. 18, 1909, with $5,000 capital; Isaac Mendoza, President; W. H. Gutrander, Secretary.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Cloudy, unsettled, and unseasonably warm weather still persists east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the East Gulf States, Kentucky and Tennessee.

There will be snow Wednesday in the central and south Rocky Mountain region and rain in the Southwest. No precipitation of consequence is indicated elsewhere during the next two days, but generally cloudy weather is likely to prevail over nearly all districts east of the Mississippi River.

Temperatures will be somewhat lower Wednesday over the central portion of the country.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday—North Atlantic, moderate northeast, becoming variable; Middle Atlantic, light to moderate northeast, becoming variable; South Atlantic, moderate north and northeast; East Gulf, moderate northeast and east.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern Pennsylvania and Eastern New York—Generally cloudy Wednesday and Thursday; light, variable winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Unsettled weather Wednesday and probably Thursday; light to moderate winds, mostly southwest to northwest.

New England—Generally cloudy Wednesday and Thursday; light to moderate, variable winds.

New Jersey—Generally cloudy Wednesday and Thursday; light to moderate north and northeast winds, becoming variable.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1912.		1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	48	45	4 P. M.	60	49
6 A. M.	50	44	6 P. M.	57	49
9 A. M.	51	45	9 P. M.	59	48
12 M.	59	47	11 P. M.	55	47

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 48; for the corresponding date last year it was 52; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 38.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 46; at 8 P. M. it was 49. Maximum temperature, 51 degrees at 1:15 P. M.; minimum, 44 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 87 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 67 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.37 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.30 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
4:45	157 Lewis St.; J. M. Prudovisky	Trifling
6:00	40 Norfolk St.; I. Goldman	Trifling
6:00	117 E. 14th St.; Marie Hannigan	Trifling
8:10	116-118 Sherman Av.; G. Kelly	Trifling
P. M.		
1:20	136 West 52d St.; Studebaker Garage	Trifling
3:15	164 Broome St.; E. Eberhardt	Trifling
4:15	275 West 144th St.; W. Johnson	Trifling
4:23	175 Lewis St.; J. Predovisky	Trifling
4:30	5 East 86th St.; Mary Nelson	Trifling
5:30	222 East 51st; Katz & Co	Trifling
5:45	457 2d St.; Jacob Masilis	Trifling
5:50	509 East 120th St.; Mrs. Wendell	Trifling
6:00	332 Beekman Av.; Solomon Jacke	$150
6:50	83d St. and Amsterdam Av.; M. Huntington	Trifling
8:22	3,402 3d Av.; H. Kranitz	$50
9:35	162 Varick St.; unknown	Trifling
9:50	1,979 1st Av.; F. Kruge	Trifling
11:45	2,118 2d Av.; Paul Lombar	Trifling

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the following:

Report of Mr. Murray relative to a letter from Thomas Brennan, who had the same percentage in the mental examination for promotion to District Superintendent, Street Cleaning Department, as Albert Loraine, and who says he should stand ahead of Loraine on the list for the reason that he was appointed in the service on March 6, 1895, while Loraine was appointed April 16, 1895, recommends that the Department of Street Cleaning be requested to furnish the commission with the date of appointment of these two men.

Reports of Mr. Rafferty of his investigation as to character of candidates on the list of fireman and patrolmen.

Notification from the Secretary to the Commissioner of Public Works, Manhattan, of the reassignment to duty of R. Ernest Beaty as Inspector, Public Works, at the expiration of a leave of absence.

Request of John Hastings, 108 West Eighty-fourth Street, that his name be removed from the list of patrolman.

Request of John J. Lynch that his name be removed from the list of Inspector of foods.

Request of Max Steigman that his name be not certified from the list of axeman for less than $900 a year.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination at the New York Custom House for laboratory assistant in physics, for men only, on Jan. 7 to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Mines, at salaries ranging from $900 to $1,200 a year, for service in the field, at the experimental mine at Bruceton, near Pittsburgh, Penn., and at the Pittsburgh experiment station, as vacancies as they may occur. The duties of this position will be to assist in physical measurements in connection with the study of coal dust explosions in mines.

Competitors will be examined in elementary chemistry, physics, education, training, and experience. An educational training equivalent to that required for graduation from a technical school or college of recognized standing is a prerequisite for consideration for this position. Applicants must not have reached their 35th birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

CHAMBERLAIN, FRANCES J. R., (died Nov. 18;) left more than $10,000 each of realty and personalty; 17-100 of estate to Edward R. Finch; 14-100 of estate each to Rufus C. Finch, Henry L. Finch, Mary L. Finch, and Charlotte T. Finch; 12-100 of estate to Norman R. Finch; 5-100 of estate each to Lydia W. Ridley, and to Jessie Ridley and Annie Ridley Finch, her nieces.

CROMWELL, HARRY E., (died Oct. 13;) left $5,000 personalty in equal shares to Dorothy Cromwell, his wife, and Susan Cromwell, his mother.

FROHMAN, SAM, (died Oct. 18;) left $273,000 personalty to Mary Osler.

MOORE, CATHARINE, (died Nov. 11;) left $2,000 personalty; $1,000 to Patrick McNamara, her brother; $300 to John McNamara, $200 each to Anna McNamara and Annie O'Neil, her sisters, $100 each to Maggie O'Grady and the Church of Our Lady of Mercy.

OOTHOUT, JANE E., (died Sept. 14;) left more than $10,000 each of realty and personalty; one-half of personal effects and one-half of residuary estate to Pauline D. Riggs, her daughter; $15,000, one-half of furniture and personal effects and one-half of residuary estate of William Oothout, her son; $10,000 to Louise Schilling, her maid.

SAUL, JOHN, (died Nov. 3;) left more than $5,000 personalty; $100 each to John W. Wiehn and to John Brietenbach, his nephew; $50 to Margaret Welhn; residue to Josephine Saul and Helena Barclay, his sisters.

SCHOLLE, WILLIAM, (died May 16;) left more than $10,000 each of realty and personalty; unknown amounts to Albert W. Scholle, his son; Minnie Frowenfeld, Florence S. Rosenburg, and Clara S. Kurzman, his daughters, and Gertrude S. Joseph, his granddaughter; $4,500 to the Montefiore Home for Incurables; $2,500 each to the Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum and Home Society of San Francisco, the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews in New York, the Hebrew Benevolent Orphan Asylum, the Mount Sinai Hospital, and the Hebrew Free School Association.

SOLOMON, LENA, (died Nov. 2;) left $40 personalty to Breine Spellman, her daughter.

THOMPSON, ELIZABETH, (died Nov. 17;) left more than $10,000 personalty; $100,000 each to Sarah T. Gardiner, her sister; David Gardiner, her nephew; Robert Alexander Gardiner, her nephew, and Sarah Diodati Gardiner, her niece; life estate in furniture and personal effects in 36 East Sixty-seventh Street and one-half residuary estate to Mary G. Thompson, her sister; life estate in one-half residuary estate and in whole of residuary estate after death of Mary G. Thompson, and life interest in furniture and personal effects in 36 East Sixty-seventh Street, after death of Mary G. Thompson, to Charles G. Thompson, her brother; residue in trust to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company for five charities.

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THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Capt. W. M. Wilhelm, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed four visits during December to the works of the Bethlehem Steel Company, South Bethlehem, Penn., on business pertaining to inspection of material under manufacture for the Ordnance Department.

The Depot Quartermaster, Boston, Mass., or one of his commissioned assistants, will proceed to Gloucester, Mass., to inspect factory facilities of the Gloucester Manufacturing Company for the manufacture of ponchos for the Quartermaster's Department.

Orders Nov. 25 amended to direct Capt. C. B. Gatewood, Ordnance Department, to proceed to Galveston, Texas, via Springfield Armory, Mass., and Washington, D. C.

Second Lieut. C. Skladal, Philippine Scouts, to San Francisco, thence to Manila, on transport leaving San Francisco Jan. 5.

First Lieut. R. W. Browne, Medical Reserve Corps, relieved from duty at Fort Dade, Fla., to home and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the army.

First Lieut. L. L. Gregg, Infantry, to Pensacola, Fla., to make special inspection of Company I, First Infantry, organized militia of Florida, on Dec. 3 and 4.

Major C. H. Muir, Infantry, to following-named places in Indiana on dates specified to make special inspection of certain organizations of the organized militia of Indiana: Columbia City, Company G, Third Infantry, Dec. 9; Kokomo, Company I, Second Infantry, Dec. 10; Indianapolis, Company C, Second Infantry, Dec. 11; Indianapolis, Company A, Signal Corps, Dec. 11; Franklin, Company E, Second Infantry, Dec. 12; Jeffersonville, Company M, First Infantry, Dec. 13.

Orders Oct. 3 relating to Capt. H. G. Davis, Thirteenth Infantry, revoked.

Orders Nov. 18 relating to First Lieut. W. R. Bell, Coast Artillery Corps, revoked; assigned to Thirty-sixth Company, Dec. 29.

Orders Nov. 18 assigning First Lieut. J. L. Holcombe, Coast Artillery Corps, to Thirty-sixth Company amended; assigned to Seventy-seventh Company upon relief from duty at Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., and join Seventy-seventh Company.

Orders Nov. 19 relating to Second Lieut. E. S. Blackwell, Jr., Fifth Cavalry, revoked; report Dec. 15 to commanding officer, Fort Myer, Va., for duty.

Major J. C. Waterman, Quartermaster Corps, relieved from detail in that corps; remain on present duties.

First Lieut. C. P. Titus, Infantry, to Faulkton, S. D., to make special inspection of Company H, Fourth Infantry, organized militia of South Dakota, Dec. 10.

Lieut. E. L. D. Breckinridge, Infantry, to the following named places in Kentucky to make special inspection of certain organizations of organized militia of Kentucky: Louisville, Companies D and E, First Infantry; Ashland, Company K, Second Infantry.

First Lieut. B. F. McClellan, Infantry, to the following named places in Louisiana on dates specified to make special inspection of certain organizations of organized militia of Louisiana: Monroe, Company D, First Infantry, Dec. 10; Gretna, Company B, First Infantry, Dec. 12; Amite, Company I, First Infantry, Dec. 18.

First Lieut. R. D. Lagarde, Infantry, to the following named places in New Mexico on dates specified to make special inspections of certain organizations of the organized militia of New Mexico: Silver City, Company D, First Infantry, Dec. 16; Tucumcari, Company L, First Infantry, Dec. 18.

First Lieut. L. J. Mygatt, Infantry, to Newport, Vt., to make special inspection of Company L, First Infantry, organized militia of Vermont, on Dec. 9.

Capt. C. M. Gordon, Jr., Sixth Infantry, to the following named places in Missouri on dates specified to make special inspection of certain organizations of the organized militia of Missouri: St. Joseph, Company K, Fourth Infantry, Dec. 15; Unionville, Company B, Fourth Infantry, Dec. 17; Moberly, Company M, Fourth Infantry, Dec. 18.

Capt. R. E. Grinstead, Infantry, to following named places in Illinois on dates specified to make special inspections of certain organizations of the organized militia of Illinois: Greenville, Company E, Fourth Infantry, Dec. 15; Bloomington, Company D, Fifth Infantry, Dec. 16; Galesburg, Company C, Sixth Infantry, Dec. 17; De Kalb, Company A, Third Infantry, Dec. 18; Chicago, Company K, Seventh Infantry, Dec. 19; Woodstock, Company G, Third Infantry, Dec. 20.

Lieut. Col. T. J. Lewis, Cavalry, retirement announced.

Lieut. Col. T. J. Lewis, Cavalry, assigned to active duty and detailed for general recruiting service; to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for instruction for ten days; thence to Oklahoma, Okla., for duty, relieving First Lieut. C. J. Naylor, Fourth Cavalry. Lieut. Naylor will join his regiment.

First Lieut. E. R. W. McCabe, to Gainesville, Ga., to make special inspection of Troop F, Second Squadron of Cavalry, organized militia of Georgia, Dec. 15.

Capt. C. Palmer, Cavalry, to the following-named places in Louisiana, on dates specified, to make special inspections of certain organizations of the organized militia of Louisiana: New Orleans, Troop A, Cavalry, Dec. 5; Jennings, Troop B, Cavalry, Dec. 9.

Leaves: First Lieut. R. W. Browne, Medical Reserve Corps, 1 month and 28 days; Major E. Sigerfoos, Seventh Infantry, leave extended 20 days; Capt. T. J. Powers, Twenty-third Infantry, 1 month; Col. G. M. Dunn, Judge Advocate, Military Attache, 14 days; Capt. P. W. Corbusier, Eighth Cavalry, 3 months; Capt. J. W. French, Fourth Infantry, 2 months; First Lieut. C. L. Stevenson, Fifteenth Cavalry, 1 month; Second Lieut. D. G. Richardt, Tenth Cavalry, 1 month.

The Navy.

Commander T. Washington, to board of inspection and survey for ships, Washington.

Lieut. Commander G. H. Fischer, detached the Alabama; to the Tennessee.

Lieut. H. R. Freenlee, Lieut. L. N. Nichols, Ensigns H. L. Merring, C. E. Battle, Jr., and H. M. Branham, detached the Montgomery, to the Montana.

Ensign T. N. Moore, detached the Yorktown, to treatment naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Assistant Surgeon D. G. Sutton, detached the Montgomery, to the Montana.

Passed Assistant Surgeon S. Bacon, detached the Hartford; to reserve torpedo division, Charleston, S. C.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. T. Miller, detached reserve torpedo division, Charleston, S. C., to the Hannibal.

Assistant Surgeon R. F. Sheehan, detached the Hannibal; to Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

Passed Assistant Paymaster D. E. Wainwright, detached the Montgomery; wait orders.

Chief Gunner H. V. Barr and Gunner W. T. Hall, detached the Montgomery; to the Montana.

Chief Machinist W. S. White, to works of New York Ship Building Company, Camden, N. J.

Chief Machinist A. Cottrell, detached the West Virginia; to Mendocino State Hospital, California, for treatment.

Machinist L. F. Miller, detached the Montgomery; to the Montana.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Nashville, at Santiago de Cuba; Whipple, at San Diego; Denver, at Mare Island; Arethusa, at Port Arthur, Texas; Truxtun, at Santa Cruz; Dolphin, at Washington.

Sailed—Eagle, from Guantanamo for Port Au Prince; Iwana, from Boston for Provincetown; Solace, from Gibraltar for New York; Montgomery, from Portsmouth, N. H., for Newport; Cheyenne, from Bremerton for Cruise in Puget Sound; Nanshan, from San Francisco for Mazatlan; F-1, F-2, F-3, and F-4 from San Pedro for Mare Island; Cassin, from Washington for Pensacola; Callao, from Hongkong for cruise up West River.

The flag of the Commander in Chief, Pacific Reserve Fleet, has been temporarily transferred from the Colorado to the West Virginia.

The Yorktown will leave Mare Island within a few days for San Diego for target practice.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Owing to the fact that Mayor Kline did not reappoint Commissioner Henry P. Morrison, the Chairmanship of the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education will become vacant on Jan. 1. Mr. Morrison has been absent for some time from the meetings of the board and of the Committee on Supplies. Commissioner Robert E. McCafferty has been Acting Chairman in Mr. Morrison's absence. Mr. McCafferty's term also will expire on Jan. 1.

President Churchill will have to choose a new Chairman of the Committee on Elementary Schools in place of Commissioner Abraham Stern, who was not reappointed by the Mayor. Mr. Stern's place also will have to be filled in the Executive Committee and the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation, of both of which he is a member.

Claude G. Leland, Superintendent of Libraries, is a collector of Napoleonana. He obtained some of the items in the recent William J. Latta sale by the Anderson Auction Company.

The Board of Education has approved plans for new Public School 54, the Bronx.

The Committee on Course of Study will submit its report on changes in the curriculum to the Board of Education at its meeting on Dec. 10.

A public hearing on the proposed bill for the teachers' pension fund will be held at the Board of Education Hall at 4 P. M. on Dec. 8.

The Brooklyn Teachers' Association has a membership of 5,550.

A meeting of the New York Association of High School Teachers of German will be held at Liederkranz Hall in Fifty-eighth Street at 10:30 A. M. on Dec. 13. Dr. Julius Sachs of Teachers College will speak on "The American and the German Ideals in the Education of Girls."

A parents' meeting will be held in Public School 83, Jerome Avenue, near 184th Street, the Bronx, on Dec. 11.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Oct. 28; Manilla, Oct. 30; Shanghai, Nov. 1; Yokohama, Nov. 11, and Honolulu, Nov. 21—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Nile, were dispatched east at 4 P. M. Nov. 28, and are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, Dec. 3.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..7:06|Sun sets..4:34|Moon sets..10:07

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:16	12:00	5:02	5:46
Governors Island	11:57	12:00	6:00	6:42
Hell Gate	1:47	1:50	7:40	8:22

Arrived—Tuesday, Dec. 2.

SS Kristianiafjord, Christiania, Nov. 10.
SS United States, Christiansand, Nov. 22.
SS Kiel, Hamburg, Nov. 15.
SS Cymbeleine, Bordeaux, Nov. 9.
SS Giulia, Trieste, Nov. 6.
SS Tivives, Port Limon, Nov. 24.
SS Falk, Chicoutimi, Nov. 28.
SS Horace, New Orleans, Nov. 25.
SS Brilliant, New Orleans, Nov. 22.
SS Ancona, Philadelphia, Dec. 1.
SS Satilla, Jacksonville, Nov. 29.
SS Denver, Galveston, Nov. 26.
SS Oak, Cambellton, Nov. 26.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, Nov. 29.
SS Nueces, Tampa, Nov. 28.
SS Havana, Havana, Nov. 29.
SS Oregonian, Puerto Mexico, Nov. 24.
SS Burg, Petersen, Hamburg, Nov. 15.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Friedrich der Grosse	Naples	Nov. 22
Romney	Barbados	Nov. 24
Cincinnati	Naples	Nov. 21
Argentina	Patras	Nov. 17
Prinz Aug. Wilhelm	Naples	Nov. 27
Massapequa	Porto Rico	Nov. 27
El Oriente	Galveston	Nov. 27
Rayo	New Orleans	Nov. 27
Mohawk	Chickonville	Nov. 30

DUE TO-MORROW.

Niagara	Havre	Nov. 22
San Guglielmo	Naples	Nov. 22
New York	Southampton	Nov. 26
Koln	Bremen	Nov. 19
Montevideo	Havana	Nov. 19
Chicago City	Swansea	Nov. 19
Orotava	Colon	Nov. 25
Florizel	Halifax	Dec. 2
Zacapa	Savanilla	Nov. 29
El Rio	New Orleans	Nov. 29
Huron	Jacksonville	Dec. 1

DUE FRIDAY.

Sant' Anna	Palermo	Nov. 23
Tonawanda	Sunderland	Nov. 21
Satsuma	Gibraltar	Nov. 21
Vandyck	Buenos Aires	Nov. 14
Industry	St. Lucia	Nov. 27
Ivernia	Gibraltar	Nov. 24
Colon	Cristobal	Nov. 29
Esperanza	Havana	Dec. 2
El Norte	Galveston	Nov. 29
City of Columbus	Savannah	Dec. 2

DUE SATURDAY.

Savoie	Havre	Nov. 29
Italia	Palermo	Nov. 29
Bohemia	Hamburg	Nov. 21
Celtic	Liverpool	Nov. 29
Galileo	Hull	Nov. 21
Prins Willem I	Haiti	Dec. 1
Matura	Trinidad	Nov. 29
San Marcos	Galveston	Nov. 29

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Lusitania, Liverpool		1:00 A.M.
Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Caracas, La Guayra	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Metapan, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Finland, Antwerp	———	10:00 A.M.
Curityba, Nuevitas	———	12:00 M.
Alamo, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Albingia, Inagua	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Baltic, Liverpool	———	12:00 M.
Oscar II., Christiansand	———	2:00 P.M.
Yaguez, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Oceanic, Southampton	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maracas, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nickerie, Trinidad	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Allianca, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Curityba, Cardenas	———	12:00 M.
Santa Clara, Havana	———	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Berlin, Gibraltar	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Pres. Lincoln, Hamburg	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Columbia, Glasgow	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Horace, Rio Janeiro	8:30 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Florizel, St. Johns	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Antilla, Tampico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tivives, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Prinz Aug. Wilhelm, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Iroquois, Santo Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Germania, Naples	———	3:00 P.M.
Verona, Naples	———	11:00 A.M.
Minneapolis, London	———	12:00 M.
Denver, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Orotava, Jamaica	———	1:00 P.M.
Nueces, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., DEC. 2.

SS Argentina, Trieste to New York, was 720 miles E. at noon: due 4th, afternoon. Austro-American Line.

SS San Guglielmo, Naples to New York, was 690 miles E. at 9:45 A. M.; due 4th, forenoon. Italian Line.

SS Cincinnati, Genoa to New York, was 230 miles E. at noon; due 3d, forenoon. Hamburg-American Line.

SS New York, Southampton to New York, was 730 miles E. at 1:30 P. M.; due 4th, forenoon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Rayo, New Orleans to New York, was 172 miles W. of Jupiter at 7 A. M.

SS Colon, Cristobal to New York, was 682 miles from Colon at noon.

SS Vandyck, Barbados to New York, was 1,445 miles S. E. of Ambrose Channel Lightship at 8 P. M.

SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 5 miles N. of Havana at noon.

SS El Rio, New Orleans to New York, was 226 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.

SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 20 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.

SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 225 miles S. at noon.

SS Santiago, Progreso to New York, was 96 miles S. at 6 P. M.

SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 218 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 22 miles N. W. of Key West at 3 P. M.

SS Zacapa, Santa Marta to New York, was 628 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Orotava, Kingston to New York, was 870 miles S. of Sandy Hook at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Laura, at Trieste, Nov. 29.
SS America, at Genoa, Nov. 28.
SS Bergensfjord, at Bergen, Nov. 28.
SS Kentra, at Coronel, Nov. 25.
SS Orizamba, at La Pallice, Dec. 1.
SS Solfels, at Kurrachee, Dec. 1.
SS Anglo-Egyptian, at Adelaide, Dec. 1.
SS Southern, at Melbourne, Dec. 2.
SS Westfield, at Port Natal, Dec. 2.
SS Lancastrian, at Havre, Nov. 28.
SS Magdalena, at Barbados, Nov. 30.
SS Tavian, at Manila, Nov. 29.
SS Atlantic City, at Newcastle, Nov. 29.
SS Bengrove, at Muscat, Nov. 30.
SS New York, (tank,) at Rotterdam, Nov. 30.
SS Kildale, at Rio Janeiro, Nov. 30.
SS Amerika, at Hamburg, Dec. 1.
SS President Grant, at Hamburg, Dec. 2.
SS Grosser Kurfuerst, at Bremen, Dec. 2.
SS Cleveland, at Naples, Dec. 2.
SS Osterdyk, at Rotterdam, Dec. 2.

Sailed.

SS Russia, from Libau, Nov. 25.
SS Kim, from Lisbon, Nov. 26.
SS Santa Catharina, from Barbados, Nov. 28.
SS Cambodge, from Marseilles, Nov. 28.
SS Singapore, from St. Lucia, Nov. 30.
SS St. Theodore, from Algiers, Nov. 30.
SS City of Ireland, from Cape Town, Nov. 29.
SS Calliope, from St. Lucia, Nov. 29.
SS Tangistan, from Oran, Nov. 29.
SS Asiatic Prince, from Bahia, Nov. 30.
SS Kioto, from Algiers, Dec. 1.

Passed.

SS France, New York for Havre, passed Lizard.
SS Martha Washington, for New York from Patras, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 4, SS Oceanic.
Germany—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 5, SS President Lincoln.
France—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 4, SS Oceanic.
Austria—Close at 11:30 A. M. Dec. 9, SS Argentina.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 2, SS Finland.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 8, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Dec. 4, SS Oscar II.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 5, SS Berlin, and at 5 P. M. Dec. 4, SS Cincinnati.

Transpacific Mails.

Japan, Korea, and China (via Tacoma)—Chicago Maru.....Dec. 4
Tahiti, Marquessa, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Moana.....Dec. 5
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Ventura.....Dec. 11
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru.....Dec. 11
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—M

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Seven Apartment Houses In Hunt's Point Section of the Bronx Sold to Investors by American Real Estate Company—Sites for Two Big Factories Purchased.

A marked evidence of the investment demand for good apartment house property in the Bronx was shown yesterday in the sale by the American Real Estate Company of seven high-class apartment houses on Simpson Street in the Hunts Point section, which has witnessed a remarkable transformation as a thickly populated apartment house centre within the last few years. The American Real Estate Company was the pioneer among the big operators in that locality, having purchased several years ago the large Simpson estate.

The houses sold occupy a part of the old Simpson tract, being located respectively at 952 to 972, 984 and 1032 to 1036 Simpson Street, close to the Simpson Street subway station. Each house covers a plot 40 by 108. They were purchased by Mary B. Hughes and Annie J. Bouillon for investment.

In part payment they gave the vacant block containing about thirty-five lots, bounded by Vyse and Daly Avenues, 181st and 182d Streets, fronting 261.4 on Daly Avenue, 214.6 on Vyse Avenue, 412.4 on 182d Street, and 386.4 on 181st Street. The block faces Bronx Park and is within two blocks of the Bronx Park station of the subway. The location is in a rapidly growing district and the American Real Estate Company will probably improve the block with apartments in the near future.

The entire transaction aggregates in the value of the various properties, about $650,000, and is the largest realty deal that has been closed in the Bronx in a long time. Eugene J. Busher was the broker who negotiated the transaction.

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Flat House Property Buyers.

In part payment for the flat house property at 1,558 and 1,562 Minford Place, in the Borough of the Bronx, reported sold last week, the sellers, Lowenfeld & Prager, have taken 175 and 177 East Ninety-third Street, two four-story flats, each on a lot 29.1 by 100.8. The owners of record are Whipple Security Company and Phillip Finkelstein, respectively.

An investor purchased from William Seitz the five-story apartment house 161 and 163 Edgecombe Avenue, on a plot 50 by 100. In part payment the buyer gave fourteen lots on Hollis Avenue, Jamaica, L. I.

The Private Dwelling Market.

Alexander Hamilton bought from the estate of Thomas L. Hamilton 342 West Twenty-seventh Street, a three-story dwelling, on a lot 16.6 by 98.9. Henry Brady was the broker.

Mooyer & Marston, in conjunction with Francis B. Robert, have sold for the Farmers Loan and Trust Company to a client 284 Lexington Avenue, a four-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 24 by 100. This property is in the zone covered by the Murray Hill restriction.

Bronx Borough.

Jacob Hirsch sold to Dr. J. W. Hoffman 462 East 142d Street, a two-story dwelling, on a lot 16 by 105. John F. Fetzer negotiated the sale. The same broker also sold for Dora M. Schrenkeisen to August Degenhardt 288 East 236th Street, a one-family dwelling, on a lot 25 by 100, for cash.

The Dayton Realty Company purchased from Peter Waters 905 East 167th Street, a five-story new law house, on plot 40 by 100. The buyer gave in part payment the plot, 75 by 90 by irregular, on the west side of Lyman Place, 192.8 feet north of 169th Street.

The D. H. Jackson Company has sold to a client of Philip Steinman & Son 845 Beck Street, between Intervale and Longwood Avenues, a five-story new law apartment, on a plot 40 by 100.

Kurz & Uren, Incorporated, sold for August Oesting 729 East 165th Street, a three-story frame building with store, on a lot 20 by 90, to an investor.

Brooklyn.

B. J. Sforza sold for the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy a plot 115 feet front by 100 feet deep, on the south side of Sixty-fifth Street, distant 130 feet west of Eleventh Avenue.

As a site for an amusement park, Samuel E. Klein purchased the block front on the Bowery at Coney Island, between Schweikert's and Stratton's Walks. The property, which is directly opposite the proposed entrance to the Fourth Avenue Subway, was held at $150,000.

Buys L. I. City Factory Site.

Another large factory is to be erected in the Long Island City automobile section, as the result of a sale announced yesterday by the Cross & Brown Company, involving the entire block front, containing 17,500 square feet on the south side of Skillman Avenue, between Honeywell Avenue and Moore Street.

The buyers, the Akron Tire Company, will immediately improve the site with a factory building to be used for the manufacture of automobile tires.

New Transit Line for Queens.

Public Service Commissioner J. Sergeant Cram announced yesterday that he would recommend to the Public Service Commission that an order be issued directing the New York & Queens County Railway to avail itself of a franchise which it now holds, and construct a line on the Astoria and Flushing road from Long Island City to Jackson Avenue at Corona.

The application of the owners and the residents was vigorously fought by the railway company, who claimed that the expense would not be warranted by the additional traffic it would receive. The company claimed that the district is already served by the line on Jackson Avenue, from Flushing to Long Island City.

New Jersey.

Hughes & Whitby sold for the John M. Dodd Estate to the Condensite Company of America a large factory site situated at the junction of Bloomfield Avenue and the Orange Branch of the Erie Railroad, Bloomfield; also, for E. W. Robinson to G. W. Carnrick a dwelling at 92 Elm Street, Montclair, on a plot 100 by 339 feet.

Hotel Montclair Lease Sold.

The unexpired lease of about ten years, with the furniture and furnishings of the Hotel Montclair, at Montclair Heights, N. J., has been purchased from C. A. Cole, the former proprietor and lessee, by Frederick C. Hall, recently connected with the Hotel Aspinwall, at Lenox, Mass. Mr. Hall contemplates several improvements in the management of the Montclair Hotel.

Pease & Elliman negotiated the transaction, which involves about $200,000.

Helping the Realty Market.

A well-attended meeting of the recently appointed Mortgage Committee of the Real Estate Board of New York was held yesterday afternoon at the board rooms, 115 Broadway.

The board has taken up the subject of making real estate more attractive, its remedy being the substitution of long-term mortgages, with an amortization feature, in place of the short-term "straight" mortgages, renewed at great expense.

Yesterday's meeting will be followed by others, as the result of which it is hoped ultimately to bring about the needed changes.

Commercial Leases.

Webster B. Mabie & Co. have leased the store and basement at 106 East Nineteenth Street for Albert B. Ashforth, for a term of years, to Goldman Brothers, dealers in woolens and silks.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company has leased for the estate of Edwin Hawley the four-story dwelling 34 West Fifty-sixth Street, to the Proudman Realty Company, for business purposes.

McVickar, Gaillard Realty Company has leased the store at 1,538 Broadway to Silverman & Kolber for a term of years.

Real Estate Notes.

The Real Estate Exchange of Long Island has arranged a dinner on Dec. 10, at the City Club, in honor of Maurice E. Connolly and Lewis H. Pounds, respectively Borough Presidents of Queens and Brooklyn. Among the speakers will be Mr. Connolly, Mr. Pounds, and George V. S. Williams, Public Service Commissioner.

At noon to-day, at the stand of Joseph P. Day in the Vesey Street Salesroom, there will be offered at public auction the plot, 102.11 by 98.9, improved with five four-story tenements, located at 223 to 231 West Thirty-eighth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, adjoining a twelve-story loft building.

Plans have been filed for altering and connecting the four-story and the five-story dwellings at 35 and 37 West Thirty-eighth Street into a clubhouse for the Vacation Headquarters, Inc., Gertrude R. Smith, President. The cost has been placed at $5,000 by the architect, Miss Josephine W. Chapman.

Plans have also been filed for installing offices in place of the stable in the three and five-story buildings of the Adams Express Company at 30 to 42 Trinity Place and adding one story to the three-story building at a cost of $30,000. Francis H. Kimball is the architect.

At executor's sale to close estate of Rudolphine Rust, Bryan L. Kennelly will sell to-day at the Exchange Salesroom the four-story brick tenement situated at 318 Second Avenue, 75 feet north of Eighteenth Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

The Auction Offerings of Real Estate Yesterday Were as Follows:

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

122d St, 111 West, n s, 155 ft w of Lenox Av, 19x100.11, three-story dwelling; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. against C. R. Davis and others; Geller, R. & H. attorneys; L. G. Wallace, referee; due, $14,080; taxes, &c., $237; adjourned to Dec. 16.

By Joseph P. Day.

91st St, East, n s, 228.8 ft e of Madison Av, 1 inch x 100.8; Philip Voss and others against W. B. Foster and others; J. G. Moses, attorney; Godfrey Goldmark, referee; partition; to the plaintiff, for $5.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

Vine St, e s, 400 ft n of Albany Av, 100x100; also,

Albany Av, n s, whole front between Vine and Ivy Sts, 200x200; also,

Albany Av, n w corner of Sycamore St, 100x200; also,

Hazel St, e s, 300 ft n of Syracuse Av, 100x100, Eastchester; W. W. Taylor against Spencer-Blake Realty Co. and others; De La Mare & M., attorneys; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $8,875.48; taxes, &c., $1,100; to the plaintiff, for $5,300.

S. Oak Drive, 764, s s, 50.1 ft w of Wallace Av, 25.1x98.9x25x98.11; Joseph Buehler against Corti Building Co. and others; J. W. Purdy, Jr., attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $5,204.41; taxes, &c., $232; to the plaintiff, for $5,000.

By Henry Brady.

Paulding Av, s s, 135 ft s of 214th St, 25x irregular; Walter J. Whewell, executor, against Abraham Shatskin and others; Clocke, K. & R., attorneys; M. S. Levine, referee; due, $498; taxes, &c., $65; to the plaintiff, for $800.

By George Price.

White Plains Road, 4,755 to 4,761, w s, 175 ft s of 242d St, 128 ft to Richardson Av x115x100x98x195.8; H. F. Epple against C. J. Reinhardt and others; L. E. French, attorney; Jacob Levy, referee; due, $10,788; taxes, &c., $9,550; to Mark D. Stiles, for $24,600.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

Local and Suburban Realty Offerings in the Salesrooms.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

2d Av, 818, e s, 75.8 ft n of 18th St, 21.8x100, four-story dwelling; executors' sale, estate of Rudolphine Rust, deceased.

By Joseph P. Day.

88th St, 223-231 West, n s, 227.7 ft w of 7th Av, 102.11x98.9, five four-story brick and stone tenements and stores in 227-231; Max Thorn against Realty Holding Co. and others; Julius Miller, attorney; H. N. Wessel, referee; partition.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

124th St, 331 East, n s, 330 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.11, three-story dwelling; Harlem Savings Bank against F. R. Nigiutsch and others; E. S. Clinch, attorney; L. M. Ogden, referee; due, $6,004.02; taxes, &c., $250.78.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Jerome Av, 3,059, n e corner of Bedford Park Boulevard, 54x163.6x irr to boulevard x n w 114.11, three-story hotel and vacant; I. J. Ray against P. J. Sloyan and others; W. D. Peck, attorney; Cambridge Livingston, referee; due, $15,945.75; taxes, &c., $428.61.

153d St, 290-92 East, s s, 200.3 ft e of Morris Av, 50x100, two-story dwelling and vacant; W. C. Bowers, executor, &c., against H. K. S. Williams and others; M. S. Borland, attorney; W. F. Clare, referee; due, $7,613.21; taxes, &c., $408.75.

Matilda St, n e corner of Westchester Av, 100x100, 1st Av, 1,961; K. E. De Grushe against Sarah Patterson and others; F. L. Holt, attorney; Dallas Flannagan, referee; partition.

By Henry Brady.

3d Av, 4,009-19, w s, 100 ft s of 174th St, 100x128.9x100x125.2, three two-story tenements and stores; Max Cohen against Clara Simon and others; Bandler & R., attorneys; Charles Patzel, referee; due, $22,530.97; taxes, &c., $1,930.30; subject to prior mortgage aggregating $52,000.

By J. H. Mayers.

Washington Av, 1,937-39, w s, 160 ft s of 178th St, 50x150, two-story dwelling and store; Clara Waterman and others against Margaret Brelling and others; H. H. Frost, jr., attorney; Marcel Levy, referee; due, $32,907.75; taxes, &c., $1,766.82.

By James L. Wells Co.

Intervale Av, w s, 155.7 ft n of 167th St, 50x121.3x32.9x121.7, vacant; Nathan Marcus against United Realty and Mortgage Co. and others; Smith Williamson, attorney; C. E. Moore, referee; due, $3,918.36; taxes, &c., $152.60.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

No plans for new structures were filed yesterday in the Bronx. The following were filed in Manhattan:

Fort Washington Av, w s, 250.6 ft n of Broadway, for a one-story moving picture theatre, 48.2x153.6; S. T. Ward, 35 Nassau St, owner; Fort Washington Theatre Co., lessee; L. A. Sheinart, 194 Bowery, architect; cost, $20,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

38th St, 35 and 37 West, to a four-story and basement and a five-story and basement dwelling; Vacation Headquarters, Inc., (G. R. Smith, President,) 105 West 40th St, owner; Miss J. W. Chapman, 4 West 40th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Charles St, s w corner of Waverley Place, to a six-story tenement and stores; M. M. Fritz, 419 West 44th St, owner; C. B. Meyers, 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $8,000.

Trinity Place, 30 to 42, to a three and five story storage house and stable; Adams Express Co., 71 Broadway, owner; F. H. Kimball, 71 Broadway, architect; cost, $30,000.

80th St, 119 and 121 West, to a two-story garage; C. T. Delanoue, 141 Broadway, owner; A. Wobendorfer, 504 East 139th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 2.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ADRIAN AV, n w s, 106.11, ft n e of Terrace View Av, 100x179.11 to s e s of Terrace View Av; Everett A. Levy to Emandle Holding Co., 149 Broadway, (mtg $35,000,) Oct. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

AVENUE C, n e corner of 9th St, 22.11x58; Gussie Fabrikaut to Max Fabrikaut, 1,766 Bergen St., Brooklyn, ½ part, all liens, Nov. 17; attorney, Benjabin Steinman, 63 Park Row.....$1

CANAL ST, 123, n e corner of Chrystie St, 24.3x24.8; 1 Canal St, 121 n s, 18.2x24.4; Chrystie St, 48, e s, 25x100; Nathan Marcus to 121 Canal Street Co., Inc., 54 Bowery, (mtg $66,000,) Nov. 26; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

GOERCK ST, 137, w s, 25x100; Samuel and Katie Friedman to David Mermelstein, on premises, one-half part, (mtg $24,500,) April 29, 1909.....$100

HESTER ST, 5 and 7, n s, 50x100; Morris Kashowitz to Morris Fein, 1,472 Seabury Place, (mtg $75,000,) Dec. 1; attorney, M. A. Robinovitch, 230 Grand St.....$100

HUDSON ST, 501, n w corner of Christopher St, 131, 26.7x72.5x50x74.3; Christopher St, 133, n s, 29x59.8x27.6x50; A. Franklin Larson to Minnie C. Van Tine, 79 6th Av, all title, B. & S., Dec. 1; attorneys, Davis, S. & S. & Lilbert St.....$1

MERCER ST, 297, w s, 37.8x100; Sutherland Realty Co. to Charter Construction Co., 505 5th Av, (mtg $28,000,) all liens, Nov. 28; attorneys, Bing & B., 206 5th Av.....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 925, n s, 17.7x75.2 to w s of Croton Aqueduct x17x80; Susan Plant to Rodger P. O'Neill, 910 St. Nicholas Av, all liens, (mtg $9,000,) Dec. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WILLETT ST, 90, e s, 25x100, (foreclosure, Nov. 25;) Jacob M. Guedalia, referee, to Minna Kreuder, 454 West End Av, executrix, and Louis Kreuder, Dec. 1; attorneys, H. A. & C. E. Heydt, 2 Rector St.....$18,500

1ST AV, 158, e s, 19.3x90; Marla Berliant and others to Samuel Mann, 79 East 7th St, b. & s. and executors' sale, all liens, Nov. 25; attorney, S. N. Freedman, 55 Liberty St.....$100

2D AV, 2,085, w s, 25x73; Mary A. McGown to Michele Diacini, 2,083 2d Av, quitclaim, Nov. 29.....$100

7TH ST, s s, 158 ft w of Avenue C, 25x90.10; Lena Fottman to Henrietta Stoll, 982 East 179th St, all liens, Dec. 1; address, Henrietta Stoll, 982 East 179th St.....$100

9TH AV, 643 and 645, n w corner of 45th St, 40x80; Thomas Murray to George Ehret, 1,127 Park Av, (mtg $90,000,) Nov. 28; attorney, Edward M. Burghard, 111 Broadway.....$100

11TH ST, 718 to 722 East, s s, 62.11x75.4; Max Hacmeister to M. B. W. Realty Co., 271 Broadway, Dec. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$1

21ST ST, 510 to 514 West, s s, 75x92; James S. Herrman to Jeannette C. Leffe, 216 Lewis Av, Brooklyn, Nov. 24; attorney, J. Bernstein, 233 Broadway.....$100

25TH ST, 360 West, s s, 25x98.9; Rose Boyd to James Boyd, 64 West 77th St, Dec. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

43D ST, 106 West, s s, 22.6x100.5; Seventy-fourth Street Holding Co. to the Olivergate Co., 299 Madison Av, (mtg $65,000,) all liens, Nov. 28; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

48TH ST, 234 to 238 West, s s, 59x98.7x irregular; Wessex Realty Co., Inc., to Lillian B. Kleinman, Woodmere, L. I., (mtg $70,000,) Nov. 7; attorney, J. W. Ehrich, 31 Liberty St.....$100

70TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of 3d Av, 52x100.5; Leah E. Swift to H. Morrill Banner, 10 West 47th St, (mtg $182,500,) Dec. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

79TH ST, 200 West, s e corner of Amsterdam Av, 40x102.2; Sadie Wolfe et al. to Jessen & Leo C. and Sadie Dessar, joint tenants, (mtg $95,000,) all liens, March 7, 1896; attorney, Harry L. Dessar, 290 Broadway..$1

80TH ST, 306 West, s s, 20x100.8; John J. Tully to Zachary T. Piercy, 304 West 80th St, (mtg $23,500,) Dec. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

106D ST, 135 West, n s, 16.9x100.11; Albert K. Thurber to Emma W. Wingate, 533 St. Mark's Av, Brooklyn, 1-6 part, B. & S., subject to life estate of Sarah A. Thurber, Dec. 2; attorney, I. N. Williams, 233 Broadway.....$100

117TH ST, 329 East, n s, 25x100, (foreclosure, Nov. 17;) Norbert Heinsheimer to American Mortgage Co., 46 Cedar St., Nov. 19; attorneys, Bowers & Sands, 46 Cedar St.....$5,250

122D ST, 335 and 337 East, n s, 50x100.11; World Securities Co. to George Gabriel, 154 Congress St, Brooklyn, 1-2 s, all liens, Dec. 1; attorney, F. M. Sanders, 111 Broadway.....$1

129TH ST, 306 West, s s, 25x99.11; Samuel Goldbergh to Hy B. Rochelle, 157 West 110th St, (mtg $22,500,) all liens, Nov. 29; attorneys, Hirschman & D., 299 Broadway.....$1

136TH ST, 124 West, n s, 14.11x99.11; Louis E. Kleban to Louis H. Rose, 201 Madison St, (mtg $7,000,) Nov. 26; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

136TH ST, 196 West, s s, 15x99.11; same to same, (mtg $7,000,) Nov. 8; same attorney.....$1

137TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Marcus Moses to Sibilla Mohr, 103 West 137th St, (mtg $22,500,) Nov. 28; attorney, William Carl, 99 Nassau St.....$1

138TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 12th Av and 132.8 ft e of Riverside Drive, 50x90.11; Edward Waters Construction Co. to John A. Holloway, 552 West 186th St, (mtg $50,000,) Dec. 1; attorney, Thomas J. Meehan, 2 Rector St.....$100

141ST ST, 469 West, n s, 18x99.11; Nagrom Realty Co. to Bertha Winters, 357 West 118th St, (mtg $15,000,) all liens, Nov. 29; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 569.10 ft n of Southern Boulevard; Reinhold Richter and others to Annie Dillon, Clason Point, N. Y., Nov. 20, (mtg $2,800;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

ARTHUR AV, e s, 200 ft n of Oak Tree Place; Oscar F. Miller to Michael Scanlon, 243 West 126th St, Nov. 26, (mtg $35,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BARRY ST, w s, 394.6 ft s of Leggett Av, 100x100; Jacob Leitner to Factory Sites, Inc, 836 Westchester Av, Nov. 26; attorney, A. Knox, 198 Broadway.....$1

BOLTON AV, e s, 100 ft s of Lacombe Av, 25x88.8; Elizabeth Dietch to John R. Friesen, 512 East 148th St, Dec. 1, (mtg $1,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Company, 160 Broadway.....$100

CAMBRELING AV, 2,408, e s, 50x72.4; Russo-Barbra Realty Co. to Vincenzo Scialli, Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 1, (mtg $20,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

CASTLE HILL AV, 1,395, Willets, Bronton to Rebecca C. Starke, 1,395 Franklin Av, Oct. 29; attorney, J. C. McChristie, 233 Broadway.....$1

GRAND AV, w s, extends from s e of 190th St to n s of 188th St, 276.11x106; John A. Halloway to Edward Waters Construction Co., 2,241 Walton Av, (mtg $30,000,) Nov. 29; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

INTERVALE AV, s w corner of Chisholm St, 50x167.10; Carrie Krontil to Anton Krontil, 3351 Third Av, Dec. 1, (mtg $8,000;) attorney, Emil Frankel, 31 Liberty St..$1

LINCOLN AV, e s, 25 ft n of 137th St, 25x100; John J. Gilroy and another, executors, to Ellen Dooling, 792 Wadsworth Av, Nov. 21, (mtg $5,000;) attorney Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 152 to 154, map of Moss Estate; Moss Estate to Christian Endress, 1,993 7th Av.....$100

LOTS 174 and 175, map of Moss Estate; Moss Estate to Paul Herzog and another, 206 W. 95th St.....$100

LOTS 162 and 163, map of Moss Estate; Moss Estate to Morris Harrison, 1,464 Seabury Place.....$100

LOTS 97 and 98, map of Moss Estate; Moss Estate of Hermine H. Clark, 391 West End Av.....$100

LOTS 125 and 126, same map; same to Edward L. Rosewater, 69 West 181st St..$100

LOT 270; same to Alton L. Smiley, Central Valley, N. Y.....$100

LOT 225, same to Matilde M. Weisker, 153 East 178th St.....$100

LOTS 192 to 196; same to John F. Kaiser, Mount Vernon, N. Y.....$100

LOTS 185 to 187; same to Maud E. Hooker, Schenectady, N. Y.....$100

LOTS 108 to 110; same to John Y. Higginson, Colon, Panama.....$100

LOTS 114; same to Susan J. Becker, 235 East 178th St.....$100

LOT 145; same to William J. Carey, Summit, N. J.....$100

LOT 88; same to Frederick E. Hafelfinger, Weehawken, N. J.....$100

LOT 85; same to Emil F. Hafelfinger, Weehawken, N. J.....$100

LOTS 21 and 22, Parcel 36, map of William B. Ogden; Margaret Rosendale to William M. Rosendale, 230 West 127th St, Dec. 1, (mtg $1,750;) attorneys, Rosendale & D., 32 Broadway.....$1

LOT 1, map Brunswood Park; Ellinor C. Morlensen to Stephen Wray, New Rochelle, N. Y., Nov. 28, (mtg $2,000;) attorney, Stephen Wray, 1,995 Boston Road.....$1

MINFORD PLACE, w s, 340 ft s of 172d St, 51.6x100; Rae Hartman to Rose A. Sealy, 2,335 University Av, Nov. 29; attorneys, Cass & Apfel, 68 William St.....$1

NELSON AV, e s, 99.9 ft s of 169th St, 25.2x107.2; Philipp Weber to Katherine Weber, 994 Jackson Av, Nov. 29, (mtg $30,000)....$1

PLOT begins 145 ft at r s from centre line of w main track of N. Y. & H. R. R., opposite mile post 14; Isaac Hellman, Jr., and others to Charles Schaefer, 751 Bushwick Av, Brooklyn, Dec. 1.....$1

SIMPSON ST, 962, e s, 40x107.6; American Real Estate Co. to Mary B. Hughes and another, 344 Convent Av, Dec. 1, (mtg $31,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SIMPSON ST, 1,038, 972x978, e s; same to same, Dec. 1, (mtg $85,000;) attorney.....$1

SIMPSON ST, 1,036, 980x984, e s; same to Annie J. Bouillon, 344 Convent Av, Dec. 1, (mtg $34,000;) attorney, same.....$1

SOUTHERN BLVD, e s, 270.5 ft s of Aldus St, 42x150; Brener Realty Liquidation Company to Louis Marx, 583 Bedford Av, Nov. 28; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway.....$1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 962, e s, 42x150; Brener Realty Liquidating Co. to Kate Steinberg, 727 East 156th St, Nov. 29; attorney, Max Morrison, 290 Broadway.....$1

VALENTINE AV, w s, 1,510.11 ft n of land of Thomas Bassford, runs w 250x n 50x e 250x s 50; John W. Devoe to Edward Burke, 2,175 Broadway, Nov. 26; attorney, Isidor Cohn, 299 Broadway.....$100

142D ST, 462 East; Camilia Hirsch to Johann C. Hofmann, 1,555 Southern Boulevard, Dec. 1, (mtg $4,000).....$100

166TH ST, s s, 40.3 ft w of Nelson Av, 16.11x77.6; John J. Halpin, referee, to Susan O. Hoffman, Pittsfield, Mass., Nov. 26; attorneys, McGuire, H. & S., 16 Exchange Place.....$5,000

167TH ST, s s, 84.3 ft e of Park Av, 40x100; Samuel Rubin and others to Gussie Rubin, 1,025 Boston Road, Nov. 29; attorneys, Hirschman & D., 299 Broadway...$1

167TH ST, s s, 124.8 ft e of Park Av, 25x100; Samuel Rubin to Gussie Rubin, 1,025 Boston Road, Nov. 29; attorney, same..$1

182D ST, s e corner Daly Av, 412.5x—; Mary B. Hughes to American Real Estate Company, 527 6th Av, Nov. 29, (mtg $100,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway.....$100

183D ST, 582 West, 20x100; Janpole & Werner Holding Company to Napoleon Construction Company, 206 Broadway, Nov. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 27x100; Emily A. Hurry and others, executors, to Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank, 51 Chambers St, Dec. 2, 1 year; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St.....$13,000

CANAL ST, n e corner of Chrystie St, 48.1x irregular; 121 Canal Street Co., Inc., to Albert Jarmulowsky, 82 East 92d St, et al, executors, prior mtg $66,000, Dec. 1, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....

HESTER ST, 5 and 7, n s, 50x100; Morris Fein to Morris Kashowitz, 200 West 112th St, Dec. 1, prior mtg $32,500, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. A. Reiter, 261 Broadway.....$10,000

LOT 94, map lots in 12th Ward; Lulu A. Griffin to John Duffy, 97 Marble Hill Av, 3 years, 5½ p. c., Nov. 26; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Company, 160 Broadway.....$6,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 980, s e corner of 156th St, 17.7x75.2x17x80; Rodger P. O'Neill to Susan Plant, 925 St. Nicholas Av, prior mtg $9,000, Dec. 1, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$2,500

1ST AV, n w corner of 113th St, 25x75; Donato Bracco and others to Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank, 51 Chamber St, Dec. 2, 5 years; attorney, E. J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St.....$20,000

2D AV, w s, 40.5 ft n of 50th St, 20x70; Marcus Friedlander to Nathan Hellman, 414 East 50th St, prior mtg $9,000, Dec. 1, due as per bond; attorney, Irving Katz, 15 Wall St.....$500

2D AV, 2,186, e s, 41.8x100; Basonio Construction Co. to Julia C. Jones, 76 Willow St, Brooklyn, prior mtg $46,000, Nov. 20, due as per bond; attorney, John J. Jones, 55 Liberty St.....$1,800

77TH ST, 108, s s, 20x86.9; Patrick Conlan to Bertha H. Conlan, 1,754 Anthony Av, Dec. 1, prior mtg $15,000, 2 years, 6 p. c.....$1,000

11TH ST, 347 West, 25x100; Charles A. Pitzenmeyer to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, Dec. 2, 5 years.....$20,000

11TH ST, 718 to 722 East, 62.11x75.4; M. B. W. Realty Co. to Martha Schlesinger, 900 East 158th St, Dec. 1, prior mtg $16,000, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Max Arens, 271 Broadway.....Taxes and $4,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to Henry T. Miller, Providence, R. I., Dec. 1, prior mtg $16,000, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Company, 160 Broadway.....$16,000

24TH ST, 147 West, 26x98.9; Emily A. Hurry and others, executors, to Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank, 51 Chambers St, Dec. 2, 3 years; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St.....$42,000

30TH ST, n s, 235.2 ft e of 7th Av, 20x98.9; Finney & Mathews Corporation to Benjamin Blossom and another, trustees, Garden City, L. I., 5 years, Dec. 2; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Company, 160 Broadway.....$58,000

48TH ST, 61 West, n s, 21.6x100.5, leasehold; Frederick H. Coerr to Everett A. Levy, 2 Marble Hill Av, Dec. 1, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

77TH ST, 160 West, 20x102.2; Elizabeth A. Hollister to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due as per bond, Nov. 28.....$15,000

98TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.11; Alvis Pfitzer to Creszens Chamas, 310 Linden St, Brooklyn, prior mtg $44,000, due as per bond, June 25; attorney, Jacob Schauf, 898 Park Av.....$3,500

134TH ST, n s, 65 ft w of 7th Av, 17.8x71.9; Daniel G. Terry to Frieda Hart, 59 West 119th St, Nov. 10, prior mtg $5,000, due as per bond; attorney, J. S. Bernstein, 233 Broadway.....$1,350

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 569.10 ft n of Southern Boulevard; Annie Dillon to Frederick C. Hardy, 82 Decatur St, Nov. 29, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,800

ARTHUR AV, 600 East, 120.5x—; Michael Scanlan to Hy H. Grote, 2,552 8th Av, Dec. 1 prior mtg $35,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway.....$2,500

BARRY ST, w s, 394.6 ft s of Leggett Av, 100x100; Factory Sites, Inc, to Jacob Leitner, 749 Beck St, Nov. 26, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. Knox, 198 Broadway.....$52,000

CAMBRELING AV, 2,408, e s, 50x72.4; Vincenzo Scialli to Russo Barba Realty Co., 2,400 Cambreling Av, (prior mtg $20,000,) Dec. 1, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

COSTER ST, 640, e s, 20x100; Claire Realty Company to Alphonsine N. Lecuzer, 807 Crotona Park North, Dec. 2, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway.....$6,250

GRANT AV, n w corner of 163d St, 55.9x95.2; Kingsley Contracting Co. to Maria A. Rigers, 2,977 Terry Av, prior mtg $45,000, 3 years, 6 p. c., Dec. 2; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$8,000

HULL AV, w s, 111.7 ft n of 207th St, 50x100; Annie C. Smith to Wilhelm Lauter, 420 East 141st St, Dec. 1, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av.....$2,000

LOT 238, map of Moss Estate; Max Aronson and Edward Spitz, Moss Estate to Moss Estate, Cedar St, all dated Nov. 25, all 3 years, all returned to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,400

LOTS 162 and 163; Morris Harrison to same.....$1,645

LOTS 152 to 154; Christian Endross to same.....$2,280

LOT 242, map of Moss Estate; Moss Estate to Mary Stacke, 330 Willoughby Av, Brooklyn, Nov. 25; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LOT 247; Lewis M. Schwartz to same...$735

LOTS 95 and 96; Jesse B. Park to same..$1,700

LOTS 170 and 171; Minnie Vogel to same.....$1,680

LOTS 168 and 169; Minnie Vogel to same.....$1,680

236TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of Keppler Av, 25x100; August Degenhardt to Dora M. Schrenkelsen, 29 Fletcher Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., prior mtg $3,000, Nov. 15, due Dec. 1, 1922, 6 p. c.....$2,800

LOT 114, map of Moss estate; Susan L. Becker to Moss Estate, Inc., 62 Cedar St, all dated Nov. 25, 1913, 2 years; attorney for all, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$700

LOTS 108 to 110; John Y. Higginson to same, 3 years.....$2,940

LOTS 185 to 187; Maude E. Hooker to same, 3 years.....$6,800

LOTS 192 to 196; John F. Kaiser and another to same, 3 years.....$13,440

LOT 145; William J. Carey to same, 3 years.....$700

LOT 228; Matilde M. Weisker to same, 3 years.....$3,000

LOTS 125 and 126; Edward L. Rosewater to same, 3 years.....$1,680

LOT 270; Alton L. Smiley and another to same, 3 years.....$840

LOT 85; Emil F. Hafelfinger to same, 3 years.....$962

LOT 86; Frederick E. Hafelfinger to same, 3 years.....$962

MACY PLACE, s s, 208.11 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x94.9; Mayme Wagnette to Gude Brothers Kieffer Company, 21 Jay St, Dec. 1, due May 15, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Garvin & Y., 233 Broadway.....$1,500

McGRAW AV, e s, 286.11 ft w of Unionport Road, 52x145.1; Henry Kortsehl to Daniel Ryer, 2,285 Powell Av, Nov. 28, due as per bond; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St.....$2,800

PARK AV, n w corner of 184th St, 217.6x90; Ericson Realty Co. to Bronx Savings Bank, 429 Tremont Av, Dec. 2, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$12,000

PERRY AV, s s, 319.6 ft s w of 205th St, 50x100; Emma Rheide to Martha W. Zehder, 2,784 Marion Av, 3 years, 6 p. c., Nov. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway.....$2,000

ROCHELLE ST, n s, 344.5 ft e of City Island, due as per bond; Mary E. Melville to H. Schiefelin Sayers, 1 Rochelle St, City Island, due as per bond, Nov. 25; att

Real Estate

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

West Side.

Half acre plot, 150 ft. front, on leading avenue Riverdale; suitable institution, residence; must sacrifice; great future. Y 359 Times.

3 lots, near 181st St. Subway station; best street for improvement; near St. Nicholas Av.; a bargain to quick buyer. R 149 Times.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

NORTHEAST Corner 3d Av., 163d, 3 Lots. CYRILLE CARREAU, Owner, 796 6th Av.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

Elderly woman in need of money, will sell her 7-room detached house, with all modern improvements; fine big cellar; heat, gas and electricity; nice lawn and garden plot; one block from trolley; only 25 minutes' ride; must have $100; balance $18 monthly; possession at once. Mrs. B. Laton, 78 N. Y. Times.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Greenwich (Belle Haven).—Beautiful country estate, 5 acres, 20-room house, 4 baths; garage and gardener's cottage. Badgley, Jones & Good, 506 Fifth Av.

Sublet well furnished house, eight rooms, excluding attic rooms, residential park, New Rochelle, until May 1, very reasonable. B 124 Times.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

Private party, owing to big financial loss, must sacrifice very beautiful piece of water front right property on north shore of Long Island; 25 minutes out; all rights to yacht club and bathing beach. My intention was to make this my home; am willing to lose $500 cold cash; all I ask is $100 for the $600 I paid; this property has every improvement, including sewerage. This is a bona fide offer. C. Metzger, Box 58 N. Y. Times.

Owing to business reverses, owner must dispose of his country residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths; all modern improvements; 2½ acres on the north shore of Long Island; bargain; will also sell furniture. Owner, Room 47, 11 Wall St., N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

Farm 125 acres; fine Colonial house; 3 barns, 500 young apple, 300 young peach trees, 100 bearing apple; excellent place; ⅛ mile depot; 71 miles New York, Dutchess Co.; price $10,000; chance for progressive man. Owner, Room 701, 505 5th Av.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Westfield, N. J.—Handsome new six-room semi-bungalows, near station and trolley, on large plot with chicken run; beautiful high location, $4,275; small first payment, $20 per month thereafter; write us for full particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

RIDGEWOOD.—Heart residential section, six minutes' walk from station, sixty foot plot, detached dwelling, eight rooms; all improvements; A1 condition; $5,800. Easy terms to responsible buyer; might rent. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

Fanwood, N. J.—New eight-room stucco house, finished in hardwood, steam heat, electric light; all very latest improvements, on large shaded plot, five minutes' walk from station; $5,000; small first payment; balance same as rent. Send or call for particulars and photo. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about "The Ideal Home Town."
Secretary, Box 514, Nutley, N. J.

Lakewood, N. J.—Owner's small furnished brick cottage for rent or sale; reasonable. Telephone 4235 Schuyler.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Private dwelling, West End Av., 72d St. Subway, for club, institution, studios, or business; large room; fine condition. Inquire 253 West End Av.

Real Estate for Exchange.

$5,000 equity, 3½-story brownstone private dwelling, above 125th St., for unencumbered country home or lot. I. KASHARE, 200 Broadway.

Building Material

RUBBER roofing. Durable. 95c. roll, 108 feet. RUBBER ROOFING CO., 5 Cortlandt.

Mortgage Loans.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

A part of loft to let for show room or light manufacturing; all improvements; loft on 27th St. Apply Fashion Button Works, 119 West 23d St.

Three lofts, 120x100 feet, with power, freight elevator; public dock at foot of street; 404 to 412 East 104th St. William Hauptman.

Office, large, light, well furnished; roll-top desk, rugs, cleaning included. $20; half space, $12. Dillon, 1,431 Broadway.

Civic organization wanted as co-tenant of office; low rental. Address A. C. A., Room 1,014, 135 Broadway.

Large store, basement; 971 1st Av.; any business. Wenning, 972 1st Av.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Part of furnished office wanted, Broadway, Times Square section. S 1 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

610 WEST 116TH ST.
BETWEEN BROADWAY AND RIVERSIDE. ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED FIVE-ROOM APARTMENT IN MODERN ELEVATOR HOUSE; REFINED LOCATION; 10TH FLOOR. 'PHONE 3,040 MORNINGSIDE.

TWO NEWLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET FOR THE SEASON; 8 ROOMS AND 4 BATHS; $250 MONTH. LASCANNO COURT, 307 WEST 79TH ST. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT.

West 77th St., Manhattan Square Hotel.—Two rooms and bath; must sublet at once; big reduction. Address W. A. Rogers, Apartment 57.

160th, Broadway, (35 Fort Washington Av.)—Sublet high-class elevator apartment, five rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Apartment 6 C.

Furnished apartment; short or long term leases, 2 to 12 rooms; $75 month up. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

Two rooms and bath in bachelor apartment building; location most convenient. "The Mansfield," 12 West 44th St.

95th St., 330 West.—High-class elevator apartment, 5 rooms; player piano; $100. Apartment 18.

Sublet three rooms; furnished apartment; kitchenette, bath. Apt. 36, 672 St. Nicholas Av.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Small family, no children, wants six rooms and bath, completely furnished; occupancy on or before Jan. 1; period six months or longer; west side; vicinities to 170th St. considered; describe fully; references exchanged; state terms. B 26 Times Downtown.

A business man and wife will rent or lease for the Winter or longer a furnished apartment; please write particulars. Careful, D 226 Times Downtown.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

224 St., 504 West, (adjoining corner of 10th Av.,) lower part private house, six large rooms, with direct light and air; all improvements; in perfect order; rent, $27.50; possession.
Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 25 Liberty St.

Four rooms and bath, ground floor, suitable for and lately occupied by physician. Apply 52 West 12th St.

East Side.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED—HOUSEKEEPING.
Two rooms and bath.....$28.00
Four rooms and bath, front.....$34.00
Breakfast may be served in handsome dining room if preferred. One dollar dinners for 50c.
THE HILLHURST, 154-160 East 91st St.

39th St., 146 East.—Studio apartments, 3 rooms and bath; all modern equipment; exceptional meals served in apartments; $660 per annum.

124 East 23d St.—Three rooms and bath; modern improvements. Apply Janitor, or Hand, 29 West 34th St.

Storage.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $4 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 934-936 West 48th. Telephone 2065 Bryant.

Dressmakers—Milliners.

DRESSMAKING and ladies' tailoring; best of references. O'Brien, 1,089 Broadway.

Lost

LOST—Saturday midnight, between 121st and Sonoma Apartment, 1,730 Broadway, bracelet with about 40 diamonds set in platinum; very liberal reward offered for the return of bracelet; no questions asked. Julian Mitchel, 1,730 Broadway.

LOST—On Friday night, Nov. 28, watch-bracelet, platinum setting, with diamonds; Swiss watch; either at The Playhouse or front there to Palais de Danse; liberal reward to finder. Communicate with Y 356 Times.

LOST.—Saturday afternoon, between 61st and 72d Sts., on Madison Av. car, brown suede wrist bag containing about $12 and platinum chain. Liberal reward on return to 770 Park Av.

LOST.—Lady's topaz pin, between Valentine Av. and 7 East 15th St., Friday; probably in Subway train between 207th and 14th Sts. Finder rewarded by J. C. Read, 2,481 Valentine Av.

LOST—Between 42d St. and the Vanderbilt Hotel, gold and platinum bar pin, set with diamond. Liberal reward, no questions asked, if returned to Cashier, Vanderbilt Hotel.

LOST—A silver watch, initials "J. E. K," gold chain and gold pencil with same initials. Please return to 15 East 11th St. and receive liberal reward.

LOST—Gold watch; inscription inside case "Laura Thelgen"; liberal reward. Phone 4688 Plaza.

LOST—Small gold smelling salt bottle initialed "M. M. K."; suitable reward for ticket if pawned. Call 496 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Nov. 28, between 35th and 71st Sts., diamond and sapphire bar pin; liberal reward. Phone 1762 Col.

LOST—Gold baretto with sapphire surrounded by diamonds. Return 327 West End Av.; reward.

LOST—On Cathedral Parkway, lady's small leather purse containing keys and money. Finder please return to Box L 150 Times.

$50 REWARD
for return of diamond and pink sapphire pendant set in platinum, lost in Century Opera House or around 56th St. and 7th Av. Theodore B. Starr, Inc., 5th Av. and 47th St.

$500 REWARD
for return of diamond bracelet, set in platinum; lost Monday, Nov. 24. Apply E. Doherty, Plaza Hotel.

VERY LARGE REWARD
for return of black jewel case lettered "H. S. C." in gold containing jewelry, lost in yellow taxicab or in Pennsylvania Station, Sugden, 14 Wooster St.

$15 REWARD—Badger muff at Hammerstein's. Return same to E. P. Chalfont, 60 Broadway. No questions asked.

$25 REWARD.—Three-stone diamond ring lost Macy's, Monday. Maguire, 116 East 32d St.

Found.

FOUND—Within the last 30 days in New York City, piece of lady's jewelry; describe accurately and give date lost; no letters answered that do not describe article found. Mrs. Massengale, 42 Park St., Atlanta, Ga.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—A small brown Boston bull terrier wearing a collar marked Gyp the Blood, owned by Leslie Johnson; license 2,534 R. D.; liberal reward if returned to 758 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, or the Garden City Hotel.

LOST.—Black female Pomeranian; Tuesday evening, Riverside Drive, near 114th St. Reward. Apartment 3C, 601 West 112th St.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 135th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Public Notices

INFORMATION WANTED as to the whereabouts of Kate Ferguson, who left the Townland of Mullaugh, Parish of Westport, and County of Mayo, Ireland, with her sister, Bridget. Last heard of when visiting relatives in Clinton, Mass. Now supposed to be living in New York City. Any information in regard to her whereabouts will be gratefully received by her brother, John F. Ferguson, 22 Church St., Thompsonville, Conn.

HOLY GRAIL PICTURES published with the 1912 Easter number of The New York Times wanted. Address A 35 Times.

Business Opportunities

Uncommon and high-class opportunity for gentleman seeking active connection with profitable and growing corporation; the company is manufacturing an every-day necessity, has been in existence over 25 years, and bears a very enviable reputation financially; capital, $250,000, paid in; it wants an active, aggressive associate to the managing head; one who can invest $50,000 in guaranteed stock; court the strictest investigation. R 63 Times.

Large beautifully furnished dressmaking and ready to wear establishment; upper Broadway; Subway corner; business; loft, $75 monthly rent; five years' lease, no increase in rent; also suitable millinery and corsetiere; selling account illness. Address Dede, 1,050 Amsterdam Av.

A commercial office business already doing $20,000 yearly requires man and $5,000 investment for expansion; good salary and profits from start out of present business; rare opportunity. S 136 Times Downtown.

Will finance meritorious proposition, preferably patented article with big possibilities; have capital and organization; describe briefly to insure interview; principals only. P. O. Box 246, New York City.

ACTIVE YOUNG MAN wanted, (25 to 35 years,) for outside, as partner in old-established contracting firm; give particulars and experience. S 97 Times.

Partner wanted to take interest in established manufacturing business; must have $3,000 and reference; salesman preferred. Address L 147 Times.

SALESMAN will invest $2,500 with services in going manufacturing business. R 163 Times.

Will invest $8,000 in growing business, with services. Particulars required. R 83 Times.

Business Notices.

Smoke stacks and ventilating, sheet metal work in all branches, light or heavy. J. Schumacker, 408 East 151st St. Tel. 6664 Melrose.

Dependable multigraph typewritten letters, 300, $1.50; 1,000 $2; 10,000, $10; delivered. Telephone Cortlandt 1332. William Gray, 93 Nassau.

Reliable multigraph letters; 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8. Telephone Greeley 639, Gotham Multigraph Co., Room 1,204, 45 West 34th.

Merchants in need of ready cash can have their accounts purchased. Security Finance Company, 135 Broadway.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

29TH ST., 38 EAST.—Clean, comfortable; adjoining bath; parlor dining room; splendid table.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Desirable, sunny room; ideal location; table boarders accommodated; phone.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large front room; private bath; smaller rooms. 1978 Gramercy.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Desirable single rooms, large and small; excellent board; steam; telephone; table guests.

11TH, 23 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; running water; telephone; good table.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

39TH ST., 49 WEST.—One room and bath, with or without board.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent table; home cooking; table guests.

47TH, 50 WEST.—LARGE AND SINGLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATH.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Attractive, newly decorated, southern room; bath; excellent table; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—ROOMS, FIRST-CLASS; REFERENCES.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior board; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class large, small, front rooms; board; reference; telephone.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths, electricity; excellent cooking; parlor dining.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Comfortable room; a call may be to your advantage.

72D, 121 WEST.—Some few table boarders desired; excellent table; reasonable.

73D, 142 WEST.—Handsome large front and sunny rooms; all improvements; references.

75TH ST., 139 WEST.—Sunny front rooms, with board; quiet, refined home; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms; home cooking; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Attractive room; first floor, front; private house; reference.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Large front room, newly furnished; excellent board; table guests.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.
Homelike; unusual; private telephones; steam heat.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Warm, comfortable, sunny rooms; newly furnished; generous table; references.

84TH, 111 WEST.—Newly decorated, absolutely clean rooms; $8 to $12; best of everything for table guaranteed. Mather.

89TH ST., 276 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; steam heat; electricity; table specialty.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

90TH, 13 WEST.—Refined home; large, small rooms; excellent table; moderate rates.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Desirable room, suitable one, two; excellent board; references. Strauss.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly furnished large and single rooms; telephone; reference.

96TH ST., 42 WEST.—Large rooms and exceptional table board.

103D ST., 252 WEST, (near Subway.)—Select bachelors, couples; superior table board; references.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Private bath suites; homelike surroundings; select patronage; superior table.

104TH ST., 257 (West End Av.)—Rooms; private bath; table board; references.

118TH, 625 WEST.—Large, front, southern rooms; unsurpassed table; quiet; efficient service.

122D ST., 149 WEST.—Large and small rooms; heated; telephone; Subway; elevated; table guests.

122D ST., 416 WEST, (Opposite Morningside Park.)—Attractive, sunny, large and small rooms; nutritious, well-balanced meals; elevator. Kellogg.

140TH, 453 WEST.—Large room; electricity; well heated; large closets; private bath.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Large room; closets, running water; good board; telephone; reference.

Charming Winter Home.
Away from city and noise,
yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea;
cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables; everything sweet and clean; very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

CONVENT AV., 322, (143d.)—In beautiful private dwelling, unusually large room; three windows; southern exposure; dressing room, bath; Southern cooking; electricity; references. 7177 Audubon.

THE EARL,
103 Waverley Place.
One door from Washington Square North; rooms with private bath, American plan, $15 to $19 per week.

THE HOUSE RICHARDS.
106-108-110 West 80th St.—A satisfactory home for permanent refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; parlor dining room; table guests; reasonable.

WEST END AV., 879.—Corner room; excellent meals; 103d St. Subway; reasonable reference.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST, 76 and 81, (Near Subway.)—Attractive rooms; good table. Phone 1159-W Main.

Country Board.

Ideal home in mountains for tubercular patients; catalogue; references; moderate. Graduate Nurse, Y 361 Times.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43-45 South Walnut St., East Orange, N. J.
Make your Fall and Winter arrangements now; $20 per week and up for two people includes elegantly furnished, electric lighted rooms, with private tiled bathroom and first-class meals; palm room, smoking room, and billiard room; house vacuum cleaned; electric lamps on dining tables give homelike effect; 35 minutes from Broadway, 5 minutes from Lackawanna station; take McAdoo tube from Broadway and Cortlandt St., or Broadway and 33d St. Phone 2085—Orange.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

17TH ST., 136 EAST.—Attractively furnished front room in modern elevator apartment. Handbrook.

24TH, 120 EAST.—Two-room suite, private bath, $7; smaller room; moderate.

29TH, 36 EAST.
Nice large, clean rooms, running water; excellent board, optional; also parlor or floor; reasonable price.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Large newly furnished room; bath; telephone; modern conveniences.

36TH, 138 EAST.—Large, comfortable, excellent location; conveniences; references; telephone. 3,038 Murray Hill.

45TH, 19 EAST.—Medium size, well furnished room, bath, $4.50; gentleman; reference.

55TH, 83 EAST.—Excellent large room; running water; heat; 'phone; references.

57TH ST., 25 EAST, (corner Madison Av.)—Attractive double, single room; steam heat; $5-$6.

60TH, 41 EAST.—Large, nicely furnished room to rent; gentleman only.

82D ST., 173 EAST.—Comfortable, three-window room; hall room; heated; all comforts.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 450.—Will share fine studio apartment with reputable business man; two large rooms, kitchenette, bath.

MADISON AV, 1,137, (Near 86th.)—Elegant parlor; also large rooms; French table.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming room for a gentleman; electricity, telephone; references.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath, telephone; other rooms.

11TH, 35 WEST.—Nice, comfortable, very large room; steam heat; 'phone; references.

36TH, 40 WEST.—Comfortable, large room; running water, bath; refined surroundings; gentleman; $8.

99TH, 244, (corner Broadway.)—Running water; elevator, electric, telephone. Apt. 5 West.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Gentlemen's apartment; large room; private bath; nicely furnished.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Large, splendid second-floor front; shower bath, electricity, steam; suitable gentleman.

47TH, 20 WEST.—Second floor hall room; also large one; house desirable.

48TH, 130 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; well-kept house; bath, telephone; breakfast, if desired.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; gentlemen only; modern improvements.

50TH ST., 70 WEST.—Hall room; one flight; near bath; steam, telephone; Subway.

53RD ST., 62 WEST.—Cozy single room; southern exposure; every convenience; references exchanged.

54TH, 201 WEST. — Two attractively furnished rooms; single, en suite; gentlemen or business couple; steam; every convenience. Kenyon.

55TH, 327 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, private family; every modern convenience. Columbus 3809.

55TH, 329 WEST.—Comfortable, light, warm room; clean, quiet; running water; telephone.

56TH ST., 63 WEST.—Steam-heated suite; rooms; private baths; meals optional; moderate.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Handsome large room; private bath, electric lights, telephone.

60TH ST., 26 WEST.—Newly decorated large and single rooms; every convenience; moderate rates.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny room; also medium; perfectly kept house; references.

69TH ST., 65 WEST.—Front hall room for gentleman; electricity; telephone; steam-heated.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; gentlemen; must be seen to be appreciated; telephone.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny rooms, well furnished; private bath optional; $8-$10.

70TH, 30 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every convenience; table board; best location.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Large single room; hot, cold water; bath adjoining; references.

71ST, 165 WEST, (opp. Broadway.)—Immaculately clean rooms; continuous hot water; cozy home for refined business people; telephone.

71ST, 151 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished rooms; northern, southern exposure; references. Columbus 2857.

71ST ST., 122 WEST.
Attractive rooms and suites.

72D ST., 123 WEST.—Private family will rent rooms; select bachelors only; furnished, unfurnished rooms; en suite; "L," Subway.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private bath, refined surroundings; references.

75TH, 101 WEST.—Desirable suite, singly; telephone, elevator; reasonable. Inquire hallboy.

76TH ST., 308 WEST.—Room; bath; electricity; parquet floors; private house; references.

76TH ST., 242 WEST.—New and elegantly furnished, with or without private bath; meals optional; reasonable. Telephone 9658 Columbus.

76TH ST., 56 WEST.—Large front room, alcove, bath; telephone; private residence.

76TH, 250 WEST.—New, handsomely furnished rooms; private residence; all conveniences; reasonable.

76TH, 125 WEST. — Handsomely furnished rooms; refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Large rooms, adjoining bath; twin beds; suitable two gentlemen.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Large room with bath; small room; southern exposure; reference.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Two delightful, sunny rooms; private bath; single, en suite; Subway; kitchenette; privileges; reasonable; small room.

81ST ST., 265 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, sunny rooms; convenient; gentlemen; references. V. & R.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large and medium; reasonable; private house; telephone; reference.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large, desirable second floor front; bath; conveniences; very reasonable.

84TH, 14 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front room; second floor; quiet, homelike; telephone.

85TH, 205 WEST.—Artistically furnished room; desirable locality; women only; business woman preferred; references. Phone 5089 Schuyler. Barcus.

85TH, 212 WEST. — Warm room; ground floor, east; refined party; telephone; references.

85TH ST., 134 WEST.
Attractive rooms; private baths.

87TH ST., 55 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, bath adjoining; references; gentlemen; private house.

88TH ST., 100 WEST.—Comfortable, quiet room; no other roomers. Downey. Phone 3670 Schuyler.

88TH, 265 WEST.—Bright, comfortable room, running water, refined surroundings, private dwelling; Subway.

91ST, 126 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor, bedroom; ground floor; convenient cars. Maguire.

91ST, 203 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath, suitable one, two; private family. Stobbe.

98D, 2,498 Broadway, (The Blenheim.)—Double well-furnished room; one, two gentlemen; elevator; every convenience. Purdy. Phone 3677 River.

93D, 35 WEST.—Large back parlor; running water; reasonable; small room. Riverside 8045J.

93D, 126 WEST.—Refined home; back parlor; bath; board optional; references.

92D, 204 WEST.—Housekeeping suite for two; front room, three rooms. Possone.

96TH, 129 WEST.—Large, sunny, newly furnished parlor suite; adjoining bath; private family; also other rooms; running water. Crowell.

96TH ST., 231 WEST.—Handsome room, facing Broadway; running water; meals optional; very reasonable; private family. Apt. 5C.

103D, 128 WEST.—Trained nurse will share her pretty room in private house, adjoining bath; telephone; Subway.

106TH, 109 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms, single and connecting; conveniences; reasonable. Canon.

112TH ST., 539 West.—Attractive, large room, suitable one or two gentlemen, adjoining bath; private family; exclusive elevator apartment; references. Apartment 5B.

112TH ST., 504 WEST.—Furnished room; all modern conveniences; Broadway Subway, Coad.

113TH, 523 WEST. — Attractively furnished large, small rooms; front parlor for doctor or studio; gas heat, electricity, telephone.

114TH, 425 WEST.—Single room, adjoining bath; southern exposure; gentlemen; references; $4.

114TH ST., 606 WEST.—Large rooms; running water, electricity, steam heat; Southern cooking.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—WORTH INVESTIGATING; ATTRACTIVE ROOMS; ELEVATOR APARTMENT; $3.50 UP; BUSINESS MEN.

118TH ST., 418 WEST.—Well-furnished, light, quiet, single room; references exchanged. Maurice.

118TH, 400 WEST, (Apt. 41.)—Neat, attractive rooms; elevator, electricity, shower.

122D, 540 WEST (Broadway).—Attractive single, double rooms. Apply directly Apartment 51.

122D, 540 WEST.—Business man; sunny room; improvements; private family; Subway. Wright.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Outside double room, kitchen, $5.50 week; elevator. Rose.

124TH, 542 WEST.—Neat room, private family; elevator, &c.; refined lady; only $2.50. Apartment 43.

142D ST., 507 WEST.—Furnished large, light rooms; every convenience; private family; $5, $6; second floor; Subway.

157TH, 544 WEST.—Beautiful sunny room, elevator apartment; one minute from Subway. Ross.

BACHELOR wants large, sunny room in apartment with married couple; not above 75th St., west side. Address L 142 Times.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 11, (141st St.-Convent Av.)—Dainty suite; dressing room; prices reasonable.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (Corner 116th.)—Handsomely furnished room, overlooking Morningside Park; high-class elevator apartment; rent reasonable. Apt. 53.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528.—High-class apartment, attractively furnished; overlooking Hudson; outside room; Subway; reasonable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587.—Rooms; adjoining bath; electricity, telephone, elevator; 137th subway. Wattles.

THE CLARKSON.
Elegantly furnished rooms, single, suites; private baths; weekly, $3.50 and up; monthly; transient; overlooking Hudson. 611 West 137th. Restaurant. Call 83 Apt. Phone 2478 Audubon.

Brooklyn.

WILLOW ST., 76, (Heights.)—Large, comfortable room, with private family; adjacent Bridge and Subway; $4. Telephone 6865 Main.

Long Island.

Complete upper floor, consisting two rooms; running water, electric light; in Forest Hills Gardens, L. I.; fifteen minutes from Pennsylvania Station, New York. Y 302 Times.

Unfurnished Rooms

76TH, 110 WEST.—Second floor; handsome private house; electricity; excellent service; references.

Help Wanted Female

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT—Require several saleswomen that have had experience in houses of the first class; permanent positions with liberal salary. Applications can be made in person, or by mail to Superintendent.
ALSO
CASHIERS — Require several experienced young women cashiers; those having tube-room experience preferred. Apply to Cashier's Office, third floor, Central Building.

CANVASSERS.—Chas. Scribner's Sons want several women accustomed to canvassing; will train those inexperienced on new article which sells splendidly to homes; big money can be made until Christmas; commission; free instruction and samples; don't neglect opportunity to secure pleasant and profitable work. Wier, 3d Floor, 599 5th Av. Take elevator.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
A NUMBER OF YOUNG GIRLS,
16 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER,
TO SERVE AS INSPECTORS.
Apply at Employment Office,
Fifth Floor, 32d St. side.

SOCIETY WOMEN to recommend custom-made corsets; liberal compensation. Mlle. Belle, 45 East 34th St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, speaking and writing correct English; one or two hours' work daily; state salary wanted. S 3 Times.

TRIMMERS, &c.—Millinery trimmers and designer wanted. Apply 3 West 58th St., Arthur, Wednesday, 1 P. M.

WE DESIRE the services of an educated, well dressed woman to do some special work in Jersey City and suburbs; also one for Brooklyn. Call after 9 A. M., Suite 1,017, Mercantile Building, 44 East 23d St.

WILL have a vacancy for two, and probably three, educated ladies Dec. 8. Educational Society, 225 5th Av.

Help Wanted, Male

ADVERTISING solicitors who have had experience on special edition work; commission. Newspaper Special Service Co., 220 West 42d St., 7th floor.

A LARGE GROCERY HOUSE WANTS A MAN CAPABLE OF TAKING CHARGE OF THE ACCOUNTING AND MANAGEMENT OF OFFICE FORCE; MUST BE AN ACCOUNTANT OF ABILITY AND FAMILIAR WITH THE GROCERY BUSINESS. ADDRESS, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS, ACCOUNTANT, S 4 TIMES.

BOOKMEN can make quick money selling to their old customers "THE STORY OF MUSIC," just off the press; a short set, making an instantaneous appeal to cultured people. Irving Squire, Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

BOY.—Strong boy, about 20, to assist in shipping department; reference required. Write, Y 357 Times.

BOYS wanted for stock room wholesale post card house; $6 start; bring reference. 128 Park Row. McGown, Silbert & Co.

CANVASSERS.—Charles Scribner's Sons want two good canvassers on new proposition which enjoys splendid home sales; men of good appearance, good talkers, can make big money until Christmas. We train you to sell article and have excellent territory in New York, Long Island and Jersey; commission. See Wier, 3d Floor, 599 5th Av.

MESSENGER BOY, 14 to 16; previous experience not necessary. Address R 174 Times.

OFFICE BOY wanted by importing firm; must be active, quick to learn, good writing and figures; not over 16 years old. B 97 Times Downtown.

Resident agent wanted for Richmond Hill Circle, Queens County; must be married man and experienced real estate salesman; rent free; sell lots on commission. E. E. Meacham & Son, Park Row Building, New York City.

RIBBON, silk, and velvet house desires the services of an experienced man for responsible inside position; apply by letter only; correspondence held in confidence. Friedman & Distaliator, 652 Broadway.

SALESMEN for the oldest and largest health and accident insurance company; over $12,000,000 paid in claims; highest commission and steady position; quick promotion and weekly drawing account to capable men. Apply all week during forenoon, Manager, Room 20, 217 West 125th St., N. Y. City.

SALESMEN WANTED TO REPRESENT LEADING MANUFACTURER IN ALL TERRITORIES; MUST KNOW THE CHILDREN'S WEAR BUYERS; SAMPLES CAN BE CARRIED IN POCKET; GOOD, STEADY INCOME; COMMISSION.
L 132 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Capable man considered as shareholder in business; must be able to sell strong line of nine-dollar ladies' waists successfully in city or Middle West; only those having established trade among first-class houses will be considered; commission only; excellent opportunity for right party. Address L 148 Times.

SALESMAN wanted for the Coast, with headquarters in San Francisco, to take up-to-date line of malines, veilings, chiffons, and scarfs as a side line on strict commission basis; also salesman for the same line for the South; reference wanted. A 23 Times.

SALESMEN.—Energetic men of good appearance, over 40, to sell patented household article direct from our factory to consumer; with the help of our selling plan, eliminating canvassing; can earn big money steady all year round; commission. Ask for Mr. Schoenfeld, 58 West 15th St., first floor.

SALESMEN to call on novelty, postcard, and department stores to take as side line on a commission basis only, the latest German novelty; all territories open except New York and New England States. Apply Henry Glass, importer, 108 Worth St., N. Y.

SALESMEN WANTED—No experience required; earn good wages while you learn; position insured; write (or call) for particulars. Address National Salesmen's Training Ass'n, 1,001 C, Candler Bldg., Times Square, New York.

SALESMAN.—Wanted a first-class salesman, experienced in the display fixture line, to call on city trade and vicinity; salary proposition. L 149 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced salesman wanted to solicit trade for architectural iron works and alteration jobs; salary and commission. 306 East 34th.

SALESMAN.—Experienced ladies' coats, to take care of jobbing and office trade; commission. Write Box 12, 362 6th Av.

SOLICITOR.—WANTED PRINTING TRADE SOLICITOR TO SECURE BUSINESS FOR LARGE PRINTING PLANT; WRITE, STATING EXPERIENCE, CHARACTER OF BUSINESS CONTROLLED, AND TERMS DESIRED. D 302 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TIME CLERK.—Young man as time clerk in factory; night work; state age, experience, and salary expected. A 34 Times.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY.—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States or men who have legally declared their intention to become citizens, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 Cedar Av., 749 6th Av., New York City; 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 102 Newark Av., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

Instruction.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.—Secretarial courses only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities. V. M. Wheat, Director.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS wanted for a window lock that prevents burglary and rattling; commission, but large profits to right man. Call 126 5th Av., Room 1,303.

Situations Wanted

Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; refined; six years' experience; excellent references; Packard graduate; salary $16. H. A. H., 116 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER; good figurer; transcribes accurately; small salary. B., 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Phone 680 East New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Cultured girl; neat penman; accurate balance rendered; knowledge stenography. A. B., 55 Times.

BUSINESS OR SOCIAL SECRETARY.—A cultured woman desires position in home or office; can give very diligent interest to any position calling for knowledge of the world; has had many years' experience, fitting her for any position. R 114 Times.

COMPANION.—Wanted, by experienced woman of refinement, position as useful or nurse companion; $45. L. M., 126 Times.

DESIGNER.—Private family can secure services capable designer hats, gowns; good shopper; $100 month. Y 355 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; home, out. Telephone Audubon 2900. Apartment 26, 569 West 150th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced French dressmaker wants few more days' work, customer's residence. R 163 Times.

DRESSMAKER wishes work, home or out; remodeling. Mlle. Nunta, 507 East 162d.

GRADUATE GYMNAST and masseuse would like few more lady patients at their residences. Miss Johanson. 'Phone Audubon 7230.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined young lady, best experience and references, desires position of trust; no objection to children; city or country. Experienced, R 176 Times.

LADY'S COMPANION.—Middle-aged woman wishes position as lady's companion in good home; speaks German. A., Box 3, Station D.

LADY'S MAID, French, hairdresser, seamstress, manicure, wishes position; city references. T. R., 1,099 3d Av.

MASSEUSE, graduate of Stockholm, wishes a few more lady patients at their residences; highest references. Djerf, 242 East 50th St.

MIDDLE-AGED, refined woman, German, pleasant disposition, fond of children, unfortunately living out, with girl, 12, desires position in refined home; best recommendations. T. Hezel, 500 West 132d.

NURSE, SECRETARY.—Position as office nurse, secretary desired by experienced medical graduate, Y 360 Times.

NURSE. — Undergraduate; thoroughly experienced; city or traveling; best city reference. A. Stanley, 200 West 70th.

NURSE.—Very cheerful and mother's care for one, two children; city, country; best references. Write Francine, 253 West 24th.

OFFICE ASSISTANT

TIMES SQ. NATURAL POINT OF TRANSFER

Unless Express Station Is Put There, Great Confusion Will Result.

FREE TRANSFERS FAR OFF

Likely to Come Only with City Operation, So Opposition on That Ground Is Baseless.

In searching for a reason why it was ever proposed to place the B. R. T. express station in the uptown business district of Manhattan between Forty-seventh and Forty-ninth Streets and not from Forty-second to Forty-fourth Street, which is the great centre of traffic, it has been suggested that the fear that the Public Service Commission might at some time or other order the exchange of free transfers at Times Square between the Interborough and the B. R. T. disposed the companies to oppose the creation of a great traffic centre. This has been denied by the officials of the companies, but it has afforded those who favor a modification of the commission's plans a strong argument in their favor.

It is not believed that at present or for many years to come there is any prospect of such a free transfer exchange. Although it is within the power of the Public Service Commission to order any two companies, the lines of which can be made to connect, to establish joint routes and rates, it is limited by the financial power of the companies to carry out its orders. In the case of the Interborough and the B. R. T. under the dual contract the city has as much at stake as the corporations in the financial success of the new subways, and it is held to be inconceivable, that those in charge of the city's credit would ever countenance the establishment of a transfer exchange at Times Square or any other point which would endanger the profits of the systems.

But forty-nine years after 1917, when the dual contract has run its course and the city is in absolute possession of all the new subway lines and their equipment a very different condition will prevail. Then the lines and their equipment will have been paid for, and all they will have to do will be to earn their operating expenses and maintenance cost. It may then well happen, it has been pointed out, that the city, as sole owner, may be inclined to fashion a single subway system out of all the lines and to establish transfer points wherever possible.

To do this to advantage it would be necessary to stop the express trains at all points where two lines converge. The Interborough has an express station already laid out at Times Square at the terminus of the Steinway Tunnel line. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit is constructing an express station at Fourteenth Street, where it crosses its Eastern District line, which will run under the East River at the end of Fourteenth Street. So it seems only reasonable that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit should have an express station at Forty-second Street under Times Square near the Interborough's express station and at the terminus of the Steinway Tunnel line.

Even without transfers, it was pointed out yesterday, as soon as the new lines are in operation there is almost sure to be a great deal of changing from one system to another. New Yorkers are not stingy in the amount they expend on their journeyings to and fro about the city, but they are economical of time. As yet, perhaps, they hardly realize exactly what the completion of the "H" of the Interborough means, and it may well happen that when the new subways are in operation there will be developed a readiness to pay 10 cents for a north and south journey, which does not exist to-day.

Now all the dwellers on Morningside and Washington Heights, who increase daily in numbers, step into a subway train and are whisked down by express to Brooklyn Bridge and lower Broadway without change. When the west and east side lines are finished and the Forty-second Street crosstown subway is reduced during the rush hours to a shuttle servide, a business man who starts in the morning from Columbia University will find himself deposited not at Brooklyn Bridge, but at Chambers Street and West Broadway. It is not at all unlikely that after a few mornings of tramping east, especially in wet weather, he will be inclined to break his journey at Times Square, and if the connection be made easy, will go from the Interborough to the B. R. T., and so arrive at Chambers Street and Broadway.

It is, of course, admitted that only experience will show whether such a habit of travel is to be developed, but it was pointed out yesterday that if it were adopted to any considerable extent and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit stop at Forty-second Street was, in spite of the popular feeling against it, left as a local, what a terrible amount of confusion would be caused either by the change from a Brooklyn Rapid Transit local to an express at Thirty-fourth Street, or by passengers crossing Times Square to reach the Brooklyn Rapid Transit express train at its station at Forty-seventh Street.

OLD NEW YORK VIEW SOLD.

Swedish Aquatint of 1824, Showing Pigs in Broadway, Brings $100.

A Swedish view of old New York, "Broadway—Gatan Och Radhuset I New York," an aquatint, Stockholm, 1824, showing Broadway looking north from City Hall Park, pigs running in the street, chaises for vehicles, and many figures in costume, sold last evening at the Anderson Galleries' collection of the historical American prints of the late Remsen Lane to R. Friedenberg for $100.

A Visscher map containing the second engraved view of New Amsterdam, a rare first issue, went to the same buyer for $51 and he paid $36 for another Stockholm print, "Newyorks Hamn Och Redd Från Brooklyn på Long Island," a view of New York City and the bay from Brooklyn. J. F. Sabin paid $60 for colored lithograph medallion portraits of Clay and Frelinghuysen, with emblamatic border, by N. Currier, 1844.

A rare early American colored aquatine, "Burning of the Frigate Philadelphia in the Harbor of Tripoli," 18th February, 1804, went to Max Williams for $30.

The total for the sale was $1,019.

AUTO TRUCK KILLS BOY.

Run Over as He Crosses the Street and Dies Instantly.

While crossing the street in front of his home at 1,314 Seventy-second Street, Brooklyn, early last evening, 6-year-old Carmine Moscea was run over and instantly killed by an automobile truck owned by Scalzo Brothers, painters and decorators, Sixty-eighth Street and New Utrecht Avenue, Brooklyn, and driven by William Scalzo of 7,217 Thirteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, one of the members of the firm.

The little boy had been playing on the sidewalk across the street from his home, and was going to his supper. According to eye witnesses he ran out into the street and directly in front of the truck before Scalzo had time to apply his brakes. Dr. Matthews of the Norwegian Hospital said that the child had been killed instantly. No arrest was made.

G. W. CABLE'S EYE IS SAVED.

Author Undergoes Operation for Cataract in Philadelphia Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—George Washington Cable, the author, is in the University Hospital recovering from an operation for cataract by which it is believed the sight of his left eye was saved. For nearly a year Mr. Cable had suffered from the cataract. He was told he would lose the sight of his eye unless he underwent an operation. He went to the hospital several weeks ago for observation, and last Tuesday it was decided to operate. The cataract was removed by Dr. George E. de Schweinitz, Professor of Ophthalmology at the University of Pennsylvania.

Following the operation Mr. Cable was placed in a dark room. Yesterday the bandages were removed and it was found the operation had been successful. It is believed he can leave the hospital within a few weeks.

DELAY FRENCH DIVORCE.

Wife Charges Amos T. French with Non-Support and Misbehavior.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 2.—Divorce cases were assigned for hearing in the Superior Court to-day, and it was expected that the petition of Mrs. Pauline Leroy French for a divorce from Amos Tuck French, retired New York banker, would be marked for trial. Instead the court was asked to hear the case some time later in the present term.

Mrs. French charges non-support and misbehavior, asking for the proper support of herself and sons.

Two Will Administer Jones Estate.

Surrogate Cohalan yesterday appointed Dr. Albert G. Weed of 152 West Fifty-seventh Street and Everett F. Warrington of 126 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, administrators of the $500,000 estate of Dr. Roland D. Jones. Both men had filed applications for letters of administration. Dr. Weed is general guardian for one of Dr. Jones's nephews, who is a residuary legatee. Mr. Warrington is general guardian for a nephew and niece of Dr. Jones, also residuary legatees.

WOMAN ROBBED ONE TO REPAY ANOTHER

Bookkeeper, Three Times Detected, Made Good Her Thefts by Stealing Again.

HOTEL ENDS HER SCHEME

Miss Legendre, Who Disappeared Suddenly, Found to be $2,000 Short and Is Arrested.

Grace Legendre, 32 years old, formerly head bookkeeper of the Hotel Gregorian, at 42 West Thirty-fifth Street, who was arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing between $2,000 and $3,000 from the Hotel Gregorian, said in a confession made in the offices of the National Surety Company yesterday that she had robbed the hotel in order to make restitution of money stolen by her from three other firms, which had agreed not to prosecute her if she would return to them the amounts stolen.

According to the girl's story, she began by stealing $300 from a sewing machine company. Her thefts were detected, but she escaped prosecution, she said, by pleading and promising to return the money. She was able, she said, to settle with the company by robbing her next employer, a stove company. She continued, however, she said, to steal from that firm until she was detected when her peculations amounted to $1,800.

Again, she said, she escaped punishment by promising to make good that amount if allowed to go free. She then got a place with a wholesale grocery company. Before she was detected, she said, she stole $1,000 from this firm, part of which she paid to the stove company.

The wholesale grocery company, she declared, in its turn listened to her proposition to return the stolen money. In February of this year she was employed as bookkeeper for the Hotel Gregorian. She appropriated enough here, she said, to settle her accounts with the other firms, and then continued to take money for her own use.

Miss Legendre disappeared from the Hotel Gregorian on Nov. 13. Expert accountants found that she had stolen more than $2,000, and had juggled accounts with extreme cleverness to cover the thefts. When she disappeared she was not suspected. It was only a few days ago that an examination of the books was made. She was found in Providence on Monday by detectives employed by the National Surety Company, which had given a bond for her with the Hotel Gregorian. She was induced to come back to this city, and again she sought to get free by promising to return the money.

Manager Daniel P. Ritchey of the Hotel Gregorian refused, however, to make any such arrangement. The girl was placed under arrest by Detectives Brennick and Murphy of the West Thirtieth Street Station. The sworn confession, which, according to the detectives, was obtained from the girl in the presence of her uncle and aunt, was turned over to the police. Manager Ritchey of the Hotel Gregorian said last night:

"If Miss Legendre is arraigned in court to-morrow morning, I will see District Attorney Whitman and see what steps can be taken to force the firms to pay back to me the money stolen by the girl and paid to them.

"She asked me to let her go free in order that she could obtain money to return what she had stolen from the Hotel Gregorian. I would not stoop to consider such a proposition. She could not pay me back unless she stole from some one else. To my mind, if I accepted money from her in such a way I would be accessory to a crime. The girl's confession shows that three firms knew that she was a thief and that she had no resources to pay back what she had stolen, and yet they agreed to cover up her lossees. I was not willing to continue this process, and I think it will be a benefit to the public to put an end to such a career."

LEFT $17,000 TO CHARITY.

Six Institutions Benefit Under Banker Scholle's Will.

William Scholle, founder of the banking firm of Scholle Brothers at 5 Nassau Street, who died May 16, in his will, which was filed for probate yesterday, made specific bequests of $17,000 to charitable institutions. The Montefiore Home for Incurables received $4,500 and the Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum and Home Society of San Francisco, the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, the Hebrew Benevolent Orphan Asylum, the Mount Sinai Hospital, and the Hebrew Free School Association, $2,500 each.

Mr. Scholle bequeathed to his daughter, Clara S. Kursman, the house at 13 East Forty-ninth Street, where she now is living. The residue of the estate was divided into five parts, to be held in trust, for Albert W. Scholle, his son; Minnie Frowenfeld, Florence Rothenberg, Clara S. Kursman, his daughters, and Gertrude S. Joseph, his granddaughter.

Miss Elizabeth Thompson's Will.

In the will of Miss Elizabeth Thompson, daughter of the late David Thompson, at one time President of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, four bequests of $100,000 each were made to her sister, Mrs. Sarah T. Gardiner, and to David, Robert and Sarah Gardiner, her sister's children. The residuary estate, which was left in life trust for Mary G. Thompson, another sister, and Charles G. Thompson, her brother, will eventually be divided equally among the Children's Aid Society, the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the New York Historical Society, the Presbyterian Hospital and the Trustees of Columbia University. Miss Thompson died on Nov. 17. The will was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogates' Court.

Leaves $10,000 to Faithful Maid.

The will of Mrs. Jane E. Oothout, who died at Lucerne, Switzerland, on Sept. 14, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. A bequest of $10,000 was made to Louise Schilling, a maid, as a token of Mrs. Oothout's "appreciation of her faithful services." The residue of the estate, which is estimated in the petition as being in excess of $20,000, was left to Mrs. Oothout's children, William Oothout of Santa Barbara, Cal., and Pauline D. Riggs of this city.

Winona—an
ARROW
Notch
COLLAR

A NEW expression of a conservative style. You will like the satin laundry finish of the fabric—a departure noteworthy for its excellence. *2 for 25c*

CLUETT, PEABODY & Co., INC., TROY, N.Y.
Makers of ARROW SHIRTS.

Christmas Suggestions

—*at "The Linen Store"*

LIKE the glistening whiteness of a snowfall, the display of linens at McCutcheon's expresses the Christmas spirit—the spirit and inspiration of giving.

Here are thousands and thousands of Handkerchiefs of exquisite design and manufacture—Holiday Table Linens to suit every purse and taste. Bed Coverings of all kinds

—and the values and assortment in these departments are unsurpassed in America!

There's a full 25c worth in a McCutcheon twenty-five cent Handkerchief, and $10.00 worth in the ten dollar Table Cloths and Napkins.

We also offer dainty garments for children and babies; filmy Lingerie, numerous little Art Novelties that are a pleasure to give and a joy to receive, as well as Ladies' Hosiery, Neckwear and Men's Furnishings.

All purchases of Linens or Handkerchiefs are packed in dainty boxes with the McCutcheon trademark, the guarantee of pure linen and reliability.

James McCutcheon & Co.
Fifth Ave., 33d and 34th Sts.

Reg. Trade Mark

We Expect to See You

SOME DAY you are going to come here—that we know.

For some day you will realize that we would not repeat the story of superb values so often were they not really just what we say.

We know that it is hard to break old ties—but after all there is no sentiment in dollars, and it's dollars you spend when you buy clothes, hats or furnishing goods.

So, come here now, don't let the time get farther off when you say "I wish I'd come to you before."

For that is what you are going to say, sooner or later.

Safe to say, once you have been here and seen the values we offer in our Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes—our Hats, our Furnishings—you will become a steady patron—as so many have before you. And it is *steady* patrons that we want to have for this business of ours.

Don't wait; don't put it off. Come in today.

Wallach Bros.

Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings) | Broadway at 29th St. (Southwest Corner) | 246-248 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings)

The Home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d, 44th. Daily Mat. 2. Best Seats $1. Ev. 8. 1,000 People. Carnival of Sports. 20 Fire Thrills.
A—M—E—R—I—C—A
Suffragette Parade. Plunging Auto. Court of Honor. First Steamer Through Panama Canal.

WINTER GARDEN MATINEE TO-MORROW, $1 ALL-STAR CAST.
THE PLEASURESEEKERS
Tickets all agencies. Box Office Prices.

FAREWELL OF
FORBES-ROBERTSON
(*Positively his last engagement in Greater New York.*)
T'day Mat. 2:30. Merchant of Venice
To-night, 8:15...Light That Failed
Thurs. .....Hamlet
Fri. .....Merchant of Venice
Sat. Mat. .....Hamlet
Sat. Ev. ....Parsing & Sacrament
Mon. Ev. ..... Caesar &
Tues. Ev. ..... Cleopatra, by
Wed. Mat. & Ev. ..G. Bernard Shaw
with GERTRUDE ELLIOTT at the SHUBERT THEA., 44th W. of B'way

44TH ST. Music Hall Lew Fields, Prop'r.
Every Aft. at 2:15. Best Seats, 50c.
Every Ev. at 8:15. Best Seats, $1.00.
The $2.50 thrill and shock from the Princess Theatre for 50c.
ANY NIGHT
Will make you think about it night and day.
ROZSIKA DOLLY
The most charming dancer in the world,
WALTER KELLY, BERNARD & WESTON, ARTHUR ALDRIDGE, IDA FULLER, AND OTHER BIG ACTS.
Next Week EVA TANGUAY
And Her Own Company, in "HER HONEYMOON" ENGAGEMENT.

CASINO B'way & 39th. Evenings 8:20. $1.50 Matinee To-day, 2:20.
The Funniest Musical Hit on Earth.
OH, I SAY!

Manhattan Op. H., 34th St. & 8th Av. Ev. 8. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2.
The Spectacular Musical Extravaganza.
HOP O' MY THUMB
From the Drury Lane Theatre, London, with
DE WOLF HOPPER

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEA., 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30 Matinee To-day, $1.50.
LAST WEEK THE LURE
BEGINNING MONDAY EVE., DEC. 8, a new American play, The Things That Count
SEATS ON SALE TO-MORROW.

39TH ST. THEATRE, Near Broadway.
AT BAY
Evs. 8:20. Matinee To-day, $1.50.

LYRIC 42D, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-day, 2:15.
OURSELVES
BEGINNING WED. EVE., DEC. 10.
Arthur Hammerstein offers HIGH JINKS
The Musical Jollity.
SEATS ON SALE TO-MORROW.

COMEDY 41st St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tues. & Sat., 2:30.
The Marriage Game

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:20.
Matinee To-day. Best Seats, $1.50.
THE Family Cupboard

PRINCESS THEATRE OF THRILLS
39th St., nr. B'y. Evs. 8:30. Mats. T'day & Sat., 2:30.
One-Act Plays "The Bride," "The Black Mask," "En Deshabille", "Fear," New Plays "HARI-KARI," a tragedy of diplomatic life, and "RUSSIA." From the Grand Guignol, Paris.
BEGINNING FRIDAY EVENING.

Winthrop Ames presents
THE Great Adventure By Arnold Bennett
BOOTH Thea., 45th St. W. of B'way.
Evgs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow. Best Seats $1.50.
THE BEST COMEDY OF THE SEASON
LAST WEEK

The Delightful Fantasy With Music
"Prunella"
with Marguerite Clark
THIS WEEK at the
LITTLE THEATRE
240 W. 44th St. Tel. Bry. 6240. Evs. 8:45. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:30.
BUT AS AUDIENCES HAVE FOR SIX WEEKS EXCEEDED CAPACITY, IT
MOVES NEXT WEEK TO THE LARGER
BOOTH THEATRE
45th St., W. of B'way. Tel. Bry. 6240. Evs. 8.45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
PRICES $1.00, $1.50, $2.00.

48th St. Thea. Evs. 8:20. Mats. T'm'w & Sat., 2:20
SEASON'S BIGGEST SUCCESS TO-DAY Mat., T'm'w, $1.50.

WEST END 125th W. of 8 Av. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15.
Henrietta CROSMAN in THE TONGUES OF MEN.

Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees To-day & Sat., 2:20. Laurette Taylor "Peg o' My Heart."

Royal 1 block from 149th St. & 3d Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 25c & 50c
The Passing Show OF 1912

B. F. KEITH'S New York Theatres
COLONIAL DAILY MAT. 25c
ALHAMBRA DAILY MAT. 25c
UNION SQ. DAILY MAT. 25c
30th Anniversary of Keith Vaudeville. All Star 16 Act Bill at Every Keith Theatre.
Curtain Mats. 1:45. Evgs. 7:45
PALACE B'way & 47th St. Evening 25c to $1.50 AND 2000 Mat. Seats 50c
NINA BARBOUR, ZELDA SEARS, FRANK SHERIDAN, NAT NAZARRO, ETHEL GREEN, ARMY AND NAVY GAME, AND 6 OTHER BIG ACTS.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:15.
Last 3 Weeks Positively closing Dec. 20. Seats now all performances.
WARFIELD in THE AUCTIONEER
Republic West 42d St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees To-day & Sat., 2:20.
The Temperamental Journey with LEO DITRICHSTEIN.

FOUR LECTURES ON IMPORTANT NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS BY
Ex-President Taft
Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Evs., Dec. 11, Jan. 22, Feb. 26, and March 26, at 8:30. Course Tickets now at Box Office. Tel. Bryant 5618.

POULTRY SHOW GRAND CENTRAL PALACE. 46th & Lex. Av., Dec. 2d to 6th. All Day, Every Evening. POULTRY, PIGEONS, PET STOCK, SONG BIRDS, Tilley's Rare and Ornamental Birds. Special CAT SHOW, Thurs., Fri., & Sat. Largest, Best Show of year. Admission 50c., Children 25c.

JARDIN de DANSE 8:30 to 1
Dancing & High Class Cabaret Teas 3 to 6:30
Free Tuition at Matinee Teas.
NEXT MON.—CUP DANCING CONTEST. NOW—NEW YEAR'S EVE RESERVATIONS.

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Dec. 8, at 3.
KATHLEEN WILHELM
PARLOW BACHAUS
Management Loudon Charlton. Baldwin Piano.

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Ev. Night. Sat. Mat. DER DUNKLE PUNKT.

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ETHEL BARRYMORE
in the New Comedy, by C. Haddon Chambers, after the novel.
TANTE

NICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St. Evenings at 8. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2. "A performance of great distinction."—World.
Mme. Kalich in a Four Act Romantic Drama. RACHEL

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinee To-morrow, 2:20.
ELSIE FERGUSON
in a New Comedy by Wm. Hurlbut, The Strange Woman

The Misleading Lady
Is a good woman, Yes, — Technically good. For further particulars go to
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46th St., Just West of Broadway.
Evenings 8:30. Matinees To-day & Sat., 2:30.
"Funniest Play in Town."—Press.

HARRIS 42 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20.
LOUIS MANN in CHILDREN OF TO-DAY
HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:30.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:30.
"WHAT HUNTY DID FOR THE SCOTCH"
Gen. John Regan
DOES FOR THE IRISH—BUT MORE CLEVERLY."—N. Y. WORLD.

WALLACK'S B'y & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. T'day, Sat., Xmas, N. Yr's. 2:15.
Popular Matinee To-day, 50c. to $1.50.
Great Love & Thrilling Play.
MR. CYRIL MAUDE
in the tremendously successful detective drama, "GRUMPY"
"'Grumpy' is delightful. To see it is to enjoy one of the best things of the theatre."—New York Herald.

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Ann Swinburne in Victor Herbert's Operetta, The Madcap Duchess
"A Musical Gem."—Alan Dale.

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day (Pop.) & Sat., 2:15.
FANNIE WARD in Madam President
WOULD MAKE A SPHINX LAUGH."—American.

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat., 3:15.
DAVID BELASCO presents
THE MAN INSIDE
A Drama of Crime, by Roland B. Molineux

LIBERTY W. 42 St. n'r B'way. YEAR'S BEST
CHRISTIE MACDONALD in Victor Herbert's Greatest Light Opera SWEETHEARTS
Mats. To-day & Sat. Seats for Christmas NOW.

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In Motion Pictures. All Seats 25c. & 50c.

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SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE
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With BRUCE McRAE.
Best Farce in Years.

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Next Mon. Donald Brian, The Marriage Market.

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AMUSING! —N. Y. Herald. NOVEL! —N. Y. American.

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ENDORSED BY EVERY CRITIC AS WELL AS THE PUBLIC AS THE SEASON'S NOVELTY.

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To-night at 8. Ballo in Maschera. Destinn, Hempel, Matzenauer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Segurola, Bada, Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. at 7:30. Siegfried. Fremstad, Ober, Alten; Urlus, Griswold, Reiss, Goritz, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz.
Fri. at 8. Pagliacci. Bori; Caruso, Amato; preceded by Cav. Rusticana, Destinn; Cristalli, Gilly. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 2. Tales of Hoffmann. Hempel, Alda, Bori, Duchene, Maubourg; Jorn, Gilly, Rothier, Didur, Segurola, Reiss. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8:15. Special Perf'ce. Tosca. Farrar; Martinelli, Scotti, Pini-Corsi, Rossi, Bada, Begue. Conductor, Toscanini.
Next Mon. at 8. Aida. Destinn, Matzenauer; Caruso, Amato, Didur. Cond., Toscanini.
Tues. at 8. Spec'l performance (1 time in America). Rich. Strauss' opera, Der Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Case; Goritz, Jorn, Well, Reiss. Schlegel. Cond., Hertz. Prices $2 to $10.
Wed. at 8:15. Boheme. Alda, Alten; Martinelli, Amato, Didur, Segurola, Pini-Corsi. Cond., Polacco.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Fri. Aft., Dec. 5. Sunday Aft., Dec. 7.
BACH-DEBUSSY PROGRAM.
Harold Bauer, Piano.
Alexander Saslavsky, Violin.
George Barrere, Flute.
Seats on sale at Box Office, Aeolian Hall.

POSTPONED from Thurday Aft., Dec. 4th, to TUES. EVE., DEC. 16TH, at 8:15.—Aeolian Hall.
SONG RECITAL—FRANZ
EGENIEFF
BARITONE. (Chickering Piano.) Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Concert Direction, M. H. Hanson.

Aeolian Hall, This Aft. at 3.
PIANO RECITAL KATHARINE
GOODSON
(Knabe Piano.) Mgt. ANTONIA SAWYER.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Eve., Dec. 6, at 8:30.
THE LONGY Concert N. Y. Modern Chamber Music Society 2d
MONSIEUR GEORGE LONGY.....Director
Carolyn Beebe, Pianist, assisted by 15 Members Boston Symphony Orch. Seats 75c to $2. Box Office and Burden's Ticket Office, Astoria Hotel.

Aeolian Hall, To-night at 8:15. Tickets at Box Office. Joint Song Recital—NEVADA VAN DER VEER Contralto and REED MILLER Tenor
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CENTURY OPERA HOUSE CENTRAL PARK WEST, 62D ST.
Matinee To-day at 2. Prices 25c. to $1.00.
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Bargain Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 25c., 50c. Evening prices, 25c to $1.
Next Week—"The Passing Show of 1913."

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THE WHIP Curtain Eve. 8 Mats at 2.
Nxt Wk.—Henrietta Crosman in The Tongues of Men

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Dr. Daniel A. Huebsch Lectures, "Art Treasures of Florence," Thursday, 11 A. M., Delmonico's. Ticket $2. Beautiful slides.

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The Laughing Multitudes of Last Night Are the Advertisers of To-day!

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12 BIG ACTS.
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ACADEMY 14th St. Irving Place Mat. Daily, 10-20-30. "SALOMY JANE."

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WITHIN THE LAW
with JANE COWL as MARY TURNER.
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BIGGEST MUSICAL SUCCESS IN YEARS. ADELE
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Original Garrick Theatre Cast in THE CONSPIRACY
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This Evening
Cabaret Ballroom
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Pretty Rooms, One Dollar
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